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# HP EDIT Reference Manual



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## Printing History

New editions are complete revisions of the manual. Update packages, which are issued between editions, contain additional and replacement pages to be merged into the manual by the customer. The dates on the title page change only when a new edition or a new update is published. No information is incorporated into a reprinting unless it appears as a prior update; the edition does not change when an update is incorporated.

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## Preface

HP EDIT is a full-screen editor designed for application program development as well as general text preparation. The *HP EDIT Reference Manual* provides complete information on all HP EDIT features and reference information for all HP EDIT commands.

The manual is intended for both new and experienced editor users or those familiar with any text processing system. It is suggested that new HP EDIT users first read the tutorial, *Learning HP EDIT*, before reading the first three chapters of this manual.

The purpose of each chapter and appendix is as follows:

Chapter 1	This chapter provides basic information about starting, conducting, and ending an HP EDIT session. The chapter enables you to begin editing quickly, and provides a cursory overview of certain primary HP EDIT features.
Chapter 2	This chapter describes all major HP EDIT features that you would use after starting HP EDIT. The features are discussed in the order of probable usage. The chapter also provides procedures for entering and modifying text.
Chapter 3	This chapter provides overview information on all HP EDIT commands within five major command categories. The description for a given command typically explains its function and usage. The chapter is intended for users requiring concise, topically arranged, general command information.
Chapter 4	This chapter provides alphabetically ordered reference modules for all HP EDIT commands. The chapter is intended for users requiring easily accessible, detailed reference information for a particular command.
Appendix A	This appendix provides a complete list of errors caused by HP EDIT or the user. Each entry includes the message number, message text, message description, and suggested corrective action, if any.
Appendix B	This appendix consists of a complete HP EDIT command list with assigned default keys in alphabetical order.
Appendix C	This appendix consists of several tables arranged by editing function. The tables provide the default key assignment and definition for all HP EDIT commands.

Appendix D

This appendix describes the differences using HP EDIT with 16-bit characters and HP EDIT with 8-bit characters.

**The *HP EDIT Reference Manual* also refers to the following Hewlett-Packard manuals:**

- *MPE Commands Reference Manual* (32650-90003)
- *MPE Intrinsic Reference Manual* (32650-90028)
- *TDP/3000 Reference Manual* (36578-90004)

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## Conventions

The following conventions are used in this manual:

[ ]                      Brackets shown in command syntax enclose optional parameters.

*Italics*                Italic letters shown in text indicate system responses or provide special emphasis.

**Bold**                    Bold letters shown in text indicate user input.

                    Implies a keyboard key. For example,  means the control key on the keyboard.

Small numbers in the lower left corner of drawings are for HP use only.

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## Getting Started

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This chapter provides introductory information that enables you to initiate, conduct, and exit an HP EDIT session. Primary command topics include:

- Starting a session and customizing the start-up process
- Conducting a basic editing session, including executing commands, getting help, using modes, entering text, and keeping text
- Ending a session

Although this chapter provides sufficient information to successfully conduct a basic editing session, it is advisable to also read chapter 2 before starting a session.

---

### Prerequisites And Recommendations

HP EDIT runs on the HP 3000 under the MPE operating system. You can use HP EDIT on HP262x, HP239x and HP700/9x terminals (80-character mode only), or others that adhere to these terminal specifications. You can also access HP EDIT with personal computers using terminal emulation packages, such as AdvanceLink.

In order to run, the HP EDIT program file must reside in a user group that has Process Handling (PH), Data Segment (DS), and Save File (SF) capabilities. If the software is placed in the PUB.SYS group, as recommended, this requirement should pose no problems.

HP EDIT is not recommended for use in network environments that do not support a highly interactive dialog between the user and the host machine. This precludes networks, such as X.25, which have a large amount of lag time (greater than one-half second) and use separate transmissions for prompting and reading responses. It is also recommended that HP EDIT not be used on heavily loaded systems or those burdened with a large number of terminals.

---

## Starting A Session

You start an HP EDIT session by issuing the proper run string from the MPE command interpreter. You can issue the standard run string, or you can simplify the start-up procedure by implementing a User-Defined Command (UDC).

Each time you start an HP EDIT session, you must specify the name of the file you intend to edit. By default, HP EDIT searches for files in your home group, but it also accepts qualified file name paths that reference files in other groups.

### Performing The Standard Start-up Procedure

Perform the following procedure to start HP EDIT and open a new or existing file:

1. Type the following run string beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**:

```
run hpedit.pub.sys
```

HP EDIT displays banner information and a prompt similar to the following example:

```
:run hpedit.pub.sys
HP EDIT  HP30316A.00.00      (c) COPYRIGHT Hewlett-Packard Co. 1988
WED, AUG 17, 1988, 12:31 PM
File: _
```

If you want to abort session initiation at this point, press **Return**.

2. Type an alphanumeric file name not exceeding 32,000 lines and eight characters beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**. You can optionally specify a group name following the file name as shown in the following example:

```
:run hpedit.pub.sys
HP EDIT  HP30316A.00.00      (c) COPYRIGHT Hewlett-Packard Co. 1988
WED, AUG 17, 1988, 12:31 PM
File: filename.grpname_
```

If the specified file exists, HP EDIT responds to your input by displaying the first page of the file named FILENAME.GRPNAME as shown in figure 1-1. If the specified file does not exist, HP EDIT asks whether you want to create a new file:

```
:run hpedit.pub.sys
HP EDIT  HP30316A.00.00      (c) COPYRIGHT Hewlett-Packard Co. 1988
WED, AUG 17, 1988, 12:31 PM
File: filename.grpname
Create new file FILENAME.GRPNAME (y/n)? _
```

3. If the file name you specified in Step 2 appears correct, press the **y** key. If you press the **y** key, HP EDIT:

- Initializes the HP EDIT program
- Loads the specified file
- Creates a backup recovery file
- Saves user function key labels
- Displays the first page of the file

Figure 1-1 shows how the first page of a file named FILENAME.GRPNAME would appear:

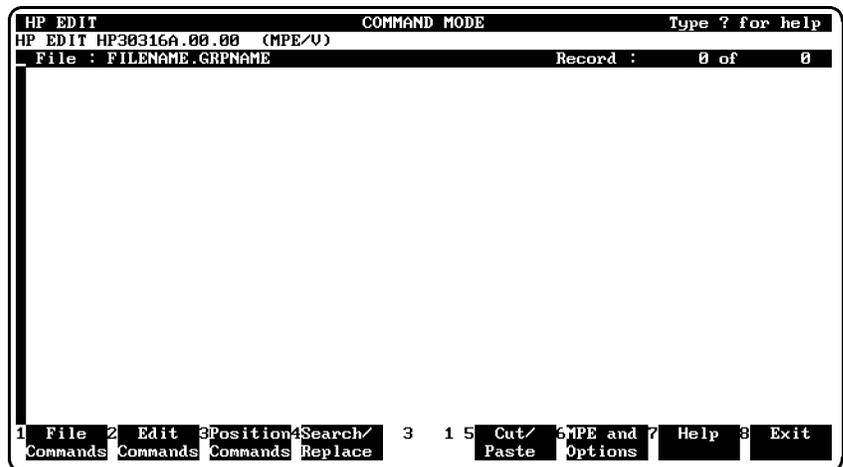


Figure 1-1. Sample File

If the file name you specified in Step 2 appears incorrect, press the **n** key. If you press the **n** key, HP EDIT prompts you again for the file name. Specify the desired file name and press **Return** as for Step 2.

## Customizing The Start-up Procedure

You can customize the start-up procedure so that you are able to begin an HP EDIT session more quickly. You could do one or all of the following to customize the start-up procedure:

- Add the Info parameter to the run string
- Create a file equation that specifies the file name
- Create a User-Defined Command (UDC)

### Adding The Info Parameter

Add the Info parameter to the run string to eliminate the HP EDIT file name prompt. An example of using the Info parameter within the run string is as follows:

```
:run hpedit.pub.sys;info="filename"
```

### Adding the Line Parameter

To start editing a file at a specific point, you can specify the line number in the run string. The following is an example of using the line number in a run string.

```
:RUN HPEDIT.PUB.SYS;INFO="filename";LINE=nn.n"
```

If the file is unnumbered, the number in the run string refers to the record number in your file. If the file is numbered, the number in the run string refers to the line number in your file.

To force a record number for a numbered file, enter an **R** before the record number. For example:

```
:RUN HPEDIT.PUB.SYS="filename";LINE=Rnnn"
```

### Creating A File Equation

You can prepare a file equation that accesses a specific named file as in the following example:

```
:file f=testfile  
:run hpedit.pub.sys;info="f"
```

After creating this file equation, you could enter the letter **f** to access the file named testfile.

## Creating A UDC

You can create a UDC that substantially reduces the number of keystrokes required to access HP EDIT. The following UDC example incorporates the Info parameter for further start-up simplification:

```
hpedit filename=" "  
run hpedit.pub.sys;info="!filename"  
***
```

After creating this UDC, you could initiate a session by simply entering the following command:

```
:hpedit filename
```

---

## Conducting A Basic Editing Session

After HP EDIT displays the first page of the specified file, you are ready to either add new text or edit existing text. The following sections provide fundamental information for performing the following basic editing tasks:

- Executing commands
- Getting help
- Using editing modes and entering text
- Keeping text

### Executing Commands

HP EDIT provides three methods for executing commands. You can either:

- Press a key or sequence of keys assigned to a command
- Specify a command name in response to a command prompt
- Use function keys, if enabled

Typically, you would execute a command by pressing a key or sequence of keys. Most of the more frequently used HP EDIT commands have assigned default keys or key sequences. For instance, if you wanted to execute the Append Line command, you could press the A key. Since there are a limited number of keys on the keyboard, control and escape sequences provide additional key assignments. A control sequence consists of holding down the **CTRL** key and then pressing a single key. A Meta escape sequence consists of pressing the Meta key (**ESC** or **\$**) followed by a single key.

Some of the less frequently used HP EDIT commands do not have assigned default keys. In order to execute these commands, HP EDIT provides a command called Execute Editor Command. When you execute this command, HP EDIT prompts for a command name. You can use this command to execute any HP EDIT command, including those to which keys or key sequences are assigned.

You can execute several frequently used HP EDIT commands with function keys. By default, function keys are enabled for your session. They appear at the bottom of the screen. Refer to “Display And Keyboard Features” in chapter 2 for more information about function keys.

## Getting Help

The first command that you may want to execute is the Help command, which enables you to access the on-line Help system. The H, h, and ? keys are assigned to this command. You can also execute this command by pressing the Help function key.

On-line Help provides the following choices of information from which to select:

- General description of commands arranged by topic
- Names of all commands and assigned keys
- Command description specified by command name
- Command description specified by key assignment

On-line Help is designed to instruct you about performing a particular editing function. After you understand how to perform the function, on-line Help serves as a reference source for command descriptions and key assignments.

Refer to the Help command in chapter 4 for complete information about accessing and using on-line Help.

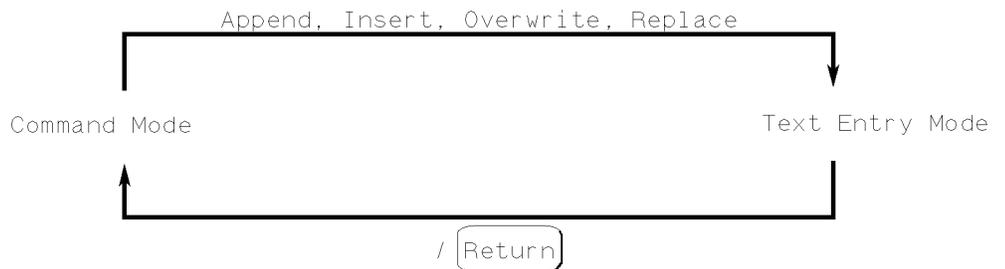
## Using Editing Modes

When you access on-line Help, you execute the Help command in Command mode, which is the default editing mode. Except for certain commands executable from function keys, you issue all HP EDIT commands in Command mode.

After you execute a command in Command mode, HP EDIT remains in Command mode unless you have executed a small group of commands called *text entry* commands. When you execute a text entry command, HP EDIT switches from Command mode to Text Entry mode. You can enter new text or modify existing text in Text Entry mode.

HP EDIT enables you to move freely between the two modes to perform all editing tasks. It is also possible to remain in Text Entry mode during a session and perform all of the basic editing tasks using certain terminal keys in conjunction with function keys. Consequently, your usage of editing modes depends on your personal preference. Refer to “Creating And Modifying Text” in chapter 2 for further information on mode usage.

Figure 1-2 shows the relationship of Command and Text Entry modes and the action required to invoke either mode.



**Figure 1-2. HP EDIT Modes**

**Entering Text**

You can invoke Text Entry mode by executing one of the text entry commands from Command mode. The categories of commands, number of commands in each category, and purpose of each category is as follows:

- Append**            Four commands for entering new text
- Insert**            Two commands for entering new text or modifying existing text
- Overwrite**        One command for entering new text or replacing existing text
- Replace**           Three commands for modifying existing text

If you want to enter text in the new file you have created at the beginning of this chapter, you could execute one of the commands for entering text, such as Append Line. After you execute this command, you could enter unlimited text. If you want to execute another command after entering text, you could either use the function keys while in Text Entry mode to execute the desired command, if available as a function key, or you could exit Text Entry mode and return to Command mode to execute the command.

**Returning To Command Mode**

To exit Text Entry mode and return to Command mode, either press the Command Mode function key or press the following key sequence:

`/Return`

## Keeping Text

When you have finished editing and want to save text in the current file, you can execute the Keep Text command. You can save the text to the current file name, or you can save the text to another file name. If you enter or modify text during a session and want to save the changes, you must execute this command before you can exit HP EDIT or read in another file.

---

## Ending The Session

You can end the session by executing the Exit command or by pressing the Exit function key.

HP EDIT prevents you from inadvertently concluding a session without saving text changes. Consequently, you can end a session only under one of the following conditions:

- You have not made any changes to the file.
- You have saved all changes with the Keep Text command.
- You have not saved the changes, but have indicated that you want to discard the changes upon exiting.

## Conducting An Editing Session

---

This chapter provides information about HP EDIT features you can use while conducting an editing session. The topics discussed introduce major HP EDIT commands and are presented in the order of probable usage. Chapter 3 provides more information on all of the commands associated with these topics. You can obtain reference information about a particular command by referring to chapter 4.

Primary topics discussed in this chapter are:

- Display and keyboard functions
- Files and programs
- Keeping text
- Cursor and text positioning
- Text entry and modification
- Text location
- Block operations
- Line numbers
- Text printing
- File recovery
- Configuring an editing environment

---

### Display And Keyboard Features

HP EDIT provides the following display and keyboard features:

- Three HP EDIT status lines and a 21-line text window
- Split screen capability
- Cursor movement and text repositioning capability from terminal keys
- Function keys for executing frequently used commands

### Screen Layout

The top three lines of the screen show the following information:

- Status Line

The first line shows whether you are in Command mode or Text Entry mode. If you are in Command mode, instructions are provided for accessing on-line Help. If you are in Text Entry mode, instructions are provided for returning to Command mode.

- Message Line

The second line shows error messages, prompts, and HP EDIT message responses to your input for certain commands.

- File and Record Line

The third line shows the current file name, the current record number of the first line in the text window, and the total number of records in the file.

The next 21 lines of the screen are available for your text. This area is called the text window. If there are fewer than 21 lines in a file, HP EDIT highlights the first column of all lines from the end of the file to line 21. The bottom of the screen is reserved for eight function key labels.

Refer to chapter 1, figure 1-1, for a screen example that shows these components.

## Splitting Text Windows

HP EDIT enables you to split the text window into two windows. This allows you to access different portions of your file concurrently or view two different files simultaneously. This feature is useful for comparing text or moving text from one area to another.

You split the window by opening a second window with the Open Window command. You can then adjust the size of the windows, if necessary, with the Size Window command. Refer to these commands in chapter 4 for complete information about performing these functions.

## Terminal Keys

You can use most of the terminal keys in Text Entry mode except those that scroll information on the screen while editing text in Text Entry mode.

You can use the cursor keys in Command mode to position the cursor, but you should avoid using all other terminal keys in this mode. The HP EDIT command interpreter does not recognize the other keys. Consequently, using them can produce conflicting and often confusing results. If you accidentally press one of these keys, you can execute the Refresh Screen command to restore the display to its previous state.

Note that when HP EDIT starts, it disables the terminal Caps Lock function. Consequently, to execute a command using a shifted character, you must simultaneously press the **Shift** key and the character. Some terminals have a Caps Lock configuration option that functions independently from the Caps Lock key. If you have such a terminal, HP EDIT only disables the option, but you must manually disable the actual Caps Lock key.

Table 2-1 shows the terminal keys usable in Text Entry mode. Table 2-2 shows the terminal keys you should avoid using in either editing mode.

**Table 2-1. Permissible Text Entry Terminal Keys**

<b>TERMINAL KEY</b>	<b>EFFECT</b>
Up Arrow	Moves the cursor up a row. If the cursor is at the top of the screen when you press the key, the cursor moves to the bottom of the screen.
Down Arrow	Moves the cursor down a row. If the cursor is at the bottom of the screen when you press the key, the cursor moves to the top of the screen.
Left Arrow	Moves the cursor one column to the left. If the cursor is at the left margin when you press the key, the cursor moves to the right.
Right Arrow	Moves the cursor one column to the right. If the cursor is at the right margin when you press the key, the cursor wraps around to the left.
Ins Line	Inserts a line before the line containing the cursor. Line numbers, if any, are not displayed until you press the <b>Return</b> key or a function key.
Ins Char	Toggles insert and overwrite states. If the current state is insert, the new state is overwrite. If the current state is overwrite, the new state is insert.
Del Line	Deletes the line where the cursor is positioned. The lines below scroll up. The cursor repositions itself to the first column.
Del Char	Deletes the character at the current cursor position. The text to the right of the cursor shifts left as the characters are deleted. As with Backspace, you cannot delete characters shifted off the right edge until they reappear.
Clear Line	Deletes text from the current cursor position to the end of the line.
Tab	Moves the cursor forward to the next tab setting. You should use the appropriate parameter option on the Options screen to set tabs, and should not use the Clear Tab or Set Tab terminal keys.
Backtab	Moves the cursor backward to the previous tab setting. You should use the appropriate parameter option on the Options screen to set tabs, and should not use the Clear Tab or Set Tab terminal keys.
Backspace	If inserting text, deletes the character to the left of the current cursor position. The text to the right of the cursor shifts left as the characters are deleted. If overwriting text, moves the cursor to the left without deleting the previous character.
Home	Moves the cursor to the top left corner of the screen, which is the status line. You should not type text on this line. Using this key is helpful when you accidentally press the Roll Up or Roll Down key.

**Table 2-2. Excluded Terminal Keys**

TERMINAL KEY	EFFECT
Clear Display	Deletes all lines of text displayed beyond the cursor. Has no actual effect on the text, but affects the display.
Next Page	Moves the display to the next screen. Has no actual effect on the text, but affects the display.
Prev Page	Moves the display to the previous screen. Has no actual effect on the text, but affects the display.
Roll Up	Moves the display up a row. Has no actual effect on the text, but affects the display.
Roll Down	Moves the display down a row. Has no actual effect on the text, but affects the display.
Clear Tab	Clears a hardware tab for the terminal. If you subsequently press the <b>(Tab)</b> key, the cursor may tab to the wrong position on the screen, and data may be lost.
Set Tab	Sets the hardware tab for the terminal. If you subsequently press the <b>(Tab)</b> key, the cursor may tab to the wrong position on the screen, and data may be lost.

## Function Keys

Function keys provide an alternative, simple method of executing selected HP EDIT commands. When you press a function key, HP EDIT executes the command that corresponds with one of the function key labels shown at the bottom of the screen, or invokes another level of function keys.

Function keys are organized in a two-level hierarchy, with the exception of the Help and Exit function keys. You first press a key from the first level of command categories, called the Main function keys. HP EDIT responds by displaying a second level of command choices. You then press a key that corresponds with the command you want to execute.

Starting and exiting HP EDIT is slower when HP EDIT saves and restores function keys. Consequently, you may want to disable function keys if you are an advanced user. You can disable function keys from the Set Options screen. If you disable them, however, the current screen line and column numbers will not appear at the bottom of the screen.

### Main Function Keys

The main keys in Command mode are:

File Commands	Edit Commands	Position Commands	Search/ Replace	Cut/ Paste	MPE and Options	Help	Exit
------------------	------------------	----------------------	--------------------	---------------	--------------------	------	------

When pressed, each key invokes a second level of function keys, except for the Help and Exit keys, which correspond to the commands Help and Exit.

The main keys in Text Entry mode are identical to those in Command mode, except that a Command Mode key replaces the Exit key. This key returns you to Command mode and functions identically to pressing /**Return**.

### File Commands Function Keys

The File Commands function key displays the following set of keys:



These keys correspond to the following commands:

- Text File
- Keep Text
- Join File
- Change Filename
- Activate Next Process
- Activate Previous Process

The Main Keys function key returns you to the main set of keys.

### Edit Commands Function Keys

The Edit Commands function key invokes the following set of keys:



These keys correspond to the following commands:

- Insert Character
- Delete Character
- Append Line
- Replace Word
- Undo Last Command
- Refresh Screen
- Overwrite

When you press Insert Char **(F1)**, Delete Char **(F2)**, Append Line **(F3)**, Replace Word **(F4)**, or Over Write **(F7)**, the following set of keys appears:



LG200009\_106

The Main Keys function key returns you to the main set of keys.

### Position Commands Function Keys

The Position Commands function key invokes the following set of keys:



LG200009\_104

These keys correspond to the following commands:

- Scroll Backward
- Scroll Forward
- Top Of File
- Bottom Of File
- Beginning Of Line
- End Of Line
- Go To Line/Mark

The Main Keys function key returns you to the main set of keys.

### Search And Replace Function Keys

The Search/Replace function key invokes the following set of keys:



These keys correspond to the following commands:

- Search Backward
- Search Forward
- Search And Replace Backward
- Search And Replace Forward
- Define Search Pattern
- Define Replace Pattern

The Main Keys function key returns you to the main set of keys.

## Cut/Paste Function Keys

The Cut/Paste function key invokes the following set of keys:



LG200009\_105

These keys correspond to the following commands:

- Set Mark
- Set Distance To Mark
- Copy To Buffer
- Cut To Buffer
- Paste Before
- Paste After
- Copy And Append To Buffer

The Main Keys function key returns you to the main set of keys.

## MPE And Options Function Keys

The MPE and Options function key invokes the following set of keys:



These keys correspond to the following commands:

- Run Program
- Execute MPE Command
- Run TDP Formatter
- Break To MPE
- Set Options
- Execute Editor Command

The Main Keys function key returns you to the main set of keys.

---

## Accessing Files And Programs

As mentioned in chapter 1, you must specify a file name when you start HP EDIT in order to conduct a session. However, once you have specified a file name and the session begins, you have several options for accessing other files within a session. You can:

- Specify another file to edit
- Insert the contents of another file
- Start one or more child sessions

You can also issue MPE commands or run programs from within HP EDIT.

### Texting in Files

Whenever you request HP EDIT to read in a file from an existing session, the action is referred to as *texting in* another file. You use the Text File command to text in an existing file or create a new file. In either case, you must save the current text or discard editing changes before you can text in another file.

When you want to create a new file that does not currently exist, HP EDIT opens an empty file. The Set Options parameter *New File Type* determines the file type, which is unnumbered by default. You can change the file type to a numbered file by changing this parameter from the Set Options screen before adding any text. Refer to “Line Numbering” in this chapter for more information about handling numbered and unnumbered files.

### Joining Files

You can also access the contents of another file by inserting it into the current file. This process is called *joining*. You use the Join File command to join another file into the current one. Refer to the Join File command in chapter 4 for complete information about command usage.

### Starting Concurrent Sessions

HP EDIT enables you to edit several files simultaneously in which HP EDIT handles each file as an independently activated process. You can execute the Activate Next Process command from the current session to access a new or existing file. The session you access is called a *child* session. You can create as many child sessions as desired. You can return to a parent session by executing the Activate Previous Process command.

### Accessing Programs

You can issue MPE commands while editing and can run almost any program from within HP EDIT. Often you can edit, save, compile, and execute code from within HP EDIT. Refer to the Break To MPE, Execute MPE Command, Run Program, and Run TDP Formatter commands in chapter 4 for information about these capabilities.

---

## Saving Text

When you have finished editing a file, you can save the text with the Keep Text command. HP EDIT generates a standard ASCII file, which is compatible with files used by EDIT/V or any text processor that uses standard file formats. By default, HP EDIT saves the contents of your file to the original file name. However, you can save all or any portion of your file to another file name. For information about partial keeps, refer to the Keep Text command in chapter 4.

## Numbered And COBOL Files

When you keep the contents of your editing session, HP EDIT saves standard numbered files using fixed-length records with ascending 8-digit (leading zeros as necessary) numbers in the last eight columns. HP EDIT always keeps COBOL files in files of type EDTCT (1052) with six-digit line numbers in the first six columns. This ensures compatibility with language processors and other subsystems, including the EDIT/V line editor.

If desired, you can renumber all lines with a constant increment when you save the text by enabling the Renumber Lines parameter from the Set Options screen.

## Autokeep

HP EDIT provides an automatic keep feature, called *Autokeep*, that periodically saves the contents of your editing session. Autokeep automatically saves your text whenever a predefined number of text-altering commands have been executed.

You can regulate the frequency of saves by specifying a value from 0 (disables Autokeep) to 10,000. A reasonable interval size is typically about 25 commands.

HP EDIT limits its tracking to keyboard commands, not those issued within a macro.

---

## Using Command Execution Features

HP EDIT provides the following useful features that assist you in executing commands:

- The Count
- Command Recognition

### The Count

Many HP EDIT commands accept a numerical option, referred to as the *count*, which you specify before issuing a command. Specifying a count reduces the number of keystrokes required to perform a command affecting several characters, words, or lines of text. You can specify a count at the command prompt or simply before pressing the command keys.

For instance, to delete five lines from a file, you could execute the Delete Line command five times. However, a much more efficient method would be to type the number 5 as the count before executing the command. Using the count in this manner achieves the same result with three less keystrokes.

The count can be any integer value. HP EDIT resets the count to 1 after you issue each command.

## **Command Name Recognition**

You enter commands by name, rather than key assignment, when you issue Execute Editor Command, the Describe command, the Assign Key command, or access the Command Description screen in on-line Help. A feature called *command recognition* streamlines the process of entering commands by name.

Command recognition enables you to abbreviate a command string when responding to a prompt requesting a command name. To use this feature, you type the first few characters of the name, which distinguishes it from other command names. When you press the space bar or **Return** key, HP EDIT compares the partial name to all valid commands and attempts to complete the name.

Other recognition options are available for listing possible command names and editing the command string. Refer to Execute Editor Command and the Describe command in chapter 4 for information about these options.

---

## **Moving Around in The File**

HP EDIT provides numerous commands that enable you to move the cursor and scroll the text within the window. You can also use several terminal keys to move the cursor.

### **Moving The Cursor**

Several commands enable you to move and position the cursor within the text window or anywhere in the file. Commands range from those that move the cursor forward and backward a character to those that move the cursor to the top or bottom of the file. You can precede most of these commands with a count to specify a particular range of movement.

In addition to these commands, you can use the four cursor arrow keys to move the cursor while in Command or Text Entry modes.

Refer to “Cursor And Window Movement Commands” in chapter 3 for a list and definition of all cursor movement commands.

## Scrolling

You can scroll the screen any number of lines forward or backward. You can also scroll the screen any number of columns left or right.

Scrolling forward moves the cursor toward the bottom of the file. Conversely, scrolling backward moves the cursor toward the top of the file. Scrolling left moves the cursor toward the left margin; scrolling right moves the cursor toward the right margin.

By default, the screen scrolls 20 lines at a time. However, you can change the scroll size by specifying a count before issuing one of the scroll commands. Subsequent scrolls in the same session retain this value. You can also adjust the default scroll size by changing the Scroll Size parameter of the Set Options screen.

Refer to “Cursor And Window Movement Commands” in chapter 3 for a list and definition of all scrolling commands.

## Using Tabs

In Command mode, the terminal **Tab** key is assigned to the Tab command by default, which moves the cursor to the next tab stop. In Text Entry mode, the terminal **Tab** key moves the cursor to the next tab stop, regardless of the key assigned to the Tab command. You can also use the Backtab key to move the cursor to the previous tab stop.

Tabs are preset at intervals of five spaces, but you can alter this value by changing the Tab Spacing parameter of the Set Options screen.

## Note



---

You should not set hardware tabs on the terminal. HP EDIT controls the setting and clearing of tabs programatically.

---

---

## Creating And Modifying Text

You create new text or modify existing text by executing one of the following types of commands from Command mode that places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode:

<b>Append</b>	Append To Character Append To Word Append To End Of Line Append Line
<b>Insert</b>	Insert Character Insert Line
<b>Replace</b>	Replace Character Replace Word Replace Line
<b>Overwrite</b>	Overwrite

The append commands insert text after the indicated text units. For instance, when you execute the Append Line command, HP EDIT inserts a new line after the current line.

The insert commands insert text before the current cursor position or line. For instance, when you execute the Insert Line command, HP EDIT inserts a new line before the current line.

The replace commands delete the indicated unit of existing text and then invoke the insert function within Text Entry mode. For instance, when you execute the Replace Line command, HP EDIT replaces the current line with a blank line and enables you to insert text.

The Overwrite command enters Text Entry mode in the overwrite state, and the cursor remains in its present location unless you specify a count.

In addition to these commands used for creating and modifying text, there are other numerous text modification commands. Refer to “Editing Commands” in chapter 3 for information about text entry and text modification commands.

## Methods For Creating And Modifying Text

You typically create and modify text using one of the following editing methods:

- Alternating between modes
- Remaining in Text Entry mode

The first method provides easy access to all HP EDIT features and is characterized by executing HP EDIT commands. The second method provides access to frequently used HP EDIT commands by pressing function keys and focuses on entering text while remaining in Text Entry mode and using the Text Entry terminal keys listed in table 2-1. Your choice depends on personal preference.

### Alternating Modes Editing

Essentially, this method consists of executing one of the text entry commands, performing the desired function, then returning to Command mode after each operation. You can use any of the terminal keys listed in table 2-1, but typically you would rely more on the arrow keys and cursor movement commands to position the cursor within the text. You would then enter and exit Text Entry mode to add or overwrite small amounts of text.

To write over two existing lines of text, insert a line of text between these two lines, then save the file, you might do the following:

1. Move the cursor to the first line you want to write over.
2. Execute the Overwrite command. HP EDIT enters Text Entry mode, enabling you to write over text.
3. Type over the existing text. When you reach the end of the first line, press **Return** to move to the beginning of the next line.

If desired, you can continue typing beyond the end of the line. HP EDIT wraps your text onto the next line, but does not realign text to account for word boundaries. Consequently, words split on two different lines remain as they are.

4. Type over the existing text of the second line and press **/Return** at the end of the line. HP EDIT returns to Command mode.
5. Execute the Insert Line command. HP EDIT opens a new line above the current line.
6. Type text as desired and press **/Return** when finished to return to Command mode.
7. Execute the Keep Text command. HP EDIT keeps the changes to the file and remains in Command mode.

## Text Entry Editing

This editing method differs from the previous one in that once you enter Text Entry mode, you remain in this mode until you have finished editing. After you have executed a text entry command, you use the cursor arrow keys to move around in the window, the other insertion and deletion terminal keys listed in table 2-1 to perform basic text manipulations, and the function keys to perform commands.

The available function key command set is limited, so in order to execute a command without a corresponding function key, you could either:

- Exit Text Entry mode and execute the command in Command mode.

*or*

- Press the MPE and Options function key from the main function key set, then press the Execute Command function key and enter the command by name.

To perform the same tasks described for the alternating modes method, you would do the following:

1. Move the cursor to the first line you want to write over.
2. Execute the Overwrite command. HP EDIT enters Text Entry mode, enabling you to write over text.
3. Type over the existing text. When you reach the end of the first line, press **Return** to move to the beginning of the next line.

If desired, you can continue typing beyond the end of the line. HP EDIT wraps your text onto the next line, but does not realign text to account for word boundaries. Consequently, words split on two different lines remain as they are.

4. Type over the existing text on the second line.
5. Press the Insert Line key. HP EDIT opens a new line above the current line.
6. Type text as desired.
7. Press the File Commands function key.
8. Press the Keep Text function key. HP EDIT keeps the changes to the file and remains in Text Entry mode.

## Alternating Between Overwrite And Insert

HP EDIT enables you to use the Insert Character key in Text Entry mode to alternate between inserting and overwriting text.

If you are currently writing over text and want to insert text or split the line, you would press the Insert Character key. HP EDIT then inserts subsequent text and treats backspacing and other operations as if you had initiated them from the insert state in Text Entry mode. The effect is the same as entering Text Entry mode using an insert or append command.

Conversely, after you insert text and want to write over text again, you need only press the Insert Character key. HP EDIT then writes over existing text and replaces it with text you subsequently enter.

## Entering The / Character

The special key sequence of /**(Return)** switches HP EDIT from Text Entry mode to Command mode. Consequently, HP EDIT does not interpret the / character as text when you press **(Return)** after pressing the / key.

If you want to type / at the end of a line, add a space after the / so that when you press **(Return)**, HP EDIT does not exit Text Entry mode. An alternative approach is to type two slashes (//) before pressing **(Return)**. This action generates a single slash and exits Text Entry mode.

Similarly, if you want to insert a / within existing text, make sure to type two slashes before pressing **(Return)**. If you do not, the text remains as it currently exists and HP EDIT returns to Command mode.

## Indenting Text Automatically

To indent several lines of text, you could manually move the cursor to the desired position on each successive line. However, an automatic indentation feature, called *Autoindent*, causes each new line of text to match the indentation level established on the previous line. You can activate this feature by enabling the Auto Indent parameter from the Set Options screen. Once the feature is activated, you can use either the Back Space, Back Arrow, or Back Tab keys to move the indentation level toward the left margin.

## Using Macro Counterparts

All of the editing commands that place HP EDIT in Text Entry mode have special counterparts that you can use within a macro. When HP EDIT encounters one of these commands in a macro, HP EDIT suspends macro execution so that you can insert, append, overwrite or replace text from the keyboard. Execution of the macro continues when you return to Command mode.

Refer to “Macro Commands” in chapter 3 for further information about these interactive macros.

---

## Undoing Commands

HP EDIT provides several *undo* commands that enable you to cancel previously executed commands. This ability is beneficial when you mistakenly issue the wrong command or issue a command that produces undesirable results. HP EDIT maintains a history of text modification commands, and can undo a single command or every text-altering command issued since you texted in the current file.

When you have undone all text changes since last saving the file, HP EDIT displays a message indicating that there are no more changes since the last time the file was kept. However, you can continue undoing commands until you have sequenced through every modification since you texted in the file.

HP EDIT limits the number of commands that you can undo. The command history is based on the information recorded in the back-up recovery file . The recovery file contains one record for every original line in the input file, plus records for every text-altering command and line changed during the editing session. If your text-altering commands affect more text than the recovery file can accommodate, HP EDIT displays an error message.

Refer to Undo Last Command, Undo Sequentially, and Undo All in chapter 4 for complete information about undo commands.

---

## Finding Text

HP EDIT provides several commands that help you find specific characters or strings of text. You can also search for a text pattern and replace it with substitute text.

### Finding A Character

You can quickly locate a single character using one of the eight Find commands. These commands search in the indicated direction for a particular character. You can also locate the matching companion for a delimiter, such as one bracket of a pair of brackets. You can precede most of the Find commands with a count to locate a particular occurrence of a given character.

Refer to “Text Location Commands” in chapter 3 for more information about these commands.

### Searching And Replacing

To search for a particular text segment, you first define the pattern of text you want to locate using the Define Search Pattern command. If you want to replace the located text with other text, you can define the replacement text using the Define Replace Pattern command.

After defining the search pattern, you can execute either the Search Forward or Search Backward command. If you want to replace text and have defined a replacement pattern, you can execute the Search And Replace Forward or Search And Replace Backward command. HP EDIT also provides commands to perform global search and replace functions.

Refer to “Text Location Commands” in chapter 3 for more information about these commands.

### **Pattern-Matching Characters**

Special *pattern-matching characters* assist you in defining search patterns more general than simple matching strings. If you prefer, you can disable the pattern-matching characters from the Set Options screen so that HP EDIT interprets the characters literally during search and replace operations.

Refer to the Define Search Pattern command in chapter 4 for a detailed explanation of pattern-matching characters.

### **Defining Patterns from Macros**

Besides defining the search and replace patterns directly from the keyboard, you can define them from within a macro using special commands provided for this purpose. When HP EDIT encounters one of these commands in a macro, HP EDIT suspends macro execution, enabling you to define the search or replace patterns from the keyboard.

Refer to “Macro Commands” in chapter 3 for specific information about these macro commands that pause for your input.

---

## **Using Place Markers**

The Set Mark command enables you to mark up to ten places within a file. When set, these place markers provide a useful point of reference for other commands.

For instance, you could use this command to mark the top or bottom of a block of text. You could then move the cursor to the other end of the block and execute the Set Distance To Mark command to set the count as the number of lines between the two points. In this application, the marker you set with the Set Mark command becomes a point of reference for the Set Distance To Mark command.

HP EDIT automatically sets an eleventh marker, called the *previous location* marker, whenever you use a single command to move the cursor beyond 21 lines of text or to the top or bottom line.

Once set, a marker remains active at the specified location until you set it elsewhere or delete the line of text where it is currently set. The Show Editor Statistics command shows the number and location of each active marker.

---

## Performing Block Operations

During your editing session, you may want to execute commands on blocks of text.

There are many HP EDIT commands that can operate on blocks of text. Among them are Check Spelling, Compress Blank Space, copy commands, cut and paste commands, decrypt commands, delete commands, downshift commands, encrypt commands, replace commands, and upshift commands.

There are two kinds of blocks: *implicit* and *explicit*.

You can perform only one command on an implicit block. The beginning of an implicit block is selected using either the Mark Character Block Start command or the Mark Line Block Start command, depending upon whether you want a character or line block. To select the end of an implicit block, place the cursor at the point you want the block to end, then issue any command that works on blocks. HP EDIT executes the command, then the block selection is automatically cancelled.

You can perform any number of commands on an explicit block. An explicit block remains selected until you issue the Cancel Block command. As with an implicit block, the beginning of an explicit block is selected using either the Mark Character Block Start command or the Mark Line Block Start command. However, the end of the block is selected using the Select Block command. Once an explicit block is selected it is highlighted. When you are finished working with the explicit block, you cancel it by using the Cancel Block command.

## Cutting And Pasting

The procedures for copying and moving a block of text are very similar. The only difference between the two tasks is their effect on the file. When you copy text, the original block of text remains intact. Whereas when you move text, the block of text is removed and placed elsewhere.

To copy or move a block of text, select a block using either the Mark Character Block or the Mark Line Block command. Then execute either the Copy To Buffer or Cut To Buffer command. HP EDIT stores the specified lines in the *Cut/Paste buffer*.

After moving the cursor to the location where you want to paste the text in the buffer, you execute either the Paste Before or Paste After command. If you want to paste the buffer contents directly over text, you can execute the Paste Over command.

You are not restricted to the current session when cutting and pasting text. If one or more child sessions are active, you can freely cut and paste from child to parent sessions or from parent to child sessions.

Refer to “Editing Commands” in chapter 3 for further information about these commands and other cut and paste commands.

## Deleting Blocks

Deleting text blocks is similar to cutting and pasting text. As with cutting and pasting, you first select a block, then execute the Delete Line command.

---

## Line Numbering

HP EDIT supports the following types of file formats:

- Unnumbered
- Standard-numbered
- COBOL-numbered
- Variable

HP EDIT enables you to renumber a single line or range of lines, and can also automatically renumber adjacent lines when required or whenever you keep the file.

## Unnumbered Files

When you create a file that does not currently exist, HP EDIT creates a new unnumbered file by default. HP EDIT defines an unnumbered file as one that contains fixed-length records and no line numbers. The New File Type parameter in the Set Options screen controls the file type assigned to newly created files. You can change this parameter to either standard-numbered, COBOL-numbered, or variable before adding text or before using the Text File command to create a new file.

If you decide during your session that you want to keep text to a file type other than unnumbered, you can change the Keep File Type parameter in the Set Options command screen to either standard-numbered, COBOL-numbered, or variable.

## Numbered Files

HP EDIT recognizes numbered files read in with the Text File command. If the file has fixed-length records with strictly ascending eight-digit numbers in the last eight columns, standard numbering is assumed. If the file is of type EDTCT (1052) or if there are strictly ascending six-digit numbers in the first six columns, COBOL numbering is assumed.

## Displaying Line Numbers

You can display line numbers in a numbered file by enabling the Display Line Numbers parameter of the Set Options command. When enabled, line numbers appear at the beginning of each line of text in sequentially ascending order.

Standard numbers occupy the last eight positions of a fixed-length record and range from 0.001 to 99999.998. COBOL line numbers occupy the first six columns of each line and range from 0.001 to 999.998. When HP EDIT displays line numbers, it includes the assumed decimal point, if necessary. It does not display leading and trailing zeros, however.

## Editing Line Numbers

You can renumber one or more lines of a standard-numbered or COBOL-numbered file. You use the Edit Line Number command to renumber a single line of text and the Renumber Lines command to renumber a range of lines. When you execute the Renumber Lines command, HP EDIT prompts you for the beginning and ending range and the numbering increment. You can specify a numbering increment as small as .001.

If you want HP EDIT to automatically renumber lines in sequential order when you keep text, you can enable the Renumber Lines parameter from the Set Options screen. Refer to the Set Options command in chapter 4 for more information about this parameter.

## Inserting Lines

You can insert new lines in any type of numbered file using the Insert Line command. When you want to insert a line between two sequential line numbers, HP EDIT automatically assigns a number to the new line that preserves the sequential line numbering sequence.

For instance, if you want to insert a line between lines 1.5 and 1.6, HP EDIT would insert line 1.51. If possible, the new value has the same number of decimal places as the previous character. However, HP EDIT must often insert an additional decimal place.

## Bumping Lines

If you want to insert a new line between two sequential line numbers at the thousandths level, HP EDIT cannot provide a new number one-tenth larger than the previous number, because increments smaller than a thousandth are not allowed. For instance, if you wanted to insert a line between lines 1.412 and 1.413, HP EDIT would not insert line 1.4121. Instead, it would attempt to *bump* line 1.413 and renumber it as 1.414. This would enable the new line to be numbered as the former 1.413.

Before renumbering any lines, HP EDIT asks for your permission to perform the bumping process. HP EDIT displays a range of line numbers that it intends to renumber as well as the proposed new numbering scheme. If you permit HP EDIT to bump the lines after the inserted line, HP EDIT rennumbers the lines specified in the prompt. HP EDIT only rennumbers the minimum number of lines necessary to retain the ascending line order. If you reply no to the prompt, HP EDIT enters Text Entry mode at the cursor position but does not insert a new line.

HP EDIT can perform automatic line bumping if you enable the Automatic Bumping parameter from the Set Options screen. When you enable this option, HP EDIT does not request your permission to renumber succeeding lines when you insert additional lines.

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## Printing And Formatting

You can print the contents of your current editing session from within HP EDIT. You can also format the text with the Text and Document Processor (TDP) if TDP is available on your system.

### Printing A File

HP EDIT provides the Print Text command to print your file. Using the Print Text command, you can print selected lines of text, a selected block of text, or an entire file.

You can also define a file equation like the following one that sends your saved text to a printer rather than to a file:

```
:FILE PRINTER;DEV=LP
```

This file equation would enable you to print the contents of your current editing session. You would execute the Keep Text command and save your text to the file named *\*PRINTER* instead of the current file name.

Instead of defining a file equation for each HP EDIT session, you could streamline the process by adding a file equation to the UDC discussed in chapter 1.

### Formatting A File

HP EDIT offers a built-in interface to the TDP text formatter if TDP is available on your system. This formatter offers a wide variety of text manipulation, font, and format commands. Refer to the *TDP/3000 Reference Manual* for information about this formatter.

When you execute the Run TDP Formatter command, HP EDIT saves the contents of your current editing session in a file called EDTEMP0. HP EDIT prompts you to specify an output file. (The default is \$STDLIST.) The TDP Final command automatically executes using EDTEMP0 as input and the file you specified as output. When formatting is complete, EDTEMP0 is automatically purged and HP EDIT resumes.

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## Recovering Files

HP EDIT maintains a recovery file in your logon group that always contains a reasonably current copy of the text you are editing. You can recover the contents of your editing session if a system failure occurs, except for the possible loss of up to 20 of the most recent changes, by accessing this recovery file.

### Recovery Process

HP EDIT creates the recovery file *Kdddhhmm* when you text in a file and deletes it when you leave HP EDIT or text in another file. The file remains in your group if HP EDIT terminates unexpectedly.

In the naming convention used for the recovery file, *ddd* represents the Julian day of the year, and *hhmm* represents the time of day when you created the file.

### Recovery Procedures

To recover lost text, text in the recovery file when starting HP EDIT or by using the Text File command from the current session. HP EDIT displays certain information about the file and asks whether or not you want to continue the restoration process. If you indicate that you want to continue, HP EDIT attempts a recovery and you can continue to edit the file.

Another method of handling unexpected system failures is to use the automatic keep feature, called *Autokeep*, discussed earlier in this chapter. Since this feature periodically saves the contents of your editing session to the default file, HP EDIT overwrites the previous file contents.

You can create your own back-up file to avoid unintentionally overwriting the original file. By changing the file name when you first start editing, Autokeep saves the contents of your editing session to the named back-up file. When you have finished editing, you can save your text to the original file name.

### File Size Limit

The MPE V recovery file contains 256,000 records. The MPE XL recovery file contains 2,000,000 records. You may run out of space when editing very large documents if you do something that affects every line, because the recovery file consumes additional space for internal record keeping. If you reach the recovery limit, HP EDIT displays a message indicating the condition and prompts you to save the file and exit.

### Note



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Unexpected and potentially harmful results can occur if you ignore this message and attempt further editing within the current session. If necessary, it is permissible to move to any existing child sessions and exit from them in order to exit from the overflowed session.

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## Customizing The Editing Environment

When you start HP EDIT, it establishes your editing environment using the default values for key assignments and parameter values. This editing environment is configured to meet the editing requirements of most users. However, HP EDIT enables you to modify the following components to suit your individual requirements:

### Editing Parameters

The Set Options screen displays the major HP EDIT operating parameters. You can change the default value for each parameter field. Available help on the screen provides a brief description of each option.

### Key Assignments

You can assign different keys on the terminal keyboard to any of the HP EDIT commands, enabling you to execute commands using preferred mnemonic keys.

### Macros

You can use macros to create new commands, modify old functions, or perform a series of repetitious functions using a minimal number of keystrokes.

After you have customized an editing environment, you can save the selected options, key assignments, and macro definitions in a configuration file. You can reinstate the environment automatically when starting HP EDIT, or you can manually load selected, customized configuration files while using HP EDIT. You can also display the current editing environment.

## Creating A Configuration

The easiest method of customizing an editing environment is to start an HP EDIT session and then create the desired configuration. You execute the following commands to create the configuration:

- Set Options to change editing parameters
- Assign Key to assign keys or change key assignments
- Define Macro, Begin Capture, and Capture Macro to define macros

The configuration you create can either be temporary or permanent. If you do not save the configuration, it is effective only during the current session. To permanently retain the configuration, you must save it.

## **Saving A Configuration**

After tailoring the editing environment, you can save the new values using the Save Config File command. You can save the values to either the default EDCONFIG configuration file, which loads if it exists in your group when you start HP EDIT, or to another named file.

## **Loading A Configuration**

You can load the configuration by using the Load Config File command. A newly loaded configuration only affects the current session, not other child or parent sessions. If you want to activate a customized configuration in any other currently active session, you must execute the Load Config File command from the session to be reconfigured.

## **Changing Editing Parameters**

You can change editing parameters by accessing the Set Options screen. You can access this screen by executing the Set Options command. The Set Options screen offers alternatives to the default values for major editing parameters. You can examine the current state of each parameter and modify one or more, if desired. Refer to the Set Options command in chapter 4 for parameter definitions.

## **Assigning Keys**

Although you can execute every HP EDIT command by name, it is much faster to use a single keystroke or a short sequence of keystrokes to execute a command. Most of the more commonly used commands already have key values assigned. However, you can use the Assign Key command to change the default key assignments or assign new ones for any command. Except for some reserved control sequences, you can assign any non-numeric key value to any HP EDIT command.

Refer to the Assign Key command in chapter 4 for complete information about assigning keys.

## **Defining Macros**

HP EDIT provides an extensive set of commands for defining and executing macros. Macros enable you to define a series of operations that you can execute with minimal keystrokes. A macro may contain both Command mode and Text Entry mode keystrokes.

You may define as many macros as desired, as long as each is associated with either:

- A single ASCII character
- A Meta key followed by a single ASCII character

HP EDIT currently reserves a maximum of 2000 characters for macro definitions. Note that comments appended to macros also consume allotted macro space.

Refer to “Macro Commands” in chapter 3 for information on all macro commands.

## **Creating Macros**

You can either use a manual or automated approach to creating macros. To create a macro manually, you first write the macro text, then define it using the Define Macro command.

The Begin Capture and Capture Macro commands provide an automated approach to creating macros. After executing the Begin Capture command, you type in any sequence of keystrokes that performs a desired function. You then execute the Capture Macro command to define the keystrokes as a macro. HP EDIT prompts for the key(s) to assign the macro as its command name.

## **Nesting Macros**

You can execute a macro directly or from within another macro. By chaining and nesting macros, you can execute a large number of commands by entering only a few keystrokes. You can nest up to ten levels of macros. You can also increase the flexibility of macros by passing them integer parameters and using the HP EDIT calculator functions.

## **Interactive Macros**

Commands that place HP EDIT in Text Entry mode, or those that prompt for search and replace criteria, have corresponding commands that cause the macro to pause for keyboard input. All of these related commands have names that end with the words *From Macro*. Execution of the macro resumes after you provide input or respond to the prompt.

Refer to chapter 3 for more information about interactive macros.

## **Performing Calculations**

HP EDIT features a calculator that you can use to perform quick calculations. You can access the calculator operators within macros to provide calculations based on internal HP EDIT variables.

Calculations are performed using X and Y registers and an REVERSE POLISH NOTATION (RPN) stack. The X register is at the top of the stack and the Y register is directly below it. The calculator has 10 general storage registers (0-9) that can be used to temporarily store stack values.

Refer to the Calculate command in chapter 4 for complete information about calculator usage.

## **Displaying The Configuration**

After you have created your customized editing environment, you may want to display one or more of its components for informational purposes. You can execute the Show Editor Statistics command to display general status information pertaining to your current editing session.

The Set Options command shows the current value of editing parameters.

The Show All Key Assignments command shows all currently configured key assignments. The Show Key Assignment command shows a single key assignment. The Show Reassigned Keys command shows all keys that you have reassigned.

The Show Macros command displays all of the macros that you have defined.

## Overview of HP EDIT Commands

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This chapter provides introductory information about the function of all HP EDIT commands. It is beneficial to understand how commands are related so that you can effectively use all of the editing capabilities of HP EDIT.

Commands discussed in this chapter are functionally grouped within the following major categories, which are presented in the order of probable usage:

- Cursor and window positioning commands
- Editing commands
- Text location commands
- Management commands
- Macro commands

Each command category has several available functions. Each command category describes several related groups of commands. Each group consists of similar commands. The description of the group begins with a list of the associated commands, followed by a general discussion of the group.

---

### Cursor And Window Movement Commands

Before you can edit text, you must be able to quickly and easily move the cursor to the text you want to edit. HP EDIT offers several commands expressly for this purpose. The commands in this category either move the cursor or window of text when executed. Most of these commands accept a count to specify the number of text units to move.

#### Cursor Movement

Cursor movement commands either move the cursor to another location within the same text window or move the cursor to a specified location within the file. Cursor movement functions and their associated commands are:

■ Moving the cursor within a text window

- Forward Character
- Forward Word
- Forward Line
- Back Character
- Back Word
- Back Line
- Cursor To Top
- Cursor To Center
- Cursor To Bottom
- Tab

■ Moving the cursor to a location anywhere in the file

- Beginning Of Line
- End Of Line
- Top Of File
- Bottom Of File
- Go To Column/Mark
- Go To Line/Mark

### **Moving within The Window**

The commands in this group move the cursor to specific locations within the current text window. The text usually remains stationary when you execute any of these commands.

The Forward Character command moves the cursor one character to the right of its current location. If the cursor is on the last character of the line when you execute the command, the cursor moves to the first character of the next line. The Back Character command performs the same action to the left of the current cursor location. If the cursor is on the first character of the line when you execute the command, the cursor moves to the last character of the previous line.

The Forward Word command moves the cursor to the first character of the word to the right of its present location. If the cursor is on the last word of the line when you execute the command, the cursor moves to the first character of the first word on the next line. The Back Word command performs the same action to the left of the current cursor location. If the cursor is on the first character of the line when you execute the command, the cursor moves to the last character of the previous line.

Although considered cursor movement commands, the Forward Line and Back Line commands also scroll the text, depending on the cursor position at the time of execution. If the cursor is at the top line of the window and you execute the Back Line command, the text scrolls down one line. If the cursor is at the bottom line of the window and you execute the Forward Line command, the text scrolls up one line.

The Cursor To Top command moves the cursor to the top line of the window. The Cursor To Center and Cursor To Bottom commands function similarly.

The Tab command, to which the `(Tab)` key is assigned by default, moves the cursor to the next tab position. The default value is 5 spaces. You can alter this value with the Tab Spacing parameter of the Set Options screen.

You can also use the four terminal cursor keys to move the cursor to any location on the screen. You can also use these keys to move the cursor from one window to another when there are two windows on the screen. Refer to “Display And Keyboard Features” in chapter 2 for information about permissible terminal keys.

### **Moving within The File**

The commands in this group move the cursor to the specified location in the file. The text may remain stationary or may scroll, depending on the position of the text within the window when you execute the commands.

The Beginning Of Line and End Of Line commands move the cursor to the first and last characters of a line, respectively. The text does not scroll when you execute these commands.

The Top Of File and Bottom Of File commands move the cursor to the first or last line of the file. The commands eliminate the need for manual scrolling to the top or bottom of the file.

The Go To Column/Mark and Go To Line/Mark commands serve a dual purpose. You can use either command to move the cursor to a premarked text location by preceding the command with a count, which HP EDIT interprets as a mark number. This function represents the Go To Mark portion of the command. You can also use the commands to move the cursor to a specific column or line by not specifying a count before issuing the appropriate command. HP EDIT prompts you for a column or line number after you execute the command.

## **Window Movement**

Window movement commands enable you to position the window to the desired file location by scrolling the text. Commands in this category are:

- Scroll Forward
- Scroll Backward
- Scroll Left
- Scroll Right
- Cursor Line To Top
- Cursor Line To Center
- Cursor Line To Bottom

The Scroll Forward and Scroll Backward commands enable you to display any portion of a file. The Scroll Forward command moves the cursor toward the bottom of the file. The Scroll Backward command moves the cursor toward the top of the file. You can scroll the default number of lines or you can change the scroll size by preceding the command with a count. The new scroll size remains in effect until you change it.

If text in a line or record is wider than 80 characters, the Scroll Left and Scroll Right commands allow you to scroll horizontally to the beginning or ending of a record.

The three cursor line commands move the line where the cursor is currently located to the top, center, or bottom of the current window. The text scrolls with the cursor line.

---

## Editing Commands

After you have moved the cursor or the text to the desired location, you can add or alter existing text. To add text, you use commands that invoke Text Entry mode. In addition to adding text, this group of commands enables you to insert, replace, or write over text. You can continue editing text until you exit Text Entry mode.

Other text-altering commands are available in Command mode. Certain function keys also enable you to alter text. Command mode text-altering commands enable you to delete, copy, move, merge, and sort text.

### Text Entry

Text entry functions and their associated commands are:

- Appending text
  - Append To Character
  - Append Word
  - Append To End Of Line
  - Append Line
- Inserting text
  - Insert Character
  - Insert Line
- Replacing text
  - Replace Character
  - Replace Word
  - Replace Line
- Overwriting text
  - Overwrite

## **Appending Text**

You can use the append commands to add text after the specified text unit. When accessing an empty file, HP EDIT responds by opening the first line of the file where you can begin to enter text.

Append Character adds text after the character where the cursor is positioned. Append Word adds text after the end of the current word. Append Line opens a new line after the current one and places the cursor at the beginning of the new line. Append To End Of Line is equivalent to executing the End Of Line command followed by the Append Character command.

## **Inserting Text**

You can use the insertion commands to insert text within or between existing words (Insert Character) or before existing lines (Insert Line). When using the Insert Character command, the original text to the right of the cursor may appear to disappear off the right edge of the window if there is insufficient space on a line to insert new text. If this happens, the text reappears on a new line when you exit Text Entry mode or press the **Return** key.

You can use the Insert Character key to insert and write over text. If you press the key while inserting text, HP EDIT switches from the insert function to the overwrite function. You can then write over text. When finished, you can press the Insert Character key again to return to the insert function.

## **Replacing Text**

The replace commands combine the functions of the insert commands and the delete commands. The commands first delete the specified unit of text. They then enter Text Entry mode and enable you to insert new text at the selected location.

To use these commands, you move the cursor to the character, word, or line you want to delete and enter the appropriate command. HP EDIT responds by deleting the requested text and invokes the insert function, enabling you to insert text.

You can precede these commands with a count indicating the number of units to delete before HP EDIT enters Text Entry mode.

## **Overwriting Text**

The Overwrite command enables you to replace text by writing over the current text. To use the command, you move the cursor to the location where you want to begin replacing text, enter the command, and then type over the text to be replaced.

You can use the Insert Character key to write over and insert text. If you press the key while writing over text, HP EDIT switches from the overwrite function to the insert function. You can then insert text. When finished, you can press the Insert Character key again to return to the overwrite function.

## **Text Modification**

Text modification functions and their associated commands are:

### ■ Deleting text

- Delete Character
- Delete Word
- Delete Line
- Clear To Beginning Of Line
- Clear To End of Line
- Delete Leading Blanks
- Delete Pattern

### ■ Undoing changes

- Undo Last Command
- Undo Sequentially
- Undo All

### ■ Cutting and pasting text

- Copy To Buffer
- Copy And Append To Buffer
- Cut To Buffer
- Cut And Append To Buffer
- Paste After
- Paste Before
- Paste Over

### ■ Joining and justifying

- Join Lines
- Join Lines And Justify
- Right Justify Line

### ■ Shifting text

- Shift Line Left
- Shift Line Right
- Shift End Of Line Left
- Shift End Of Line Right
- Center Text

### ■ Swapping text

- Swap Characters
- Swap Words
- Swap Lines

- **Sorting text**
  - Define Sort Key Columns
  - Sort Ascending
  - Sort Descending
- **Converting text case**
  - Upshift Character
  - Upshift Word
  - Upshift Line
  - Downshift Character
  - Downshift Word
  - Downshift Line
- **Compressing blanks**
  - Compress Blank Space
  - Compress Blank Lines
- **Filling a line**
  - Fill Character
- **Checking spelling**
  - Check Spelling

### **Deleting Text**

The delete commands enable you to remove selected portions of text or blank spaces within the text. You can delete a character (Delete Character), a word (Delete Word), a line (Delete Line), or the remainder of a line (Clear To End Of Line). The Clear To Beginning Of Line command deletes text to the left of the cursor and shifts the remaining text to the left margin.

You can also use the Delete Leading Blanks command to remove leading blanks on one or more lines and left justify the remaining text. You can execute the Delete Pattern command to delete text that matches the search pattern you defined if the cursor is currently on text matching the search pattern.

You can optionally use the Delete Character or Delete Line terminal keys in Text Entry mode to perform a function similar to the commands of the same name. You could also use the Clear Line terminal key to perform a function similar to the Clear To End Of Line command.

In addition to deleting text by using the items listed above, you can also delete text by replacing it with an empty replacement pattern.

## Undoing Text Changes

During your editing session, you may inadvertently enter incorrect text while in Text Entry mode, or you may execute the wrong text-altering command. HP EDIT features three error recovery commands, collectively referred to as the undo commands, which enable you to restore text to its previous state before you made the error. The command you select depends on the number of text-altering changes you want to undo.

If you want to cancel the previously executed text-altering command, you can execute Undo Last Command. If you want to cancel more than one text-altering command in reverse sequential order, you can execute Undo Sequentially the appropriate number of times. If you want to cancel all text-altering commands executed since the file was read in or most recently saved, you can execute Undo All Commands.

## Cutting And Pasting Text

You can use the cut and paste commands to copy or move blocks of text. Two steps are required to perform these functions. To copy text, specify the block of text you want to copy, then execute the Copy To Buffer command. This leaves the copied text intact and places a copy of it in the *Cut/Paste buffer*. You can add text to this buffer any time using the Copy And Append To Buffer or Cut And Append To Buffer commands. You then copy the text to the desired location using the Paste Before or Paste After command.

To move text, you specify the block of text you want to move, then execute the Cut To Buffer command. This command removes the text block and places it in the Cut/Paste buffer. You can add text to this buffer any time using the Copy And Append To Buffer or Cut And Append To Buffer commands. You then move the text to the desired location using the Paste Before or Paste After command.

The Paste Over command overlays a copy of the buffer contents over the text starting at the current cursor position.

## Joining And Justifying

The Join Lines and Join Lines And Justify commands merge the text of two or more lines by filling the remainder of a given line with text beginning from the next line. HP EDIT joins as many words to the end of a line as space permits.

The Join Line commands are useful when you want to combine partial lines of text. The two commands differ in that the Join Lines command produces a ragged right margin when it merges lines; the Join Lines And Justify command right justifies this margin when it merges lines.

The Right Justify Line command extends a line of text to the right margin boundary by adding blank spaces between words. You can use the Right Justify Line command on a selected block of text.

### **Shifting Text**

The Shift Line Left command shifts the entire line of text to the left; whereas the Shift End Of Line Left command shifts the trailing portion (text to the right of the cursor) of a line to the left. The Shift Line Right command shifts the entire line of text to the right; the Shift End Of Line Right command shifts the trailing portion of a line to the right.

You can use the Center Text command to center a line of text between the left margin and the right margin.

You can shift and center blocks of text that have been selected using the Mark Character Block Start and Mark Line Block Start commands.

### **Swapping Text**

The swap commands either exchange the current cursor character with the next character (Swap Characters), the current cursor word with the next word (Swap Words), or the current cursor line with the next line (Swap Lines). The commands are useful in transposing the order of text units currently in incorrect order.

### **Sorting Text**

During your editing session, you may want to sort portions of text that are not in the desired order. For instance, your text may contain a series of numbers on successive lines that you may want to rearrange in either ascending or descending order. The Sort Ascending and Sort Descending commands enable you to arrange several lines of text or a block of text into the desired sequence.

To reorder lines, you can use the Define Sort Key Columns command to set the left and right column boundaries for the key. HP EDIT uses text within these boundaries for comparisons between lines during sorting. You then execute either the Sort Ascending command to reorder the lines from smallest to largest, or the Sort Descending command to reorder the lines from largest to smallest.

### **Converting Text Case**

You may occasionally need to convert lowercase text to uppercase and vice versa. You can use the three upshift commands to convert lowercase text to uppercase. Similarly, you can use the three downshift commands to convert uppercase text to lowercase.

You can also use the Upshift Line and Downshift Line commands to convert the case of a selected block of text.

### Compressing Blanks

While editing an existing file, you may discover that your text contains several unwanted blanks between words. Rather than manually deleting each blank, you could use the Compress Blank Space command to remove the extra blank spaces and replace them with single blanks.

Similarly, you could use the Compress Blank Lines command to remove extra unwanted blank lines and replace them with single blank lines.

You can also use the Compress Blank Lines and Compress Blank Space commands within a selected block of text.

### Filling A Line

You may want to extend a particular text character to fill a portion or all of the remaining line for a desired special effect, such as a comment header line. You can use the Fill Character command for this purpose.

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## Text Location Commands

During your editing session, you may need to quickly find a string of text. HP EDIT provides a group of commands that enable you to find a specific character or group of characters. In addition, HP EDIT also enables you to find text strings and replace them with substitute text.

To assist you in the task of finding text, HP EDIT also provides several commands that enable you to set and access place markers. These place markers, called *marks*, are very useful for block cut and paste operations.

### Single Character Searches

The single character commands enable you to find occurrences of individual characters. The command names for this group of commands are as follows:

- Find All Occurrences
- Find Character
- Find Previous Character
- Find Blank Space
- Find Previous Blank Space
- Find .
- Find Previous .
- Find Matching Delimiter

Except for the Find Matching Delimiter command, this group of commands enables you to search forward or backward for a specified character, blank space, or period. The Find Matching Delimiter command enables you to locate the matching member of a delimiter pair, such as a right bracket (]). Valid search delimiters are brackets, braces, and parentheses.

Except for the Find Matching Delimiter command, you can specify a count before executing any of these commands to find a particular occurrence of a given character. For instance, you would type the number 5 before executing the Find Character command to locate the fifth forward occurrence of a specified character from the current cursor position.

You can execute the find commands within an explicit block to define the limits of the find command.

## **Pattern Definitions**

If you want to search for a string of text more than one character in length, you must first define a search pattern before you can search for the text. Similarly, if you want to replace an occurrence of the search pattern with other text, you should first define a replacement string before searching for and replacing text. Pattern definition functions and their associated commands are as follows:

### ■ Defining search patterns

- Define Search Pattern
- Insert Search Pattern
- Define Search Pattern From Text

### ■ Defining replacement patterns

- Define Replace Pattern
- Insert Replace Pattern
- Define Replace Pattern From Text

## **Defining Search Patterns**

You define a search pattern by using the Define Search Pattern command and providing the desired search string when prompted by HP EDIT. The search pattern remains until you execute the command again and specify another search pattern. Special pattern-matching characters enable you to define search patterns that satisfy certain criteria and exclude other criteria.

After you define the search pattern, you may want to subsequently edit the pattern later during the session, rather than define a totally new pattern. The Insert Search Pattern command enables you to insert the current search pattern within text so you can modify it. After you have altered the search pattern, you can use the Define Search Pattern From Text command to designate the current line of text containing the edited search pattern as the new search pattern.

## Defining Replacement Patterns

You similarly define a replacement pattern as you would define a search pattern. Consequently, the Define Replace Pattern, Insert Replace Pattern, and Define Replace Pattern From Text commands function almost identically to the search commands described above. They differ only in that pattern-matching characters are not recognized or used in a replacement string.

You can also define replace patterns by using double quotes in the Define Search Pattern, Define Search Pattern From Macro, and Define Search Pattern From Text commands.

The rules for using double quotes in the define search commands are as follows:

- If the string contains only one double quote (”), it is treated as one double quote.
- If the string begins and ends with a double quote, the string is defined as the text between the double quotes.
- If the string has only a leading double quote, the double quote is not defined in the string.
- If the string only ends with a double quote, the double quote is treated as part of the pattern.
- The double quote is not part of the pattern-matching character set, so the way the double quote is handled is not affected by setting the “Pattern Matching Chars” option.

## Search And Replace

After you have defined a search pattern, you can execute the appropriate command to find the search pattern within text. If you have defined both a search pattern and a replace pattern, you can execute the appropriate command to find the search pattern within text and replace it with other text. Search and replace functions and their associated commands are as follows:

- Searching for text
  - Search Forward
  - Search Backward
- Searching for and replacing text
  - Search And Replace Forward
  - Search And Replace Backward
  - Global Search And Replace Forward
  - Global Search And Replace Backward

## Searching for Text

The search commands locate one or more occurrences of text matching a predefined search pattern. The Search Forward command searches from the current cursor location to the bottom of the file for the search pattern. The Search Backward command searches from the current cursor location to the top of the file for the search pattern.

## Searching for And Replacing Text

The search and replace commands locate one or more occurrences of text matching the predefined search pattern and replace them with text from a predefined replacement pattern. The Search And Replace Forward command searches from the current cursor location to the bottom of the file for the search pattern. If HP EDIT finds an occurrence of the pattern, it pauses by prompting you with five response choices. The Search And Replace Backward command performs the same operation, except it searches from the current cursor location to the top of file for the search pattern.

The global versions of the search and replace commands do not prompt for your response. By executing one of the global commands, you permit HP EDIT to locate and replace all occurrences of the search pattern either forward or backward from the current cursor location.

Note that if you execute an undo command after executing a search and replace command, HP EDIT undoes all of the occurrences that the search and replace command altered.

## Place Markers

During your editing session, you may quickly need to access a certain portion of your file or measure the distance of a block of text for cut and paste operations. HP EDIT enables you to insert up to ten invisible place markers within a file. After you have set the desired number of marks, you can use them as reference points for various related commands. Place marker functions and their associated commands are as follows:

- Setting markers

- Set Mark

- Setting distances

- Set Distance To Mark

- Set Distance To Previous Location

- Moving to a marker

- Go To Column/Mark

- Go To Line/Mark

## ■ Swapping locations

Swap Cursor With Mark

Swap With Previous Location

### **Defining Markers**

Before you can use a place marker, you must first set the marker using the Set Mark command. After you have set from one to ten marks, each remains at the defined location until you set that mark at another location or delete the line containing the mark. After you have set one or more marks, you can execute the Show Editor Statistics command to display all currently set marks and their respective line and column locations.

### **Setting Distances**

You can use the Set Distance To Mark and Set Distance To Previous Location commands to calculate the number of lines between the current cursor position and a specified mark. Used in conjunction with the Set Mark command, these commands are useful for establishing the count for block sections of text as explained in the preceding paragraph.

### **Moving to A Mark**

As mentioned in the section that discusses cursor movement commands, the Go To Column/Mark and Go To Line/Mark commands serve a dual purpose. You can use them either to move the cursor to a specific column or line, or to move to a particular mark. To move to a mark, you would type a count representing the mark you want to move to, then you would execute either command.

### **Swapping Locations**

The swap commands exchange the position of the cursor with a specified mark or with the previous location mark (mark 11), which is set whenever the cursor moves up or down by more than a screenful.

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## Management Commands

Management commands enable you to manage your file and your session by performing a variety of functions, ranging from texting in a new file to exiting HP EDIT. In addition, some of the management commands provide the special functions of assigning keys to commands and encrypting text for file security.

### File Management

Commands in this category enable you to perform special functions within a file not directly related to text editing. File management functions and their associated commands are as follows:

- Displaying or modifying the configuration

- Set Options
- Save Config File
- Load Config File
- Show Editor Statistics

- Managing files

- Text File
- Join File
- Keep Text
- Change Filename
- Insert Filename
- Change Filename From Text

- Displaying editing and configuration information

- Show Editor Statistics
- Show Key Assignment
- Show All Key Assignments
- Show Reassigned Keys
- Show Macros

- Using multiple windows

- Open Window
- Size Window
- Close Window

- Editing line numbers

- Edit Line Number
- Renumber Lines

- Refreshing text

- Refresh Line
- Refresh Screen

- Time stamping text

- Insert Date

- Exiting HP EDIT

- Exit

## **Displaying Or Modifying The Configuration**

When you initiate an editing session, HP EDIT reads in an editing environment from the default configuration file in your logon group called EDCONFIG. You can retain this environment during your session, or you can display and change many of the elements in the editing environment by using the Set Options command. When you execute this command, a separate screen appears that displays the current editing parameter settings. You can change one or more of these settings temporarily or permanently. If you do not save these settings before you exit the session, editing parameter changes are automatically discarded and the editing parameters revert to default values.

If you want to save changed editing parameter settings, you execute the Save Config File command and either save the changes to the default EDCONFIG file or to another file. If you save the changes to another file, you must load the file in subsequent sessions using the Load Config File command so that HP EDIT can read in your customized editing environment. If you save the changes to the EDCONFIG file, however, HP EDIT automatically reads in this file when you start a new session, eliminating the need for you to manually read in the configuration.

Besides changed editing parameter settings, your customized configuration can also include keys that you have assigned to commands as well as macros. Refer to “Customizing The Editing Environment” in chapter 2 for information about configuring assigned keys and macros. HP EDIT provides an additional command, called Show Editor Statistics, which displays a screen showing current status information for selected HP EDIT variables. Unlike the Set Options command, the values of these variables are unalterable from this screen.

## **Managing Files**

You can instruct HP EDIT to read in another file from the current session by executing the Text File command. If the requested file does not exist, HP EDIT creates the file. If you made changes and saved the current file before executing this command, HP EDIT concludes the current session and reads in the specified file.

You can use the Join File command to copy the contents of another file into a new or existing file. When you execute the command, HP EDIT inserts the contents of the named file above the current cursor position.

After you have finished editing, you can execute the Keep Text command to save text changes. You can also execute this command any time during your session to update the existing file with your changes. By default, HP EDIT saves the text to the current file name unless you instruct it to do otherwise. You can alternatively save the file contents to an existing or new file. You can either specify a different file name when prompted by the Keep Text command, or you can specify a different name using the Change Filename command and then execute the Keep Text command. Both methods can save your text to a newly created file so that the original file remains intact and unchanged.

You can also edit the current file name by first executing the Insert Filename command to insert the current file name into the text. After editing the file name, you can execute the Change Filename From Text command to replace the current file with the new one.

### **Displaying Editing And Configuration Information**

During your session, you may want to display pertinent configuration or session information. You can use the Show Editor Statistics command to display status information on the current editing session, such as the file name and size, mark settings, and current search and replace patterns. Similarly, you can use the Set Options command to show the current status of alterable editing parameters.

You can display currently assigned keys as well as keys that you have reassigned. The Show Key Assignment command displays the definition of one specified single or prefixed key. The Show All Key Assignments command displays definitions for all single or prefixed keys. The Show Reassigned Keys command displays all single and prefixed keys that you have assigned to non-default commands and the associated names of the new commands.

You can display the names of all currently defined macros and the associated macro text by executing the Show Macros command. The command also shows whether the macros displayed are preemptive or non-preemptive. Refer to the Define Macro command in chapter 4 for the definition of a preemptive and non-preemptive macro.

## Using Multiple Windows

During editing, you may want to compare the text of two different portions of your file, or you may want to move text from one area to another. The Open Window command enables you to edit two portions of your file simultaneously without having to scroll between them. When you execute this command, HP EDIT divides the screen into two windows so you can access different portions of your file at the same time. HP EDIT converts the current cursor line into a boundary line. Text-altering changes made within one window are reflected in the other. Use the arrow keys to move between the two windows.

If you want to change the window sizes after you execute the Open Window command, you can adjust them with the Size Window command. You can adjust the size of a window by executing the command preceded by a count from the window that you want to enlarge or reduce. You can enlarge a window to consume the remainder of the screen by moving to the window and executing the Size Window command without specifying a count.

You can set the Forward/Back Scroll Size and Left/Right Scroll Size options independently for each window.

To revert to a single window screen, execute the Close Window command.

## Viewing Multiple Files

You can use multiple windows to view two different files simultaneously. Use the Open Window command, move the cursor to the window you want the different file in, and use the Text File command to call in a different file. To move between the two windows use the arrow keys.

If you want to have both windows show the same file again, use the Text File command and specify the filename in the other window.

Viewing multiple files is useful when you want to view a version of a file with unsaved changes on the same screen as the version that is on the disk. To do this, rename the changed version with either the Keep File or the Change Filename command.

When editing two different files in two windows, you can set some options independently for each window. The options you can set independently are:

- auto indent
- automatic bumping
- display line numbers
- renumber lines
- auto keep interval
- right margin
- shift count
- keep file type
- word category
- lines per page
- output device
- print line numbers
- print header lines

When editing the same file in two different windows, you can set the following options independently for each window:

- Forward/Back Scroll Size
- Left/Right Scroll Size

The following list of options are global and apply to both windows in an editing process.

- capitalize input
- delete control chars
- highlight match
- ignore case
- pattern matching chars
- use function keys
- text entry exit
- file path
- tab spacing
- new file type

In addition to the global options listed above, search and replace patterns, macros, and key assignments are global as well.

If you would like to hide one of the windows, execute the Close Window command with the cursor in the file you want to hide. The hidden window and file disappear from the screen, but HP EDIT maintains its command history and file-specific options. The hidden window and file will reappear when you execute the Open Window command. The hidden window and file will also reappear when you execute the Close Window command in the window and file remaining on the screen. In this way you can switch easily between the two files because they are both still active.

When you want to save a file, the Keep File command only saves the file on the screen. The Exit command applies to both windows, hidden and visible. If you try to exit without saving both files, HP EDIT will ask you if you want to save all changes before exiting.

## **Editing Line Numbers**

HP EDIT enables you to renumber one line or several lines of numbered files. Before you renumber one or more lines, you should first enable the Display Line Numbers parameter from the Set Options screen if line numbers are not already displayed.

To renumber a single line number, you move the cursor to the line whose number is to be changed, then execute the Edit Line Number command. HP EDIT clears the number from the screen. You can replace it with another number as long as the new number does not conflict with the ascending order of adjacent line numbers.

To renumber a range of lines, you execute the Renumber Lines command and specify the range by responding to the prompts. This command similarly requires that you preserve the ascending line number order.

## **Refreshing Text**

During your editing session, the MPE command interpreter may print a message to your terminal that appears to have altered the text, or data communications interference can produce garbled characters that also may appear to have altered your text.

HP EDIT provides two commands that restore your display to its previous state before it was visibly altered. You can execute the Refresh Line command from the current line to restore the line to its previous state, and you can execute the Refresh Screen command to restore the entire screen to its previous state.

## **Time Stamping Text**

You may want to insert a time stamp within your text for future reference. To insert the current date and time, execute the Insert Date command. When you execute the command, HP EDIT inserts the day of the week, calendar date, and time on a line above the current cursor position.

## **Exiting HP EDIT**

After you have finished editing and have saved the file, you can either text in another file or you can conclude the editing session using the Exit command. If you did not save text changes before executing this command, HP EDIT asks you whether you want to discard the changed text. You must respond to this prompt before HP EDIT allows you to exit the session. If you do not indicate that you want to discard changes, HP EDIT returns you to the editing session where you must save your changes before exiting.

## Session Management

Commands in this category enable you to perform special functions within the current editing session that are independent of the current editing file. Session management functions and their associated commands are as follows:

- Obtaining help
  - Help
  - Describe
- Activating processes
  - Activate Next Process
  - Activate Previous Process
- Running foreground or background tasks
  - Break To MPE
  - Execute MPE Command
  - Run TDP Formatter
  - Run Program
  - Start/Stop Timers

### Obtaining Help

HP EDIT provides a comprehensive help system that offers useful information about commands and their usage. You can access this system by executing the Help command. When the main help screen appears, you can choose from the following categories:

- Commands by Topic
- Command Summary
- Command Description

You can also use the Describe command to directly access the command description portion of the help system without having to access the main help screen.

### Activating Processes

While editing a particular file, you may want to work on another file without concluding the current editing session, or you might want to cut text from the current file and paste it to another file. You can temporarily leave the current file and read in another file by executing the Activate Next Process command. The new editing session is a child process of the current editing session. When you want to return to the original file, which is the parent session, you can execute the Activate Previous Process command. This command does not terminate the child session. You can return to it by executing the Activate Next Process command again.

These commands enable you to work on several files simultaneously. Each time you execute the Activate Next Process command at the end of the process chain, the current session becomes a parent session to a newly activated child. If you create multiple sessions with this command, you can execute the Activate Previous Process command repeatedly until you have reached the original parent session.

### **Running Background Or Foreground Tasks**

During your session, you may need to temporarily suspend editing to execute commands that perform background or foreground tasks. For instance, if you want to access the MPE command interpreter without concluding your session, you can either issue Execute MPE Command or the Break To MPE command.

Execute MPE Command enables you to execute MPE commands that can be executed programatically using the COMMAND intrinsic. (Refer to the “Executing Commands Programatically” section of the *MPE Ininsics Reference Manual*.) The Break To MPE command enables you to execute non-program MPE commands. (Refer to the “Interrupting Command Execution” section of the *MPE Commands Reference Manual*.)

The Run Program command enables you to run other programs that perform various functions, such as compiling and executing code from within HP EDIT. You can specify whether you want to run the program as a background or foreground job. HP EDIT can also use the TDP formatter for document preparation if it is available on your system. If you have incorporated TDP formatting commands in your text file, you can execute the Run TDP Formatter command to format your text and send it to a printer or output file.

You can use the Start/Stop Timers command to log CPU and clock time. When you initially execute the command, HP EDIT begins counting time. When you execute the command again, HP EDIT displays the elapsed CPU time and clock time while restarting the timers. The timers do not log CPU time consumed in MPE after executing the Break To MPE command.

### **Key Management**

Commands in this category enable you to execute prefixed commands or commands by name, assign keys to commands that currently have none, provide alternate key assignments for commands to which default keys are assigned, display one or more key assignments, or return one or all keys to their default assignments.

Key management functions and their associated commands are as follows:

- Executing unassigned or prefixed commands
  - Execute Editor Command
  - Meta
- Assigning or reassigning an individual key
  - Assign Key
- Displaying current key assignments
  - Show Key Assignment
  - Show All Key Assignments
  - Insert All Key Assignments
  - Show Reassigned Keys
- Returning keys to their default assignments
  - Reset Key Assignment
  - Reset All Key Assignments

### **Executing Unassigned Or Prefixed Commands**

You can execute most HP EDIT commands by pressing an assigned key or sequence of keys. A default set of keys is assigned to the frequently used commands. Less frequently used commands have no default key assignment. In order to execute commands by name rather than key assignment, HP EDIT provides a command called Execute Editor Command. Rather than pressing a single or prefixed key to execute an assigned command, you press the key assigned to Execute Editor Command. You then respond to the HP EDIT prompt by typing the name of the command you want to execute. You can execute any HP EDIT command using this manual approach.

To extend HP EDIT key assignment capacity, many of the assigned keys are prefixed by a pseudo command called Meta. This command is always used as a key preceding another assigned key. *Prefixed commands* are those in which the Meta key precedes the assigned key or keys. The Meta key is assigned by default to the **ESC** and \$ keys, but you can assign the Meta function to additional keys like any other HP EDIT command.

### **Assigning Or Reassigning An Individual Key**

You can assign keys to commands that do not currently have assigned keys, or you can reassign one or more default keys to other commands.

You use the Assign Key command to assign a non-numeric key to any HP EDIT command. Since the keyboard consists of a limited number of keys, additional key assignments are possible by using control and Meta sequences. Consequently, you can assign a single key to a command or a single key pressed in conjunction with the **CTRL** key or prefixed by the **ESC** (Meta) key.

Reassigned keys or newly assigned keys only affect the current session unless you save them to a configuration file using the Save Config File command. If you save your customized set of assigned keys to the EDCONFIG file, HP EDIT automatically reads in this file when you start a session, eliminating the need for you to read in the configuration. Alternatively, you can save the assigned keys to another file name. If you choose this option, however, you must load the file in subsequent sessions using the Load Config File command whenever you want HP EDIT to read in your customized set of assigned keys.

Note that you can assign more than one key or key sequence to the same command. However, you cannot assign any key or key sequence to multiple commands.

### **Displaying Current Key Assignments**

HP EDIT provides several commands that enable you to determine the current assignments of one or more keys or key sequences. If you want to display a single key assignment, you can execute the Show Key Assignment command. HP EDIT prompts you for the key to be displayed and then displays the specified key and its associated command on the message line.

If you want to display all key assignments, you can execute the Show All Key Assignments command. HP EDIT temporarily suspends the editing session and displays a separate screen that lists all of the keys assigned to commands. The Insert All Key Assignments command essentially performs the same function, except that HP EDIT does not suspend the editing session and inserts the list of key assignments directly into your text instead. This function is useful if you want to print the file with the inserted commands to obtain a hard-copy list of the assignments.

The Show Reassigned Keys command functions similarly to the Show All Key Assignments command except that HP EDIT displays only keys that have been reassigned, rather than all key assignments.

## Returning Keys to Their Default Assignments

After you have assigned one or more keys, you may later decide that you want to return them to their default values. You can use the Reset Key Assignment command to return a single assigned key to its default value. HP EDIT prompts you for the key to be cleared and then displays the specified key and its original command name, if any, on the message line.

You can return all keys to their original default values by executing the Reset All Key Assignments command.

## Security Management

Commands in this category enable you to encrypt all or a portion of a file for security purposes. File encryption functions and their associated commands are as follows:

### ■ Encrypting text

- Set Encryption Key
- Encrypt
- Encrypt With Key

### ■ Decrypting text

- Decrypt
- Decrypt With Key

## Encrypting Text

HP EDIT provides commands to render a file or selected portions of a file unreadable, while preserving the integrity of the file contents. This security function prevents unauthorized users from reading a portion of a file or an entire file. You can use the Set Encryption Key command to define a password key for text encryption and decryption. You can then encrypt one or more lines of text with the Encrypt command. These commands are very useful when you want to encrypt more than one block of text, because you can specify the encryption key one time using the Set Encryption Key command and then execute the Encrypt command for each text block to be encrypted.

You can use the Encrypt With Key command to specify an encryption key and encrypt the text at the same time. This command is useful when you want to encrypt the entire file or one portion of the file.

## Decrypting Text

To restore your text to a readable state, you can use either the Decrypt command or Decrypt With Key command, depending on how you originally encrypted the text. If you encrypted the text using the Set Encryption Key and Encrypt commands, execute the Decrypt command to restore the text. If you encrypted the text using the Encrypt With Key command, execute the Decrypt With Key command.

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## Macro Commands

Macros enable you to perform tasks that would ordinarily require several separate operations. The complexity of macros you can create varies widely, ranging from scrolling text to performing mathematical computations.

HP EDIT provides basic macro commands to meet your general requirements, such as defining and executing macros. In addition, HP EDIT also features specialized commands for use within macros, in which you can provide text input from the keyboard during macro execution. Other commands conditionally execute selected portions of macros or invoke the HP EDIT calculator.

### Execution And Management

These commands constitute the fundamental macro command set. They can be executed from the keyboard like any other HP EDIT command, although the **Quit Macro** command has no effect at the keyboard other than clearing the count. The primary function of these commands is to enable you to construct and execute macros. Execution and management macro functions and associated commands are:

- Defining macros
  - Begin Capture
  - Capture Macro
  - Define Macro
  - Define Multiple Macros
- Executing macros
  - Execute Macro
  - Go To Macro
- Displaying macros
  - Show Macros
- Editing macros
  - Insert Macro
  - Insert All Macros
- Deleting macros
  - Delete Macro
  - Delete All Macros
- Suppressing macros
  - Use Current Key Assignment
- Using special functions
  - Display Message
  - Delay
  - Quit Macro

## Defining Macros

You can either define a macro interactively or manually. If you define a macro interactively, HP EDIT prompts you for the information it needs to create a macro. This simplified method constitutes the standard, preferred method of creating a macro. You can also manually define a macro from text if you would rather provide all of the required macro syntax as well as the text.

You can define a macro interactively using the `Begin Capture` and `Capture Macro` commands. You execute the `Begin Capture` command, then indicate the tasks you want the macro to perform. HP EDIT records your keystrokes as you execute them. When you want to stop recording, you execute the `Capture Macro` command. This command retrieves all of the keystrokes typed after you executed the `Begin Capture` command and transforms your keyed text into a macro by prompting for information to describe the macro.

You can alternatively use the `Capture File` command to record keyboard input. This command, like the `Capture Macro` command, is first initiated by executing the `Begin Capture` command. However, the two commands serve entirely different functions. When you execute the `Capture File` command, HP EDIT prompts you for the name of the file to which you want to save your input. Consequently, instead of creating and defining macros, the `Capture File` command enables you to record any or all session input for future reference or debugging.

You can use the `Define Macro` command or `Define Multiple Macros` command to manually define one or more macros. You define a single macro by constructing the macro on a separate line of text and then executing the `Define Macro` command. The macro must adhere to correct syntax as described in the reference module for this command located in chapter 4. To define more than one macro, it is more efficient to use the `Define Multiple Macros` command. By placing the cursor at the first macro of the group to be defined, HP EDIT defines all of the macros in the group when you execute the command.

## Executing Macros

If you have defined a preemptive macro, you can execute it directly by typing its command name, which is the key you assigned to the macro. If you have defined a non-preemptive macro, however, you must execute it using either the `Execute Macro` command or `Go To Macro` command. The command you choose depends on the type of macro you want to execute. (Refer to the `Define Macro` command in chapter 4 for the definition of a preemptive and non-preemptive macro.)

These commands function differently only when they are executed from within a macro. If you execute them from the keyboard as standalone commands, the Go To Macro command functions the same as the Execute Macro command.

If you want to execute a macro that returns to the current input level after execution, you should use the Execute Macro command. This command is also recommended when you want to execute a macro that consists of a group of nested macros. If you want to execute a macro on the current input level, you should use the Go To Macro command. This command is suggested when you want to execute a chained macro, which is a macro defined as several macros in order to overcome line length limitations. To construct chained or nested macros, you use the appropriate command within each macro of the nested or chained sequence.

### **Displaying Macros**

To display all currently defined macros, you can execute the Show Macros command. This command suspends the editing session and displays a screen that shows all macro names (keys assigned to the macro), preemptive status, and macro text. Macro comments, if any, are also shown.

### **Editing Macros**

To edit an existing macro, use the Insert Macro command. When you execute the command, HP EDIT inserts the macro into your text where you can edit it as desired. You can then redefine the edited macro using the Define Macro command. If you want to edit more than one macro, use the Insert All Macros command. After you have edited the macros, you can use the Define Multiple Macros command to redefine all of the edited macros simultaneously.

The insert commands only insert macros defined during the current session or macros that have been read in from a configuration file prior to command execution. These commands cannot insert macros from configuration files that have not been read in during the current session.

### **Deleting Macros**

HP EDIT provides two commands for deleting one or all macros. To delete a single macro, you can execute the Delete Macro command and specify the name of the macro you want to delete. If you want to delete all currently defined macros, you can execute the Delete All Macros command.

These commands only delete macros that exist in the current session. To permanently delete macros from a configuration file, you can overwrite the configuration file with the current environment using the Save Config File command after deleting the unwanted macros from the environment.

### **Suppressing Macros**

If you define a preemptive macro and press the key assigned to the macro (the macro name), the macro automatically executes. However, the key assigned to a preemptive macro may also be assigned to an HP EDIT command. In order to execute the command instead of the macro, you would execute the Use Current Key Assignment command. This command instructs HP EDIT to interpret the next key you press as assigned to a command, rather than a preemptive macro.

### **Using Special Functions**

HP EDIT provides a special command for displaying messages within macros. When your macro executes the Display Message command, a message appears on the message line. If the message does not remain for a sufficient length of time, you can lengthen the time the message is displayed by imbedding the Delay command.

You can use the Delay command for other functions besides lengthening the time a message is displayed. For instance, you could construct a macro that scrolls forward, displays the screen (using the Refresh Screen command), delays for several seconds, and then repeats the sequence several times. This would simulate the effect of a slide show.

Whenever you want to add comments to a macro, you must terminate the macro text by appending the Quit Macro command to the end of the macro. This command informs HP EDIT that the text following the command consists of comments rather than macro text.

## **Keyboard Input**

Each of the commands that place the HP EDIT in Text Entry mode has a corresponding command that can be used within macros. These commands function similarly to the related text entry commands, except that the keyboard input commands enable you to provide text input during the execution of a macro. Two of these commands prompt you for either a search or replace pattern, rather than place you in Text Entry mode.

When you execute a macro that contains one of these commands, HP EDIT executes the macro until it encounters the command. Depending on the type of command it encounters, HP EDIT either suspends execution of the macro and enters Text Entry mode, or it prompts you to provide a search or replace pattern. After you have either provided text input or responded appropriately, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

Keyboard input functions and associated commands are:

■ Adding or changing text

- Append To Character From Macro
- Append To Word From Macro
- Append Line From Macro
- Append To End Of Line From Macro
- Insert Character From Macro
- Insert Line From Macro
- Overwrite From Macro
- Replace Character From Macro
- Replace Word From Macro
- Replace Line From Macro

■ Defining search and replace patterns

- Define Search Pattern From Macro
- Define Replace Pattern From Macro

### **Adding Or Changing Text**

Whenever you want to add, insert, overwrite, or replace text from a macro, you can use one of the appropriate text entry command variants listed above.

When you execute a macro containing one of these commands, HP EDIT executes the macro until it encounters the imbedded command. HP EDIT then enters Text Entry mode, moves the cursor to the appropriate location, and pauses for your input. After you provide the necessary input, you press the / and **Return** keys to return to Command mode. HP EDIT responds by resuming the macro execution.

### **Defining Search And Replace Patterns**

HP EDIT features two commands that function as variations of the standard pattern definition commands. If you want HP EDIT to prompt you for a search pattern or replacement string from a macro, you can use the Define Search Pattern From Macro and/or Define Replace Pattern From Macro commands to define search and replace patterns from the keyboard.

When you execute a macro containing one of these commands, HP EDIT executes the macro until it encounters the imbedded command. HP EDIT then prompts you for either the desired search pattern or the replacement string. After you provide the necessary input and press the **Return** key, HP EDIT responds by resuming the macro execution.

## Conditional

Conditional commands enable you to conditionally execute selected portions of macros, depending on the value of a settable flag. Like the keyboard input macro commands, these commands are typically used within a macro.

Conditional functions and associated commands are:

- Defining and terminating

- Test/Set/Clear Flag
  - Terminate True Clause

- Testing and executing

- Test And Execute Macro
  - Test And Go To Macro

### Defining And Terminating

In order to construct a conditional macro, you must decide which portion of the macro you want to conditionally execute. You precede each conditional section with the Test/Set/Clear Flag command. This command serves four purposes, depending on the value of the flag and the specified count. You can either set, clear, complement, or test the flag.

You place the Terminate True Clause command at the end of each conditional section. If the flag is set (true) when HP EDIT encounters the conditional section, HP EDIT executes it. Otherwise, HP EDIT skips the conditional section, which ends with the Terminate True Clause command. The remainder of the macro then executes.

### Testing And Executing

If you want to test the flag and then immediately execute a specified macro within a macro, you can use either the Test And Execute Macro command or the Test And Go To Macro command. If HP EDIT encounters either of these commands and the flag is true, then the specified macro immediately following the command executes. If the flag is false, the macro does not execute.

Like their unconditional macro counterparts, the Test And Execute Macro command runs a macro as a subroutine, and the Test And Go To Macro command runs a macro on the current input level.

## Calculator

You can pass integer parameters to macros to increase their flexibility. HP EDIT reserves the general-purpose X and Y registers for this purpose. HP EDIT provides a calculator with which you can perform standard mathematical calculations or manipulate the contents of these registers and internal HP EDIT variables. The available calculator commands are:

Calculate  
Use X Register  
Use Y Register

You can access the HP EDIT calculator either interactively or programatically. When you execute the Calculate command from the keyboard, HP EDIT prompts you to specify the desired calculation. You can enter as many calculator commands as you want to the end of the message line. When you press **Return**, HP EDIT responds by displaying the final values of the X and Y registers. To execute the Calculate command programatically, you use the command within a macro that incorporates the desired calculations.

The calculator uses a Reverse Polish Notation (RPN) Stack to perform computations. The X register is at the top of the four-register, math evaluation stack and the Y register is directly below it. The Z and T registers are below the Y register. HP EDIT also provides ten additional registers (0-9) that you can use for general storage.

You can use the Calculate command to access the value of HP EDIT variables, such as the current line and column position, through the store and recall operators. You can read certain variables and either read or write to others.

You can execute the Use X Register command or the Use Y Register command to transfer one of these registers into the count or to move the count into one of these registers.

## HP EDIT Commands

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This chapter contains reference modules for all HP EDIT commands. The modules are arranged in alphabetical order and provide the following sections:

<b>Purpose</b>	Consists of a single sentence describing the purpose of the command. The sentence provides a brief explanation of the command function. The first paragraph of the Description section provides a more detailed explanation.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	Shows the default key or prefixed keys assigned to the command. If the command optionally accepts a count, the letter <i>n</i> precedes the assigned key. An explanation of the count follows the key syntax.
<b>Description</b>	Provides information about the function and process of the command. The command process discussion explains how HP EDIT responds after you properly execute the command. Depending on the complexity of the command, this section may be followed by sections describing command applications, options, and an expanded explanation of the command process.
<b>Procedure</b>	Provides step-by-step instructions on using the command to ensure successful execution of the command. One or more command applications may be presented.
<b>Example</b>	Provides one or more usage examples, where appropriate, depending on the complexity of a given command. Each example augments the description by providing a procedure for a hypothetical command application.
<b>Related Commands</b>	Lists all the names of functionally related commands.

---

## Activate Next Process

**Purpose** Activates a child session from a parent session.

**Default Syntax** `(CTRL) n`

**Description** This command suspends a parent editing session and activates a new or existing child session. This command and the Activate Previous Process command enable you to edit multiple files simultaneously.

**Command Process** If a child session exists when you execute the command, HP EDIT returns to the same location in the child session as the last time the child session was active. If a child session does not exist when you execute this command, HP EDIT prompts you for a file name. If the file name you specify exists, HP EDIT reads the file and you can begin editing the file as soon as it appears. If the file name you specify does not exist, HP EDIT creates the new file and you can begin adding text as soon as the file appears.

You can execute this command repeatedly from subsequent child sessions to link an unlimited number of editing sessions. Each time you execute the command, the current session becomes the parent session of a newly activated child session.

**Command Application** You might want to copy a few lines of text from a parent session to a child session. To accomplish this task, you would copy the desired lines using the Copy To Buffer command. You would then execute the Activate Next Process command and specify the child session file name where you want to paste the copied text. When the child file session appears, you would move the cursor to the desired position and use the Paste After or Paste Before commands to insert the copied text from the parent session file. You could then execute the Activate Previous Process command to return to the parent session file.

**Procedures** **To activate a pre-existing child session from a parent session:**

1. Press and hold `(CTRL)`, then press the `n` key. HP EDIT activates the child session file and displays *Session activated* on the message line.
2. Repeat step 1 if there are multiple editing sessions until you have reached the desired child session.

*or*

1. Press the File Commands function key. HP EDIT invokes the second-level File Commands function keys.

2. Press the Activate Next function key. HP EDIT activates the child session file and displays *Session activated* on the message line.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 if there are multiple editing sessions until you have reached the desired child session.

**To activate a new child session from a parent session:**

1. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **n** key. HP EDIT preempts the session and displays *Starting new editing session* on a separate screen, then prompts you for the file name.
2. Type the desired new or existing file name and press **Return**. HP EDIT reads in the specified file.

*or*

1. Press the File Commands function key. HP EDIT invokes the second level File Commands function keys.
2. Press the Activate Next function key. HP EDIT preempts the session and displays *Starting new editing session* on a separate screen, then prompts you for the file name.
3. Type the desired new or existing file name and press **Return**. HP EDIT reads in the specified file.

**Example**    **To copy two lines of text from a file in a parent session to a new file named NEXT in a new session and then return to the parent session:**

1. Move the cursor to the first line of the two lines to be copied.
2. Type the number **2** as the count and press the **c** key. HP EDIT displays the following message:

`2 lines in cut/paste buffer`

3. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **n** key. HP EDIT suspends the parent session and displays the following message:

`Starting new editing session`

After this message appears, HP EDIT displays the following header information and prompt:

## Activate Next Process

```
HP EDIT  HP30316A.00.00      (c) COPYRIGHT Hewlett-Packard Co. 1988
FRI, AUG 26, 1988, 11:24 AM
File: _

1 Search 2 Search 3 Replace 4 Replace 6 7 5 Define 6 Define 7
Backward Forward Backward Forward Search Replace Main
Keys
```

4. Type **next** at the cursor position and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT reads in the file named NEXT.
5. Move the cursor to the position where you want to paste the text from the previous file.
6. Execute the Paste After (p) or Paste Before (P) command. HP EDIT inserts the copied lines from the previous file.

### Note



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If you want to retain this session but want to return to the parent session, perform only step 7. If you want to exit this session to return to the parent session, perform steps 8 and 9 instead.

---

7. Execute the Activate Previous Process (**(CTRL) p**) command to return to the parent editing session. HP EDIT returns to the parent session and displays *Next session is still active. No previous session* on the message line.
8. Execute the Keep Text (k) command to save the altered text.
9. Execute the Exit (e) command to conclude the child session. HP EDIT returns to the parent session and displays *Next session has terminated. No previous session* on the message line.

### Related Commands

Activate Previous Process

---

## Activate Previous Process

**Purpose** Reactivates a parent session from a child session.

**Default Syntax** `CTRL p`

**Description** This command suspends a child editing session and reactivates a parent session. This command and the Activate Next Process command enable you to edit multiple files simultaneously.

**Command Process** When you execute this command, HP EDIT returns you to the preceding parent session.

A session can function as both a child and parent. Consequently, if multiple editing sessions exist, you can execute this command repeatedly in conjunction with the Activate Next Process command to alternate between an unlimited number of editing sessions.

If there are multiple parent sessions, you can continue to enter this command until you have reached the original parent session. If you attempt to execute the command from the original parent session, HP EDIT displays *There is no previous session* on the message line.

**Command Application** You might want to copy a few lines of text from a child session to a parent session. To accomplish this task, you would copy the desired lines using the Copy To Buffer command. You would then execute the Activate Previous Process command to activate the parent file. When the parent file appears, you would move the cursor to the desired position and use the Paste After or Paste Before commands to insert the copied text from the child file. You could then execute the Activate Next Process command to return to the child session file.

**Procedure** **To activate a parent session from a child session:**

1. Press and hold `CTRL`, then press the `p` key. HP EDIT activates the parent session file and displays *Next session is still active* on the message line.
2. Repeat Step 1 if there are multiple editing sessions until you have reached the desired parent session. No further parent sessions exist if the message *Next session is still active. No previous session.* appears on the message line.

*or*

1. Press the File Commands function key. HP EDIT invokes the second-level File Commands function keys.

## Activate Previous Process

2. Press the Activate Previous function key. HP EDIT activates the parent session file and displays *Next session is still active* on the message line.
3. Repeat Steps 1 and 2 if there are multiple editing sessions until you have reached the desired parent session. No further parent sessions exist if the message *Next session is still active. No previous session.* appears on the message line.

### **Example** To copy two lines of text from a child session to a parent session and then return to the child session:

1. Move the cursor to the first line of the two lines to be copied.
2. Type the number **2** as the count and press the **c** key. HP EDIT displays the following message:

2 lines in cut/paste buffer

3. Press and hold **(CTRL)**, then press the **p** key. HP EDIT reactivates the parent session and displays the following message:

Next session is still active

4. Move the cursor to the position where you want to paste the text from the child session.
5. Execute the Paste After (p) or Paste Before (P) command. HP EDIT inserts the copied lines from the child session.
6. Execute the Activate Next Process (**(CTRL) n**) command to return to the child editing session. HP EDIT returns to the child session and displays *Session active* on the message line. If there are other child sessions, the message *Session active. Next session is also active* appears on the message line.

### **Related Commands** Activate Next Process

---

## Append Line

**Purpose** Enables a user to add text below the current line.

**Default Syntax** A

**Description** This command places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode and enables you to add text starting at the beginning of a new line. When you invoke this command, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of a new line below the current line, enabling you to add text.

**Procedure** To add text beginning on a new line:

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line below which you want to add text.
2. Press the **A** key or the Edit Commands function key, followed by the Append Line function key. HP EDIT inserts a blank line, moves the cursor to the first column of the blank line, and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Add text as needed. To add more than one line of text, press **Return** at the end of each line. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of the next line. If Autoindent is enabled, the cursor moves to the column under the first character of the previous line.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished adding text to return to Command mode.

**Example** To add text following this line:

Text will be added below this line.

1. Press the **A** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the position shown:

Text will be added below this line.

-

2. Type **This new text follows the first line.** and press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT adds the new text as shown:

## Append Line

Text will be added below this line.  
This new text follows the first line.

### Related Commands

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character  
Append To End of Line  
Append To Word  
Insert Character  
Insert Line  
Overwrite  
Replace Character  
Replace Word  
Replace Line

---

## Append Line From Macro

<b>Purpose</b>	Enables you to add a new line within an executing macro.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	\$A
<b>Description</b>	This command, when executed within a macro, suspends the macro and enables you to add a new line following the current line.
<b>Command Process</b>	When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of a new line below the current line, enabling you to add text. You can add subsequent lines by pressing <b>Return</b> without preceding it with the / key. When you have finished adding text, pressing / and <b>Return</b> returns you to Command mode. After you have returned to Command mode, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.
<b>Syntax Considerations</b>	<p>In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.</p> <p>Since the standard Meta key (<b>ESC</b>) is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$A within a macro.</p>
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To execute this command within a macro:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Construct the macro containing the command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. If the macro is preemptive, skip to Step 3.</li><li>2. Execute the macro by pressing the <b>m</b> key. HP EDIT displays <i>Specify macroname</i> on the message line.</li><li>3. Type the macro name, which can be a single key or key sequence. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.</li><li>4. Provide the input and then press / and <b>Return</b> to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.</li></ol>

## Append Line From Macro

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to add a new line below the current line:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mL=AAappend a line/^m$AAto complete the text./^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the L key. HP EDIT executes the macro and waits for your input after the following text is displayed on your terminal:

```
Append a line  
-
```

7. Type **starting here** beginning at the cursor position as shown:

```
Append a line  
starting here_
```

8. Press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes and concludes the macro execution and appends *to complete the text.* following your input as shown:

```
Append a line  
starting here  
to complete the text.
```

**Related Commands**

Append Line  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro

---

## Append To Character

**Purpose** Enables you to add text after the current character.

**Default Syntax** a

**Description** This command places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode and moves the cursor one column beyond the character where the cursor is currently located, enabling you to add text.

All of the original text to the right of the append location shifts to the right when you enter text. Consequently, if insufficient blank space at the end of a line causes text to be shifted off the end of the line, HP EDIT wraps the excess text onto the next line.

**Procedure** To add text following a character:

1. Move the cursor to any character beyond which you want to add text.
2. Press the **a** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor one column beyond the current cursor position and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Add text as needed. HP EDIT adds the new text and shifts the original text to the right.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished adding text to return to Command mode.

**Example** To append text at the following cursor location:

Append text to add text.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above and press the **a** key. HP EDIT enters Text Entry mode and moves the cursor one column to the right.
2. Press the spacebar and type **here** at the cursor location, then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT appends the new text as shown:

Append text here\_to add text.

**Related Commands**

Append Line  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End of Line  
Append To Word  
Insert Character  
Insert Line  
Overwrite  
Replace Character  
Replace Word  
Replace Line

---

## Append To Character From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to add text after the current character within an executing macro.

**Default Syntax**      \$a

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends the macro and enables you to add text starting after the current character.

**Command Process** When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT moves the cursor one column beyond its current position, enabling you to add text. You can add subsequent lines by pressing **(Return)** without preceding it with the / key. When you have finished adding text, pressing / and **(Return)** returns you to Command mode. After you have returned to Command mode, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (**(ESC)**) is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$a within a macro.

**Procedure**      **To execute this command within a macro:**

1. Construct the macro containing the command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. If the macro is preemptive, skip to Step 3.
2. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.
4. Provide the input and then press / and **(Return)** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to append text after the current character:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mc=AAppend to char/^m$a; to complete the text./^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the **c** key. HP EDIT executes the macro and waits for your input after the following text is displayed on your terminal:

```
Append to char_
```

7. Type **acter** as shown:

```
Append to character_
```

8. Press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes and concludes the macro execution and appends **to complete the text.** following your input as shown:

```
Append to character to complete the text._
```

## **Append To Character From Macro**

### **Related Commands**

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro

---

## Append To End Of Line

**Purpose** Enables you to add text to the end of a line.

**Default Syntax** ;

**Description** This command places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode and moves the cursor one column beyond the last character of the current line, enabling you to add text starting at the end of the current line.

**Procedure** **To add text at the end of a line:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line where you want to add text.
2. Press the ; key. HP EDIT moves the cursor one column beyond the last character of the line and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Add text as needed. To add more than one line of text, press **Return** at the end of each line. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of the next line.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished adding text to return to Command mode.

**Example** **To add text to the following line:**

Text will be added to this line

1. Press the ; key. HP EDIT enters Text Entry mode and moves the cursor to the position shown:

Text will be added to this line\_

2. Press the space bar and type **for demonstration purposes**.
3. Press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT adds the new text as shown:

Text will be added to this line for demonstration purposes.

## **Append To End Of Line**

### **Related Commands**

Append Line  
Append To Character  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word  
Insert Character  
Insert Line  
Overwrite  
Replace Character  
Replace Word  
Replace Line

---

## Append To End Of Line From Macro

<b>Purpose</b>	Enables you to add text to the end of a line within an executing macro.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	\$;
<b>Description</b>	This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to add text starting at the end of the current line.
<b>Command Process</b>	When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT moves the cursor one column beyond the last character of the current line, enabling you to add unlimited text. You can add subsequent lines by pressing <b>Return</b> without preceding it with the / key. When you have finished adding text, press / and <b>Return</b> to return to Command mode. HP EDIT then resumes execution of the macro.
<b>Syntax Considerations</b>	<p>In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.</p> <p>Since the standard Meta key (<b>ESC</b>) is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$; within a macro.</p>
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To execute this command within a macro:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Construct the macro containing the command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. If the macro is preemptive, skip to Step 3.</li><li>2. Execute the macro by pressing the <b>m</b> key. HP EDIT displays <b>Specify macroname</b> on the message line.</li><li>3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.</li><li>4. Provide the input and then press the / and <b>Return</b> keys to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.</li></ol>

## Append To End Of Line From Macro

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to append text to the end of a line:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
m;=AAppend to/^m$;; to add text./^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the ; key. HP EDIT executes the macro and waits for your input after the following text is displayed on your terminal:

```
Append to_
```

7. Press the Space bar and type **end of line** as shown:

```
Append to end of line_
```

8. Press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes and concludes the macro execution and appends **to add text.** following your input as shown:

```
Append to end of line to add text._
```

**Related Commands**

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro

---

## Append To Word

**Purpose** Enables a user to add text following a word.

**Syntax** `CTRL a`

**Description** This command places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode and enables you to add text following the current word.

**Command Process** When you issue this command, HP EDIT moves the cursor one column beyond the word where the cursor is currently located, enabling you to add text.

All of the original text to the right of the append location shifts to the right when you enter text. Consequently, if insufficient blank space at the end of a line causes text to be shifted off the end of the line, HP EDIT wraps the excess text onto the next line.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

[a-zA-Z0-9\_'] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

[a-zA-Z0-9\_] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

[a-zA-Z0-9] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

[~ ] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

**Procedure** To add text following a word:

1. Move the cursor to any character of a word beyond which you want to add text.
2. Press and hold **(CTRL)**, then press the **a** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor one column beyond the last character of the word and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Add text as needed. HP EDIT adds the new text and shifts the original text to the right.
4. Press / and **(Return)** when you have finished adding text to return to Command mode.

**Example** To add text following the word at the cursor position:

Text will be here.

1. Press and hold **(CTRL)**, then press the **a** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the position shown:

Text will be\_here.

2. Press the space bar and then type the word **added** as shown:

Text will be added here.

3. Press / and **(Return)** to return to Command mode.

**Related Commands**

Append Line  
 Append To Character  
 Append To End of Line  
 Append To Word From Macro  
 Insert Character  
 Insert Line  
 Overwrite  
 Replace Character  
 Replace Word  
 Replace Line

---

## Append To Word From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to add text after the current word within an executing macro.

**Default Syntax**      \$^a

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to add text starting after the current word.

**Command Process** When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT moves the cursor one column beyond the current word, enabling you to add unlimited text. You can add subsequent lines by pressing **Return** without preceding it with the / key. When you have finished adding text, pressing / and **Return** returns you to Command mode. After you have returned to Command mode, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$^a within a macro.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

[a-zA-Z0-9\_'-] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

[a-zA-Z0-9\_] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

- [a-zA-Z0-9] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.
- [~ ] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

**Procedure** To execute this command within a macro:

1. Construct the macro containing the command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. If the macro is preemptive, skip to Step 3.
2. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.
4. Provide the input and then press / and Return to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to append text after the current word:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mw=Aappend to this/^mb$^A; to complete the text./^m
```

3. Press / and Return to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the **w** key. HP EDIT executes the macro and waits for your input after the following text appears at your terminal:

```
Append to this_
```

## Append To Word From Macro

7. Press the spacebar and type **word** as shown:

```
Append to this word_
```

8. Press / and **(Return)** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes and concludes the macro execution and appends *to complete the text.* following your input as shown:

```
Append to this word to complete the text._
```

### Related Commands

- Append Line From Macro
- Append To Character From Macro
- Append To End Of Line From Macro
- Append Word
- Define Replace Pattern From Macro
- Define Search Pattern From Macro
- Insert Character From Macro
- Insert Line From Macro
- Replace Character From Macro
- Replace Line From Macro
- Replace Word From Macro
- Overwrite From Macro

---

## Assign Key

**Purpose** Assigns a key to a command, or reassigns a key currently assigned to a command.

**Default Syntax** K

**Description** This command enables you to:

- Assign a key to a command that does not have a default assigned key
- Assign another key to a command that has a default assigned key
- Reassign a key currently assigned to a command

You can assign a non-numeric character or non-numeric character preceded by the Meta key to any HP EDIT command. A non-numeric character preceded by the Meta key is called a prefixed key.

You can assign several keys to one command if desired, but you cannot assign one key to several commands.

**Command Process** When you execute this command, HP EDIT displays prompts for the following information:

- The command name
- The key you want to assign to the command
- Whether you want to prefix the key with the Meta key

After responding to the prompts, HP EDIT retains the new key assignment for the remainder of the editing session. Even after assigning a new key to a command, the original key assignment for the command still remains intact for execution. The original key assignment remains until you reassign this key to another command. For instance, you may decide to assign the **X** key to the Assign Key command, which is ordinarily assigned to the **K** key. You can then use the **K** key as well as the **X** key to execute the command until you reassign the **K** key to another command.

You cannot assign the following keys to a command because HP EDIT reserves them for internal use:

`^f ^k ^u ^w ^y ^g ^/ ^] ^_`

## Assign Key

### Saving Values Permanently

If you want to save the new key assignment for subsequent sessions, you can use the Save Config File command, which saves option values and macro definitions as well as all reassigned keys. You can either:

- Specify a file in which to save the assigned key, then read in the file using the Load Config File command in subsequent sessions

*or*

- Save the assigned key to the file EDCONFIG to eliminate reading in a customized key assignment file when you initiate an editing session.

### Procedure

To assign a key to a command:

1. Press the **K** key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line. If you decide that you do not want to reassign a key, simply press **(Return)**. HP EDIT then cancels the command and returns the cursor to its former location in the file.
2. Type the name of the command to which you want to assign or reassign a key and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key to assign:* on the message line.

If you specify an invalid command name, HP EDIT sounds the terminal bell. In order to proceed, you could use the Backspace key to delete the incorrect characters and then retype the command.

3. Press the key you want to assign to the command. HP EDIT does not display the key you just pressed, but displays the prompt *Is key prefixed by Meta?* on the message line.
4. Press either the **y** key (yes) for prefixed or the **n** key (no) for non-prefixed. If you press the **y** key, HP EDIT displays the message *Meta-x:Command Name* where x represents the assigned key prefixed by the Meta key ([ESC]). If you press the **n** key, HP EDIT displays the message *x:Command Name*, which indicates that the assigned key is not prefixed.

### Example

To assign the **q** key to the Exit command and permanently save the assignment to the default EDCONFIG configuration file:

1. Press the **K** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Command: _
```

2. Type **exit** and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Key to assign: \_

3. Press the **q** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Is key prefixed by Meta? \_

4. Press the **n** key. HP EDIT returns the cursor to its previous position in the file and displays the following message on the message line:

q:Exit

5. Execute the Save Config File command by pressing **(ESC)**, then pressing the **s** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Press CTRL-Y to cancel. Save configuration to EDCONFIG

6. Press the **(Return)** key. HP EDIT momentarily displays the following message on the message line:

Saving EDCONFIG...

After this file is saved, HP EDIT automatically reads in this key assignment at the start of subsequent HP EDIT sessions.

### Related Commands

- Insert All Key Assignments
- Reset All Key Assignments
- Reset Key Assignment
- Show All Key Assignments
- Show Key Assignment
- Show Reassigned Keys

---

## Back Character

**Purpose** Moves the cursor one or more characters to the left.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **Backspace**

where *n* is a count representing the number of characters to the left the cursor is to move. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command moves the cursor one or more characters to the left of its current position. The cursor moves to the left on the current line, but moves to the previous line when:

- The cursor is positioned at the first column of a line and you enter the command.
- You specify a count greater than the number of characters to the left of the cursor.

**Procedures** **To move the cursor one character to the left:**

1. Press the **Backspace** key.

**To move the cursor more than one character to the left, either:**

1. Type a count representing the number of characters you want the cursor to move.
2. Press the **Backspace** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor the specified number of characters.

*or*

1. Press the **Backspace** key repeatedly until the cursor is positioned at the desired location. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the right one character at a time while leaving the text intact.

**Related Commands**

- Back Line
- Back Word
- Forward Character
- Forward Line
- Forward Word

---

## Back Line

**Purpose** Moves the cursor up one or more lines.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ]-

where *n* is a count representing the number of lines the cursor is to move up. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command moves the cursor one or more lines above its current position. If the destination line contains text, the cursor moves to the first non-blank character. If the destination line is blank, the cursor moves to the first column of the line.

You can also use this command to scroll backward in a file. If the cursor is located at the top line of the text window, the command scrolls the text down one line, which is equivalent to moving toward the top of the file. Subsequent executions of the command with the default value continue to scroll the file down one line at a time.

**Procedures** **To move the cursor one line above the current line:**

1. Press the - key.

**To move the cursor more than one line, either:**

1. Type a count representing the number of lines you want the cursor to move.
2. Press the - key. HP EDIT moves the cursor the specified number of lines.

*or*

1. Press the - key repeatedly until the cursor is positioned at the desired location.

**Related Commands**

- Back Character
- Back Word
- Forward Character
- Forward Line
- Forward Word

---

## Back Word

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the beginning of the current word or a previous word.

**Default Syntax** `[n]b`

where *n* is a count representing the number of words the cursor is to move. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command moves the cursor to the first character of the current word. If the cursor is already on the first character of a word or between words, the command moves the cursor to the first character of the previous word. The cursor moves to the previous line when:

- The cursor is at the first column of a line and you enter the command.
- You specify a count greater than the number of words to the left of the cursor.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

`[a-zA-Z0-9_']` Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

`[a-zA-Z0-9_]` Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

`[a-zA-Z0-9]` Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

`[~]` Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

**Procedures**    **To move the cursor to the first character of the current word:**

1. Press the **b** key.

**To move the cursor to a previous word:**

1. Type a count representing the number of words you want the cursor to move.
2. Press the **b** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor the specified number of words.

*or*

1. Press the **b** key repeatedly until the cursor is positioned at the desired location.

**Examples**    **To move the cursor to the beginning of the word HERE:**

Move the cursor here.

1. Press the **b** key once. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the letter *h* as shown:

Move the cursor here.

**To move the cursor to the beginning of the word CURSOR:**

Move the cursor here.

1. Press the **b** key twice, or type 2 as the count and press the **b** key once. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the letter *c* as shown:

Move the cursor here.

**Related Commands**

Back Character  
Back Line  
Forward Character  
Forward Line  
Forward Word

---

## Begin Capture

**Purpose** Begins recording user input to define a macro.

**Default Syntax** (ESC) (

**Description** This command, along with the Capture Macro command, enables you to define a macro from keyboard input.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT initiates the macro definition process and indicates on the message line that the capture process has been activated. You begin the capture process by typing any sequence of keystrokes in both Command and Text Entry modes. HP EDIT stores these keystrokes until you execute the Capture Macro command. You should avoid pressing inactive terminal keys, such as the cursor arrow keys, because HP EDIT does not record them.

The Capture Macro command completes the macro definition process by prompting for information that HP EDIT requires to transform your keyed text into a macro. Refer to the Capture Macro command for information about command usage.

**Procedure** **To begin recording input to define a macro:**

1. Press (ESC), then press the ( key. HP EDIT displays *Capture activated* on the message line.
2. Type the necessary keystrokes to perform the desired macro command function.

**Example** **To define a macro assigned to the s key that splits a line at the cursor position:**

1. Execute the Begin Capture command by pressing (ESC), then pressing the ( key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Capture activated

2. Execute the Insert Character (i) command to enter Text Entry mode.
3. Press (Return) to split the line at the current cursor position.
4. Press / and (Return) to return to Command mode.

5. Execute the Capture Macro command by pressing (**ESC**), then pressing the ) key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Assign macro to which key? \_

6. Press the s key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Is key prefixed with Meta? \_

7. Press the n key to reply no. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Is macro preemptive? \_

8. Press the n key to reply no. If you reply yes instead, HP EDIT automatically executes this macro whenever you press the s key, rather than execute the Scroll Forward (s) command. Replying no to the prompt necessitates using the Execute Macro (m) command or the Go To Macro (M) command to execute the macro.

After you reply to the prompt, HP EDIT returns the cursor to its former position on the macro text line and displays the following message, indicating that the captured keystrokes have now been defined as a macro named s:

Macro defined: s

## **Related Commands**

Capture File  
Capture Macro

---

## Beginning Of Line

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.

**Default Syntax** [

**Description** This command moves the cursor from its current position on a line of text to the first column of the line.

**Procedure** To move the cursor, either:

1. Press the [ key.

*or*

1. Press the Position Commands function key. HP EDIT invokes the second-level Position Commands function keys.

2. Press the Begin Of Line function key.

**Related Commands** End Of Line

---

## Bottom Of File

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the bottom of the file.

**Default Syntax** )

**Description** This command moves the cursor from its current position to the last line of the current file. When you execute this command, the cursor moves to the first column of the last line on the last screen of text.

**Procedure** To scroll to the bottom of the file, either:

1. Press the ) key.

*or*

1. Press the Position Commands function key. HP EDIT invokes the second-level Position Commands function keys.

2. Press the Bottom Of File function key.

**Related Commands** Top Of File

---

## Break To MPE

**Purpose** Enables execution of non-program MPE commands.

**Default Syntax** !

**Description** This command temporarily suspends editing and enables you to execute non-program MPE commands without having to conclude the editing session. Refer to *Interrupting Program Commands* in the *MPE Commands Reference Manual* for information about permissible commands.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT suspends editing and displays a message and MPE prompt at the top of an otherwise blank screen. You can then execute non-program MPE commands. Non-program commands are those that do not attempt to start another process.

**Procedure** To execute MPE commands:

1. Press the ! key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Break to MPE function key. HP EDIT displays the message *Type "resume" to reenter editor* and the MPE prompt.
2. Enter as many non-program MPE commands as desired.
3. Type **resume** and press **Return**. HP EDIT returns to the editing session.

**Example** To display a listing of files without concluding the editing session:

1. Press the ! key. HP EDIT displays the following message and prompt at the top of an otherwise blank screen:

```
Type "resume" to reenter editor
: _
```

2. Type **listf** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays output similar to the following:

```
SAMPLE 1                SAMPLE2                SAMPLE3
: _
```

3. Type **resume** and press **Return**. HP EDIT returns to the editing session.

**Related Commands**    Execute MPE Command

---

## Calculate

**Purpose** Invokes the HP EDIT calculator.

**Default Syntax** \$+

**Description** This command enables you to use the HP EDIT calculator to perform computations that manipulate the contents of the X and Y registers. The command additionally enables you to modify certain editor variables.

The calculator provides the following features:

- Four-register computation stack
- Ten general purpose registers
- Access to eleven editor variables

**Command Usage** You can use the calculator either interactively or within a macro. To use the calculator interactively, you execute the command and respond to the resultant prompt by typing the desired calculation and pressing **Return**.

To use the calculator within a macro, you insert the command in a macro and then provide the desired computations. The computations consist of numbers, operators, and names of registers and variables.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$+ within a macro.

**Calculator Operators** The HP EDIT calculator functions similarly to a standard hand-held HP calculator in that it uses postfix operators in which the operands occur before the operator. The computation stack and general registers function identically to a hand-held calculator.

Characters that serve as operators perform the following functions:

- Calculate basic arithmetic operations
- Swap the X and Y registers
- Roll the stack
- Push values onto the stack
- Store and recall registers and variables
- Set and clear the flag
- Change the value of the flag by comparing the X and Y registers

Although the HP EDIT calculator limits mathematical operations to addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and comparisons, you can also access several editor variables in the same manner as you would access registers.

## Operators And The Stack

The operators affect the stack differently. Several of the operators either *push*, *pop*, or *roll* the stack. Some operators do not change the current stack registers. Instead, they perform various other tasks, such as modifying the flag or X register, or exchanging the X and Y register values.

*Popped* means that the calculator places the result of the computation into the X register. The values of the Z and T registers shift upward so that the value of the Z register moves to the Y register and a copy of the T register moves to the Z register.

*Pushed* indicates a reverse movement of register values. The calculator moves the Z register value to the T register, moves the Y register value to the Z register, and copies the X register value to the Y register. Most operators that push the stack also supply a value to the X register.

*Rolled* indicates a circular movement of register values. The calculator moves the X, Y, Z, and T register values to the T, X, Y, and Z registers, respectively.

## Available Operators

Table 4-1 shows the available operators, their definitions, and the effect of each operator on the stack. An explanation of certain operators follows.

Table 4-1. Available Calculator Operators

OPERATORS	DEFINITION	EFFECT ON STACK
Digits	Enters new value in X	Pushed
+	$X \leftarrow Y$ plus X	Popped
-	$X \leftarrow Y$ minus X	Popped
*	$X \leftarrow Y$ times X	Popped
/	$X \leftarrow Y$ divided by X	Popped
^	Enter ( $T \leftarrow Z \leftarrow Y \leftarrow X$ )	Pushed
rn *	Recall reg. or var. n into X	Pushed
sn *	Store X into reg. or var. n	Unchanged
!	Change sign of X ( $X \leftarrow -X$ )	Unchanged
v	Roll ( $X \leftarrow Y \leftarrow Z \leftarrow T \leftarrow X$ )	Rolled
~	Swap X and Y	Unchanged
>	Set the flag if X is greater than Y	Unchanged
<	Set the flag if X is less than Y	Unchanged
=	Set the flag if X equals Y	Unchanged
#	Set the flag if X does not equal Y	Unchanged
t	Set the flag (make value true)	Unchanged
f	Clear the flag (make value false)	Unchanged
c	Complement the flag	Unchanged
'c	Push the ASCII value of the character c onto the stack	Pushed

Asterisks (\*) beside the **r** and **s** operators denote operators that you can use to access variables. The letter *n* beside the operators signifies either a register or an HP EDIT variable symbol. To access a variable, you replace the letter **n** with the desired variable symbol. To access a general register, *n* can consist of any single digit from 0 to 9.

Note that if you use the ^ (caret) operator within a macro, you must type two adjacent carets so that a single caret is not interpreted as a control character, such as ^r.

**Accessible Variables**

The Recall (r) and Store (s) operators enable you to access several HP EDIT variables. You can read or write to several of the variables, while others can only be read.

Table 4-2 lists the accessible variables, their definitions, permissible access, and the minimum and maximum values or value ranges for each variable.

**Table 4-2. Available Variable Operators**

VARIABLE	DEFINITION	ACCESS	LIMITS
z,t	Stack register z,t	Recall/Store	32 bits
>	Shift count	Recall/Store	1 - 1024
@	Current character	Recall/Store	0 - 255
.	Current record number	Recall/Store	1 - \$ var.
,	Current column number	Recall/Store	1 - 1024
;	Current line length	Recall/Store	0 - 1024
R	Right margin	Recall/Store	1 - 1024
k	Autokeep interval	Recall/Store	0 - 10000
:	Maximum line length	Recall only	1 - 1024
\$	Number of records	Recall only	0 - 250,000 on MPE V 0 - 2,000,000 on MPE XL
[	Number of leading blanks	Recall only	0 - 1024 on MPE XL
]	Number of trailing blanks	Recall only	0 - 1024

**Procedures****To use the calculator interactively:**

1. Press **(ESC)**, then press the + key. HP EDIT Sounds the bell displays the prompt *Calculate:* on the message line.
2. Type the desired calculation using digits and the operators described in the tables above.
3. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT performs the calculation and displays  $X = x \quad Y = y$  on the message line, where **x** equals the X register value and **y** equals the Y register value.

**To use the calculator within a macro:**

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Construct a macro that performs the desired computation using the appropriate operator and/or variable characters.
3. Insert **\$+** preceding the computational portion of the macro.

## Calculate

4. Insert `^m` following the computation.
5. Press `/` and `(Return)` to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
6. Execute the Define Macro (`z`) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution. If the macro name is non-preemptive, proceed to step 7. If the macro is preemptive, skip to step 8.

### Note



---

You can also alternatively use the Begin Capture and Capture Macro commands to capture calculator commands instead of performing steps 1 through 6.

---

7. Issue the Execute Macro (`m`) command. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Specify macroname* on the message line.
8. Press the key or sequence of keys that corresponds to the name of the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and performs the computation.

### Example To change the shift count to 2 without using the Set Options screen:

1. Press `(ESC)`, then press the `+` key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Calculate:

2. Type `2s>` and press `(Return)`. HP EDIT displays the following response on the message line:

X = 2    Y = 0

### To construct, define, and execute a nested macro that centers the current line by accessing HP EDIT variables:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (`I`) command.
2. Type the following macros beginning at the start of the line:

```
m1=${+1s,80s}>^m<Q  Deletes leading blanks
mt=${+r;r]-s;^mQ    Deletes trailing blanks
mc=${+r}>s9^mmlmt${+rRr;-2/s>1s,^m>+${+r9s}>^mQ  Centers line
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Multiple Macros (**(ESC) z**) command with the cursor positioned on the first line of the macros you typed. HP EDIT deletes the macros from the screen and displays the following message:

`3 macros defined`

5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

`Specify macroname`

6. Press the **c** key. HP EDIT executes this macro as well as the nested **l** and **t** macros. HP EDIT first saves the current shift count in register 9, then removes any leading and trailing blanks from the current line. It then splits the resulting difference between the line length and join length in half and stores the value into the shift count. It finally shifts the line and restores the original shift count.

**Related Commands**

Use X Register  
Use Y Register

---

## Cancel Block

**Purpose** Cancels a block selection.

**Default Syntax** `CTRL X`

**Description** This command cancels an *explicit* block selection from anywhere within the file.

**Procedure** 1. Press the `CTRL` and `X` keys.

**Related Commands** Mark Character Block Start  
Mark Line Block Start  
Select Block.

---

## Capture File

**Purpose** Captures current process text input and commands in a separate file.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command provides an alternative to the Capture Macro command for recording keyboard input. Even though both commands are initiated by executing the Begin Capture command, they have totally different purposes. The Begin Capture command enables you to create macros within text and then define them by responding to prompts generated by the Capture Macro command. Instead of creating and defining macros, you may alternatively use the Capture File command to record all input in Text Entry and Command modes for future reference or for debugging.

To use this command, you first text in the desired file and then execute the Begin Capture command when you want to begin recording commands. If capturing an entire session, you would execute the Begin Capture command immediately after texting in the file.

When you want to save your recorded input to a file, you execute the Capture File command. HP EDIT responds by prompting you for the capture file name. After replying to the prompt, HP EDIT checks whether the specified file already exists. If the file does not exist, HP EDIT indicates that it has saved your input to the indicated file name. You could then text in the specified capture file to view all commands and input you entered while working on the previous file.

If the specified file already exists, HP EDIT displays a prompt asking you whether you want to purge the old file to prevent you from inadvertently writing over an existing file.

**Procedure** **To capture all keyboard input in a separate file:**

1. Text in the desired file by executing the Text File (t) command, then immediately execute the Begin Capture ( **ESC** ) ( ) command.
2. Edit the file as you normally would. When finished, or if you encounter a problem that you want to subsequently troubleshoot, proceed to step 3.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.

## Capture File

4. Type **capture file** beginning at the cursor position beside the prompt. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Capture file name:* on the message line. Proceed to Step 5 unless you want to abort the command.

To abort the command, press either **Return** or **CTRL y**. HP EDIT displays *Capture still active* on the message line. You can then either continue editing or terminate the capture by executing the Capture Macro (**ESC**) command.

5. Type the name of the file to which you want to save the recorded input. If the specified file does not exist, HP EDIT displays *Keystrokes captured to X* on the message line, where X represents the name of the file you specified.

If the specified file exists, HP EDIT displays *Purge the old file (n/y)?* on the message line. If you reply no (n), the command aborts. If you reply yes (y), HP EDIT writes over the old file with the captured keystrokes.

### Related Commands

Begin Capture  
Capture Macro

---

## Capture Macro

<b>Purpose</b>	Defines a macro using recorded user input.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	<code>(ESC )</code>
<b>Description</b>	This command, along with the Begin Capture command, enables you to define a macro from keyboard input.
<b>Command Process</b>	<p>The Begin Capture command initiates the macro definition process by enabling you to create the desired macro text. The Capture Macro command completes the macro definition process by prompting for information that HP EDIT requires to transform your keyed text into a macro. You provide the following information during the sequence of prompts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Key to be assigned as a macro name</li><li>■ Whether the key is to be prefixed</li><li>■ Whether the key preempts the same key assigned to a command</li></ul> <p>After responding to the prompts, HP EDIT indicates that the macro assigned to the specified key is defined. The specified key is referred to as the macro name.</p>
<b>Saving The Macro</b>	<p>Note that a newly defined macro only exists for the current session. The macro is not executable within other active child or parent sessions. To use the macro in other sessions, you must first save the macro to a configuration file using the Save Config File command. You could either save the macro to the EDCONFIG default configuration file or to another file name. You could then read in the configuration file using the Load Config File command for subsequent sessions.</p>
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To define a macro using recorded input:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press <code>(ESC)</code>, then press the <code>)</code> key. HP EDIT displays <i>Assign macro to which key?</i> on the message line.</li><li>2. Press the key that you want to assign to the macro. HP EDIT displays <i>Is key prefixed with Meta?</i> on the message line.</li><li>3. Press the <b>y</b> key if you want to prefix the assigned key with the Meta key, or press the <b>n</b> key if you do not want to prefix the assigned key with the Meta key. HP EDIT responds to your reply by displaying <i>Is macro preemptive?</i> on the message line.</li></ol>

## Capture Macro

4. Press the **y** key to reply yes, or press the **n** key to reply no. If you reply yes, HP EDIT automatically executes this macro when you subsequently press the assigned key. If you reply no, HP EDIT does not execute this macro when you subsequently press the assigned key. Instead, you must execute the macro using either the Execute Macro (m) command or the Go To Macro (M) command.

HP EDIT responds to your reply by displaying *Macro defined: X* on the message line, where X represents the assigned key, which is the macro name.

### **Example** To define a macro assigned to the **s** key that splits a line at the cursor position:

1. Execute the Begin Capture command by pressing **(ESC)**, then pressing the **(** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Capture activated
```

2. Execute the Insert Character (i) command to enter Text Entry mode.
3. Press **(Return)** to split the line at the current cursor position.
4. Press **/** and **(Return)** to return to Command mode.
5. Execute the Capture Macro command by pressing **(ESC)**, then pressing the **)** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Assign macro to which key? _
```

6. Press the **s** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Is key prefixed with Meta? _
```

7. Press the **n** key to reply no. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Is macro preemptive? _
```

8. Press the **n** key to reply no. If you reply yes instead, HP EDIT automatically executes this macro whenever you press the **s** key, rather than execute the Scroll Forward (**s**) command. Replying no to the prompt necessitates using the Execute Macro (**m**) command or the Go To Macro (**M**) command to execute the macro.

After you reply to the prompt, HP EDIT returns the cursor to its former position on the macro text line and displays the following message, indicating that the **s** key is now assigned to this macro:

```
Macro defined: s
```

**Related Commands**

Begin Capture  
Capture File

---

## Center Text

**Purpose** Centers one or more lines of text.

**Default Syntax** `[n] |`

where *n* represents the number of lines to center beginning at the cursor line. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command centers one or more lines of text between the left margin and the current right margin column.

The right margin is determined by the *Join Length* variable, which has a default value of 80. You can alter this variable by invoking the Set Options command and changing the value of the Join Length parameter. You can specify a value less than or equal to the last column on the screen.

The non-default value you provide for this field only affects the current session. You can save this new default for other subsequent sessions by using the Save Config File command. Refer to the Save Config File and Load Config File commands for information about customizing your editing options.

**Procedures** **To center a line using the default join length:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be centered.
2. Press the | key. HP EDIT centers the text between the left and right margins.

**To center more than one line using the default join length:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group to be centered.
2. Type a count that represents the number of lines you want to center beginning at the current line.
3. Press the | key. HP EDIT centers the text between the left and right margins of each line.

**To center a block of text:**

1. Select a block of text using either the Mark Character Block Start or the Mark Line Block Start commands.
2. Press the | key while the cursor is within an explicit block, or at the end of an implicit block.

**To center a line using another join length:**

1. Issue the Set Options (O) command.
2. Press the **j** key to modify the Join Length field.
3. Enter the desired numeric value representing the right margin column and press **Return**.
4. Press **Return** to return to your editing session.
5. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be centered.
6. Press the **|** key. HP EDIT centers the text between the left margin and the user-defined right margin.

**Related Commands**    None

---

## Change Filename

**Purpose** Changes the default file name.

**Default Syntax** T

**Description** This command changes the default file name so that subsequent execution of the Keep Text command keeps the text to a file other than the one that was initially read in. This command is useful when you either want to create a new file from an existing file, or if you want to edit an existing file and save it to a new file while retaining the existing file.

The command functions similarly to executing the Keep Text command and saving the text to another file name, except that the Keep Text command saves text when you rename the file, whereas the Change Filename command does not.

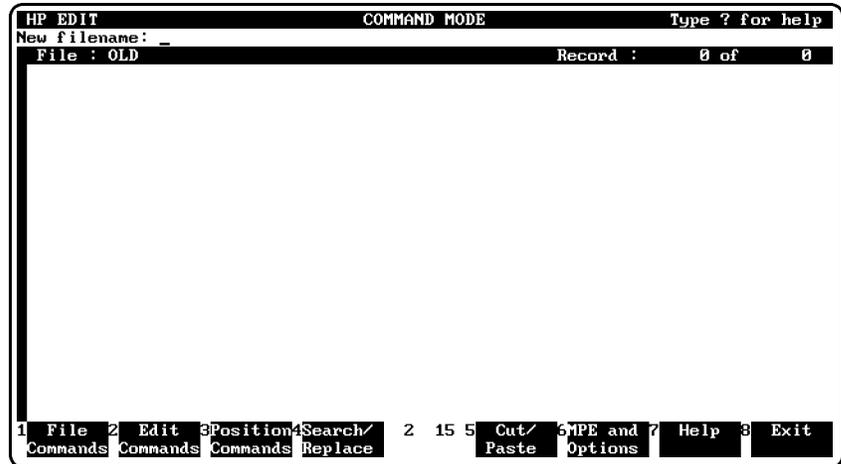
When you execute the Change Filename command, HP EDIT prompts you for the new file name. When you specify the desired file name, HP EDIT stores the name until you execute the Keep Text command. When you subsequently execute the Keep Text command, HP EDIT saves the text to the specified file name and creates a new file if the specified file name does not currently exist.

**Procedure** To change the file name:

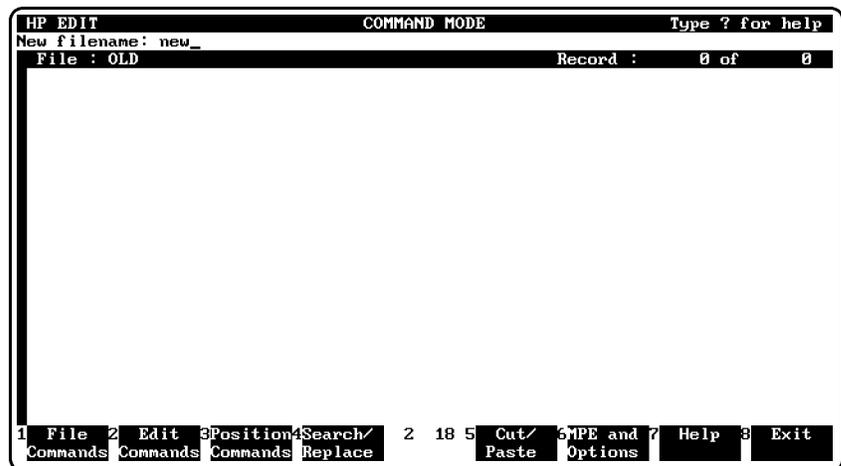
1. Press the **T** key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Change Filename function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *New filename:* on the message line.
2. Type the desired file name and press **Return**. HP EDIT stores the new file name and displays the new file name on the message line.

**Example** To change the file name from Old to New:

1. Press the **T** key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Change Filename function key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

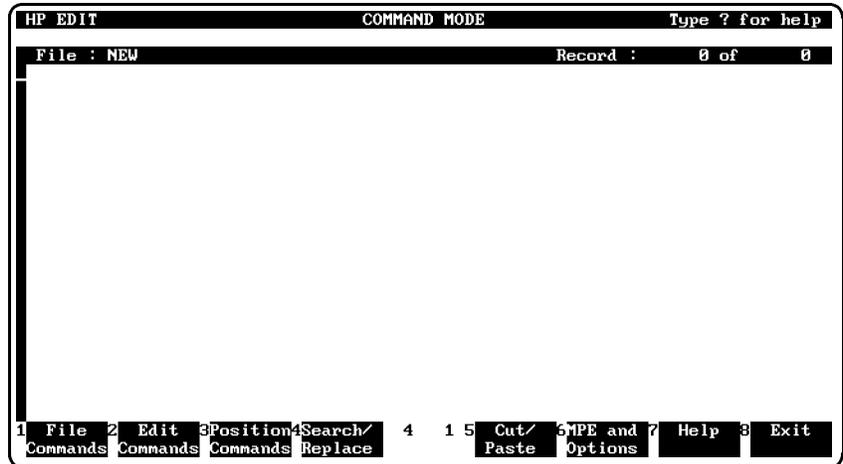


2. Type **new** at the cursor position as shown:



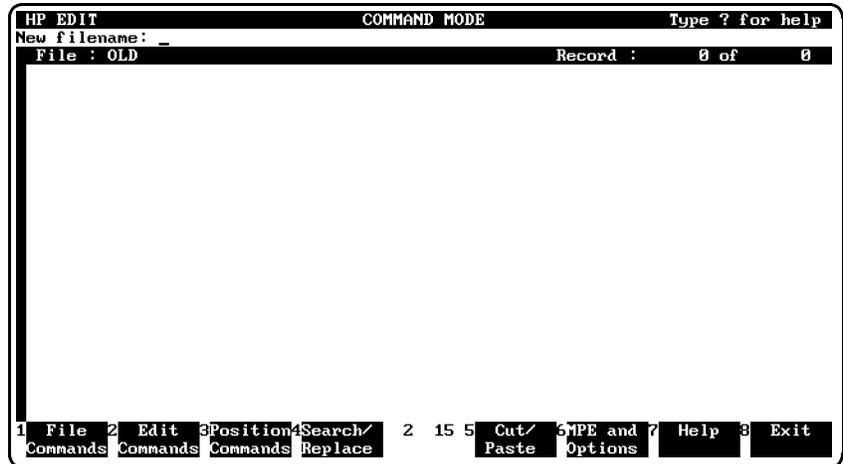
3. Press **Return**. HP EDIT changes the file name as shown:

## Change Filename

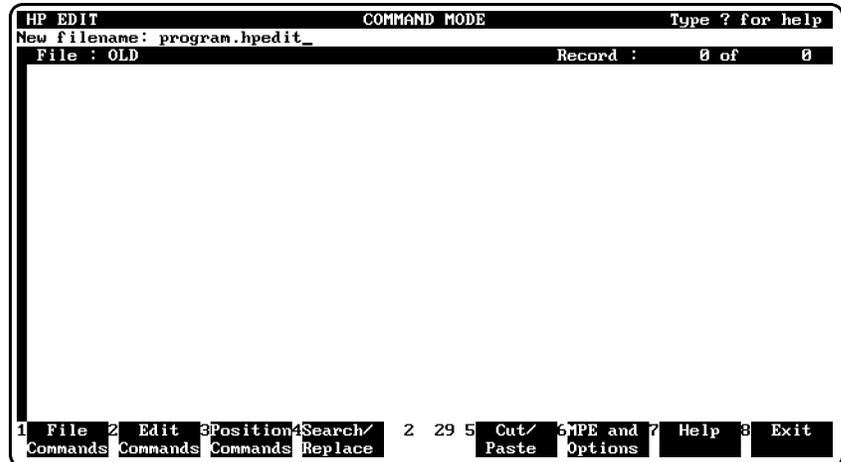


To change the file name to a new file name in a different group:

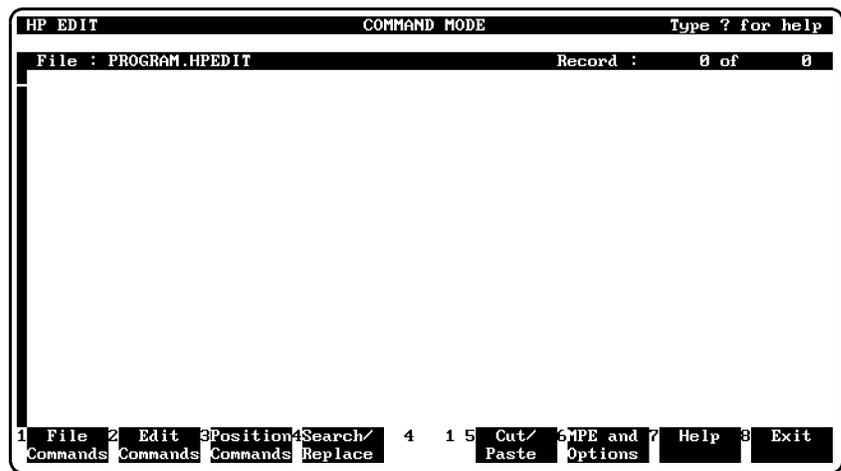
1. Press the **T** key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Change Filename function key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:



2. Type **program.hpedit** at the cursor position as shown:



3. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT changes the file name to *program* in the group *hpedit* as shown:



**Related Commands**

- Change Filename From Text
- Insert Filename
- Keep File

---

## Change Filename From Text

**Purpose** Changes the default file name using the current line of text.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command changes the default file name by extracting text from the current line as the new file name. Subsequently executing the Keep Text command keeps the text to this new file name rather than the one that was initially read in.

**Command Process** When you execute this command, HP EDIT extracts text from the beginning of the current line to the first blank. HP EDIT stores this text as the new file name until you execute the Keep Text command. When you subsequently execute the Keep Text command, HP EDIT saves the text to the specified file name and creates a new file if the specified file name does not currently exist.

**Command Application** This command is useful when you want to edit the current file name by inserting it into text using the Insert Filename command. You would first insert the current file name into text, edit it, and then execute the Change Filename From Text command. HP EDIT would then change the file name accordingly, leaving the file name text intact. You could then erase the modified, inserted file name to restore the file to its previous state before you inserted the file name into text.

**Procedure** **To change the file name from text:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line in which beginning text is to be used as a file name.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type the command **change filename from text** and press **Return**. HP EDIT stores the new file name and displays the new file name on the status line.

**To change the file name from text using block functions:**

1. Select an explicit or implicit character block.
2. Perform steps 2 and 3 above.

**Related Commands**

Change Filename  
Change Filename From Text  
Insert Filename  
Keep File

---

## Check Spelling

**Purpose** Checks spelling within your current file.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** **S**

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines to spell check for a block of text.

**Description** This command checks the spelling of either a selected block of text or of your entire file. The Check Spelling command uses the default dictionary AMSPELL or a dictionary that you specify.

Once the Check Spelling command is issued, the cursor moves to each misspelled word and highlights it. When you execute the Check Spelling command, the Check Spelling command menu appears at the top of the screen.

**Procedure** **To spell check lines of text:**

1. Specify a count indicating the number of lines of text you want checked.
2. Press the **ESC** and **S** keys.
3. Follow the directions on the Check Spelling command menu displayed at the top of your screen.

**To spell check an entire file:**

1. Press the **ESC** and **S** keys.
2. Follow the directions on the Check Spelling command menu displayed at the top of your screen.

**Check Spelling command menu:**

Space (skip), a (add word), c (correct), e (exit), i (ignore), t (type word):

**Command menu descriptions:**

Space (skip) Press the spacebar if the highlighted word is spelled correctly or to disregard the misspelled word. The spell checker will highlight this word the next time you issue the Check Spelling command on the current block of text or file.

a (add word) Press **a** to add the highlighted word to the current dictionary.

c (correct) Press **c** to get corrections for the highlighted word. When you press **c**, the following command line appears at the top of the screen:

Suggest: [ *word* ] Type Return (use), c (next correction), space (continue)

## Check Spelling

1. If you like the word Check Spelling suggests, press **Return**. The speller replaces the highlighted word with the suggested word.
2. If the suggested word isn't the correct word, press **c** for the next suggestion. Continue pressing **c** for suggested words until the speller says it doesn't have any more suggestions.
3. If you don't like any of the words the speller selects, press the spacebar. The speller will return you to the main Check Spelling menu.

**e** (exit)

Press **e** to exit the Check Spelling command.

**i** (ignore)

Press **i** to ignore the highlighted word and continue. The spell checker will ignore this word each time you issue the Check Spelling command on the current block of text or file.

**t** (type word)

Press **t** to enter a replacement spelling for the highlighted word.

---

## Clear To Beginning Of Line

**Purpose** Deletes text to the left of the cursor.

**Default Syntax** L

**Description** This command deletes all text to the left of the cursor and shifts the remaining text to the beginning of the line.

**Procedure** **To delete text to the left of the cursor:**

1. Move the cursor under the first character of the text you want to retain.
2. Press the **L** key. HP EDIT deletes the text to the left of the cursor and moves the remaining text to the beginning of the line.

**Example** **To delete everything preceding the word HERE:**

Move the cursor here to delete preceding text.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above.
2. Press the **L** key. HP EDIT deletes the beginning portion of the line as shown:

here to delete preceding text.

**Related Commands** Clear To End Of Line

---

## Clear To End Of Line

**Purpose** Deletes text to the end of a line.

**Default Syntax** 1

**Description** This command deletes all text from the cursor location to the end of the line. After the text is deleted, the cursor moves one column to the left.

**Procedure** **To delete text from the cursor location to the end of the line:**

1. Move the cursor to the first column of the text you want to delete.
2. Press the I key. HP EDIT deletes the text and moves the cursor one column to the left.

**Example** **To delete everything beginning from the word HERE:**

Move the cursor here to delete the remaining line.

1. Press the I key. HP EDIT deletes the end of the line as shown:

Move the cursor\_

**Related Commands** Clear To Beginning Of Line

---

## Close Window

**Purpose** Closes the text window where the cursor is positioned.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) W`

**Description** This command closes one window of a two-window screen to return the screen to a single window state. When you execute the command, HP EDIT removes the window where the cursor is located.

If you are editing two different files in two windows, HP EDIT will hide the file and window the cursor is in when you execute the Close Window command. However, the file in the closed window will remain active in the background.

If you execute the Close Window command a second time, the two active files change places. The file that is in the background will appear on the screen, and the file on the screen will move into the background.

Refer to the Open Window command for information about using multiple text windows.

**Procedure** To close a window:

1. Move the cursor anywhere within the window you want to close.
2. Press `(ESC)`, then press the **W** key. HP EDIT removes the window if you were editing the same file in both windows.

If you were editing two different files in the windows, HP EDIT only hides the window and the file. HP EDIT displays *Scrollsize set to X* on the message line, where X represents the previous scroll size before you opened the window. The value of X equals 20 if the default scroll size was in effect before you changed the scroll size.

**Example** To close the second window of the following screen:

```

HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
File : WINDOW                                Record : 2 of 22
-
File : WINDOW                                Record : 3 of 22
-
1 File 2 Edit 3Position4Search/ 20 19 5 Cut/ 6MPE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options

```

1. Move the cursor anywhere within the second window as shown.
2. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **W** key. HP EDIT responds as follows, assuming the scroll size was set to 10 before you opened the window:

```

HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
Scrollsize set to 10
File : WINDOW                                Record : 2 of 22
-
-
1 File 2 Edit 3Position4Search/ 14 1 5 Cut/ 6MPE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options

```

**Related Commands**

Open Window  
Size Window

---

## Compress Blank Lines

**Purpose** Replaces multiple blank lines with single blank lines.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command searches the specified number of lines for multiple blank lines and replaces each group of blank lines with a single blank line.

**Procedure** **To replace multiple blank lines:**

1. Move the cursor to the first line of the group to be compressed.
2. Type a count or select a block.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **compress blank lines** and press **Return**. HP EDIT removes multiple blank lines and replaces them with single blank lines.

**Example** **To remove multiple blank lines from the following group of lines:**

Sample text 1.

Sample text 2.

Sample text 3.

Sample text 4.

Sample text 5.

Sample text 6.

1. Move the cursor to the first line as shown.
2. Type 14 as the count.

3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **compress blank lines** and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT removes multiple blank lines and replaces them with single blank lines as shown:

Sample text 1.

Sample text 2.

Sample text 3.

Sample text 4.

Sample text 5.

Sample text 6.

**Related Commands**    Compress Blank Space

---

## Compress Blank Space

**Purpose** Replaces multiple blanks with single blanks.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command searches the specified number of lines for multiple blank spaces and replaces them with single blanks.

**Procedures** **To remove multiple blanks from a single line:**

1. Move the cursor to any column of the line to be compressed.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **compress blank space** and press **Return**. HP EDIT removes multiple blanks and replaces them with single blanks.

**To remove multiple blanks from several lines:**

1. Move the cursor to the first line of the group to be compressed.
2. Either type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines for which you want to compress blanks beginning at the current line.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **compress blank space** and press **Return**. EDIT removes multiple blanks from each line of the group and replaces them with single blanks.

**Example** **To remove multiple blanks in the following line:**

There are excessive blanks in this line.

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.

## Compress Blank Space

2. Type **compress blank space** and press **Return**. HP EDIT removes multiple blanks and replaces them with single blanks as shown:

There are excessive blanks in this line.

**Related Commands**    Compress Blank Lines

---

## Copy And Append To Buffer

**Purpose** Adds selected text to the current Cut/Paste buffer contents.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** c

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines to add beginning at the cursor line. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command adds one or more lines of text to the current contents of the Cut/Paste buffer. You can then insert the stored text into a specified file location using the Paste Before or Paste After command.

**Copy and Append Process** When you execute this command, HP EDIT copies the specified lines and adds them to the current Cut/Paste buffer contents. You can then insert the buffer contents into text using one of the paste commands (Paste After, Paste Before, Paste Over). The buffer contents remain intact until you do one of the following:

- Terminate the session.
- Write over the contents by executing the Copy To Buffer or Cut To Buffer command.

**Copy and Append Methods** There are two methods of adding text to the Cut/Paste buffer. You can either:

- Specify a count representing the number of lines to add , then issue the command.
- Select a block representing the number of lines you want to add, then issue the command.

The second method is recommended if the number of lines you want to add is not readily apparent.

**Procedures** **To add lines to the buffer using a manual count:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group of lines to be copied and added to the buffer.
2. Type a count that represents the number of lines you want to add to the Cut/Paste buffer. If you specify a count greater than the number of lines remaining in the file, HP EDIT only copies the remaining lines.
3. Press **ESC** and the **c** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Copy and Append function key. HP EDIT displays *X lines in Cut/Paste buffer* on the message line, where X equals the number of lines specified as the count plus the previous number of lines in the buffer.

**To add lines to the buffer using blocks:**

1. Select the block of text you want to copy and append.
2. Press **(ESC)** and the **c** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key followed by the Copy and Append function key. HP EDIT displays *X lines in Cut/Paste buffer* on the message line. *X* equals the number of lines specified in the block plus the previous number of lines in the buffer.

**Example** To add the following lines to the current Cut/Paste buffer contents:

These two lines will be added to the buffer.  
The lines will be unaltered after the command is issued.

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Type the number 2 as the count.
3. Press **(ESC)** and the **c** key. HP EDIT adds the two lines to the current Cut/Paste buffer and displays the following response on the message line:

X lines in cut/paste buffer

where X equals 2 plus the previous number of lines in the buffer.

**Related Commands**

Copy To Buffer  
Cut To Buffer  
Cut And Append To Buffer  
Paste Before  
Paste After  
Paste Over

---

## Copy To Buffer

**Purpose** Copies selected text to the Cut/Paste buffer.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]c$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of lines to copy beginning at the cursor line. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command copies text to the Cut/Paste buffer. The command is used in conjunction with the Paste Before and Paste After commands to copy a segment of text to another location in a file.

**Copy Process** When you execute this command, HP EDIT copies the specified lines or characters and places them in the Cut/Paste buffer. You can then insert the buffer contents into text using one of the paste commands (Paste After, Paste Before, Paste Over). The buffer contents remain intact until you do one of the following:

- Terminate the session.
- Write over the contents by executing the Copy To Buffer command again or the Cut To Buffer command.

**Buffer Alteration** The buffer contents change if you execute the Copy To Buffer command again and copy new lines of text to the buffer. Each time you use this command, HP EDIT writes over the current buffer contents if you pasted any cut text before issuing the command.

If you did not execute a paste command after using either the Cut To Buffer or Cut And Append To Buffer command, HP EDIT asks you whether you want to clear the buffer. This is a precautionary measure to prevent the buffer from being inadvertently replaced before it has been pasted in the file. If you reply yes to the prompt, the current buffer contents are replaced with the new text. If you reply no to the prompt, the current buffer contents remain intact and the command aborts.

**Copy Methods** There are two methods of copying text to the Cut/Paste buffer. You can either:

- Type a count representing the number of lines to copy and then execute the Copy to Buffer command.

*or*

- Select a character block or a line block, then execute the Copy to Buffer command.

The second method is recommended if the portion of text you want to copy is not readily apparent.

**Procedures**    **To copy lines to the buffer using the manual count method:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group of lines to be copied.
2. Type a count that represents the number of lines you want to copy to the Cut/Paste buffer.
3. Press the **c** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Copy Lines function key. HP EDIT displays *X lines in Cut/Paste buffer* on the message line, where X equals the number of lines specified as the count, or the number of lines remaining in the file.

**To copy text into the buffer using line or character blocks:**

1. Select the block of text you want to copy to the buffer.
2. Press the **c** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Copy Lines function key. HP EDIT displays *X lines in Cut/Paste buffer* on the message line. X equals the number of lines in the selected block of text.

**Example**    **To copy the following lines to the Cut/Paste buffer:**

These two lines will be copied to the Cut/Paste buffer.  
The lines will be unaltered after the command is issued.

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Type the number **2** as the count.
3. Press the **c** key. HP EDIT copies the two lines to the Cut/Paste buffer and displays the following response on the message line:

2 lines in cut/paste buffer

**Related Commands**

Copy And Append To Buffer  
Cut To Buffer  
Cut And Append To Buffer  
Paste After  
Paste Before  
Paste Over

---

## Cursor Line To Bottom

**Purpose** Scrolls the cursor line to the bottom of the current window.

**Default Syntax** (ESC) (CTRL) b

**Description** This command scrolls the line where the cursor is currently positioned to the bottom of the current screen window.  
The cursor remains in its current position on the line after the line scrolls to its new location at the bottom of the window.

**Procedure** **To scroll the cursor line to the bottom of the window:**

1. Press (ESC).
2. Press and hold (CTRL), then press the **b** key.

**Related Commands**  
Cursor Line To Top  
Cursor Line To Center  
Cursor To Top  
Cursor To Center  
Cursor To Bottom

---

## Cursor Line To Center

**Purpose** Scrolls the cursor line to the center of the current window.

**Default Syntax** (ESC) (CTRL) c

**Description** This command scrolls the line where the cursor is currently positioned to the center of the current window.

The cursor remains in its current position on the line when the cursor line scrolls to its new location at the center of the window.

**Procedure** **To scroll the cursor line to the center of the current window:**

1. Press (ESC).
2. Press and hold (CTRL), then press the c key.

**Related Commands**

- Cursor Line To Top
- Cursor Line To Bottom
- Cursor To Top
- Cursor To Center
- Cursor To Bottom

---

## Cursor Line To Top

**Purpose** Scrolls the cursor line to the top of the current window.

**Default Syntax** (ESC) (CTRL) t

**Description** This command scrolls the line where the cursor is currently positioned to the top of the current window.

The cursor remains in its current position on the line when the cursor line scrolls to its new location at the top of the window.

**Procedure** **To scroll the cursor line to the top of the window:**

1. Press (ESC).
2. Press and hold (CTRL), then press the t key.

**Related Commands**

- Cursor Line To Center
- Cursor Line To Bottom
- Cursor To Top
- Cursor To Center
- Cursor To Bottom

---

## Cursor To Bottom

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the bottom line of the current window.

**Default Syntax** `CTRL b`

**Description** This command moves the cursor from its current position to the bottom line of the current window containing text. The text remains stationary when you execute the command.

The cursor moves to the same column of the bottom line as the current line column. If the cursor is currently positioned at a location beyond the length of the bottom line, the cursor moves left to the last character of the bottom line.

**Procedure** To move the cursor to the bottom line of the current window:

1. Press and hold `CTRL`, then press the **b** key.

**Related Commands**

- Cursor To Top
- Cursor To Center
- Cursor Line To Top
- Cursor Line To Center
- Cursor Line To Bottom

---

## Cursor To Center

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the center line of the current window.

**Default Syntax** `(CTRL) c`

**Description** This command moves the cursor from its current position to the center line of the current window. The text remains stationary when you execute the command.

The cursor moves to the same column of the center line as the current line column. If the cursor is currently positioned at a location beyond the length of the center line, the cursor moves left to the last character of this line.

**Procedure** **To move the cursor to the center line:**

1. Press and hold `(CTRL)`, then press the `c` key.

**Related Commands**

- Cursor To Top
- Cursor To Bottom
- Cursor Line To Top
- Cursor Line To Center
- Cursor Line To Bottom

---

## Cursor To Top

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the top line of the current window.

**Default Syntax** `CTRL t`

**Description** This command moves the cursor from its current position to the top line of the current window. The text remains stationary when you execute this command.

The cursor moves to the same column of the top line as the current line column. If the cursor is currently positioned at a location beyond the length of the top line, the cursor moves left to the last character of the top line.

**Procedure** **To move the cursor to the top line of the window:**

1. Press and hold `CTRL`, then press the `t` key.

**Related Commands**

- Cursor To Center
- Cursor To Bottom
- Cursor Line To Top
- Cursor Line To Center
- Cursor Line To Bottom

---

## Cut And Append To Buffer

**Purpose** Deletes selected text and adds it to the current Cut/Paste buffer contents.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** **C**

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines to add beginning at the cursor line. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command removes one or more lines of text from a file and adds them to the current contents of the Cut/Paste buffer. You can then insert the stored text into a specified file location using the Paste Before or Paste After command.

**Removal and Append Process** When you execute this command, HP EDIT removes the specified lines and adds them to the current Cut/Paste buffer contents. You can then insert the buffer contents into text using one of the paste commands (Paste After, Paste Before, Paste Over). The buffer contents remain intact until you do one of the following:

- Terminate the session
- Write over the contents by executing the Copy To Buffer or Cut To Buffer commands

**Removal and Append Methods** There are two methods of removing multiple lines of text and adding them to the Cut/Paste buffer. You can either:

- Type a count representing the number of lines to add and then execute the command. If the count is greater than the number of lines remaining in the file, HP EDIT only cuts the remaining lines.

*or*

- Select a block, then execute the command.

The second method is recommended if the number of lines you want to add is not readily apparent.

**Procedures** **To cut and add lines to the buffer using a count:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group of lines to be removed and added to the buffer.
2. Type a count representing the number of lines you want to add to the Cut/Paste buffer.
3. Press **ESC** and the **C** key. HP EDIT removes the lines from the text and displays *X lines in cut/paste buffer* on the message line, where X equals the number of lines specified as the count plus the previous number of lines in the buffer.

**To cut and add lines to the buffer using a block:**

1. Select a block of text.
2. Press `(ESC)` and the **C** key. HP EDIT removes the lines from the text and displays *X lines in cut/paste buffer* on the message line. *X* equals the number of lines specified in the block plus the previous number of lines in the buffer.

**Example** To cut and add the following lines to the current Cut/Paste buffer contents:

These two lines will be cut and added to the buffer.  
The lines will be deleted after the command is issued.

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Type the number 2 as the count.
3. Press `(ESC)` and the **C** key. HP EDIT removes the two lines from the text, adds them to the current Cut/Paste buffer, and displays the following message:

X lines in cut/paste buffer

where X equals 2 plus the previous number of lines in the buffer.

**Related Commands**

Cut To Buffer  
Copy To Buffer  
Copy And Append To Buffer  
Paste Before  
Paste After  
Paste Over

---

## Cut To Buffer

<b>Purpose</b>	Deletes selected text and moves it to the Cut/Paste buffer.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	$[n]$ C where $n$ is a count that represents the number of lines to cut beginning at the cursor line. The default value of $n$ is 1.
<b>Description</b>	This command removes text and places it in the Cut/Paste buffer. The command is used in conjunction with the Paste Before and Paste After commands to move a segment of text to another location in a file.
<b>Removal Process</b>	When you execute this command, HP EDIT removes the specified lines or characters and places them in the Cut/Paste buffer. You can then insert the buffer contents into text using one of the paste commands (Paste After, Paste Before, Paste Over). The buffer contents remain intact until you do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Terminate the session</li><li>■ Write over the contents by executing the Cut To Buffer command again or the Copy To Buffer command</li></ul>
<b>Buffer Alteration</b>	The buffer contents change when you execute the Cut To Buffer command again and place text in the buffer. Each time you use this command, HP EDIT writes over the original buffer contents if you pasted any cut text before executing the command.  If you did not execute a paste command after using either the Cut To Buffer or Cut And Append To Buffer command, HP EDIT asks you whether you want to clear the buffer. This is a precautionary measure to prevent the buffer contents from being inadvertently replaced before it has been pasted in the file.  If you reply yes to the prompt, the current buffer contents are replaced with the new text. If you reply no to the prompt, the current buffer contents remain intact and the command aborts.
<b>Removal Methods</b>	There are two methods of removing text and placing it in the Cut/Paste buffer. You can either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Type a count representing the number of lines to cut and then execute the command.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Select a character block or a line block, then execute the Cut to Buffer command.</li></ul>

The second method is recommended if the portion of text you want to cut is not readily apparent.

**Procedure To cut lines into the buffer using a count:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group of lines to be cut.
2. Type a count representing the number of lines you want to cut and place in the Cut/Paste buffer. If the count is greater than the number of lines remaining in the file, HP EDIT only cuts the remaining lines.
3. Press the **C** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Cut Lines function key. HP EDIT displays *X lines in cut/paste buffer* on the message line, where X equals the number of lines you specified as the count or the remaining number of lines in the file.

**To cut text into the buffer using line or character blocks:**

1. Select the block of text you want to cut into the buffer.
2. Press the **C** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Cut Lines function key. HP EDIT removes the text and displays *X lines in cut/paste buffer* on the message line, where X equals the number of lines specified as the count.

**Example To cut the following lines and place them in the Cut/Paste buffer:**

These two lines will be cut into the Cut/Paste buffer.  
The lines will disappear after the command is issued.

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Type the number 2 as the count.
3. Press the **C** key. HP EDIT removes the two lines from the file, places them in the Cut/Paste buffer, and displays the following message:

2 lines in cut/paste buffer

## **Cut To Buffer**

### **Related Commands**

Cut And Append To Buffer  
Copy To Buffer  
Copy And Append To Buffer  
Paste Before  
Paste After  
Paste Over

---

## Decrypt

**Purpose** Restores encrypted text to its original state.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command decrypts one or more lines of a file by restoring previously encrypted text to its original readable state, provided that you specify the correct encryption key. If you previously encrypted text with the default key (not recommended for security purposes), you only need to use this command to decrypt the text. If you previously encrypted the text with your own password key, you must specify this key before executing the Decrypt command. If you do not, the text remains encrypted. To specify the password key, you execute the Set Encryption Key command and enter the password key that was originally used to encrypt the text. Refer to the Set Encryption Key command for information about using this command.

Note that if you attempt to decrypt text without setting the correct key, the text may become irreversibly encrypted. If this happens, use Undo Last Command to cancel the effects of an unsuccessful decrypt, or preferably text in the same file again and reply yes to the HP EDIT prompt that asks you if you want to discard changes. This action effectively cancels the Decrypt command.

You may alternatively decrypt text and specify the password key in one step by executing the Decrypt With Key command. Refer to the Decrypt With Key command for information about using this command.

**Procedures** **To decrypt a line of text using the default encryption key:**

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the line to be decrypted.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **decrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT decrypts the line.

## Decrypt

**To decrypt more than one line of text using the default encryption key:**

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the first line of the text block to be decrypted.
2. Either specify a numeric value as the count select a block. This value represents the number of lines that HP EDIT is to decrypt.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **decrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT decrypts the lines.

**To decrypt a line of text using a non-default encryption key:**

1. Execute the Set Encryption Key command and specify the key that was used to originally encrypt the line.
2. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the line to be decrypted.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **decrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT decrypts the line.

**Example** To decrypt the following line with the default key:

```
m/.kmUx!kq[t.bf,m$|]jzQppWj90ttZw~mssNw2]#wZsG
```

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line as shown.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **decrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT decrypts the line as shown:

```
This line was unreadable before decryption.
```

### Related Commands

Decrypt With Key  
Encrypt  
Encrypt With Key  
Set Encryption Key

---

## Decrypt With Key

**Purpose** Uses a specified encryption key to restore encrypted lines to a readable state.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command decrypts one or more lines of a file by restoring previously encrypted text to its original readable state. This command functions similarly to the Decrypt command, except that HP EDIT prompts you for the key when you execute the command. The key you provide must match the key used to encrypt the text. If the two keys match, HP EDIT decrypts the text.

Note that if you attempt to decrypt text without setting the correct key, the text may become irreversibly encrypted. If this happens, use Undo Last Command to cancel the effects of an unsuccessful decrypt, or preferably text in the same file again and reply yes to the HP EDIT prompt that asks you if you want to discard changes. This action effectively cancels the Decrypt command.

This command is especially useful when you want to decrypt only one portion of the text or the entire file. If you want to decrypt several blocks of text, it is preferable to first set the encryption key using the Set Encryption Key command, then use the Decrypt command to selectively decrypt blocks of text.

**Procedures** **To decrypt a line of text with the key used to encrypt it:**

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the line to be decrypted.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **decrypt with key** beside the prompt and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key:* on the message line.
4. Type the key that you used when you encrypted the file.
5. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT restores the line to its previously readable state before encryption.

## Decrypt With Key

### To decrypt more than one line of text:

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the first line of the text block to be decrypted.
2. Either type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines that HP EDIT is to decrypt.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **decrypt with key** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key:* on the message line.
5. Type the key that you used to encrypt the line.
6. Press **Return**. HP EDIT restores the lines to their previously readable state before encryption.

### Example To decrypt the following line:

```
3qr5;Ze5gP!Vr,\Z3f' 'HwRT!'guVX$mL3UWxm'#e[$iu
```

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line as shown.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **decrypt with key** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key:* on the message line.
4. Type the key that you used to encrypt the line.
5. Press **Return**. HP EDIT uses the key to decrypt the line. If the keys are the same, HP EDIT restores the line to its previously readable state before encryption as shown:

```
This line was unreadable before decryption.
```

### Related Commands

Decrypt  
Encrypt  
Encrypt With Key  
Set Encryption Key

---

## Define Macro

**Purpose** Defines a macro using a line of text.

**Default Syntax** z

**Description** This command enables you to define a macro that you have created on a line within a file. The command provides a manual approach for defining macros, whereas the Begin Capture and Capture Macro commands provide an automated, interactive approach for defining macros.

**Command Process** In order for this command to function, you first construct the macro using proper macro syntax on a separate line within your file. You then execute the command. HP EDIT responds by deleting the macro from the screen and storing it for subsequent execution. You could then use either the Execute Macro command or the Go To Macro command to execute the macro.

**Saving Defined Macros** Note that a newly defined macro only exists for the current session process. The macro is not executable within other active child or parent processes during the current session. In order to use the macro in other processes or in subsequent sessions, you must first define the macro and then save it to a configuration file using the Save Config File command. You could either save the macro to the EDCONFIG default configuration file or to another file name. You would then read in the configuration file using the Load Config File command for subsequent sessions or other processes.

**Restrictions** You cannot use the following keys as preemptive macro names because HP EDIT reserves them for internal use:

`^f ^k ^u ^w ^y ^g ^/ ^] ^_`

**Macro Syntax** In order to properly define a macro, you must use the correct syntax components in the proper sequence as indicated:

1. Macro Initiator

Type the letter **m** in the first column of a line to indicate that a macro definition follows:

m

## Define Macro

### 2. Macro Name

This consists of the single key or prefixed key assigned to the macro that is to be used to subsequently execute the macro. The prefixed key is indicated with a dollar sign (\$) following the assigned key. A control key is indicated by a caret (^) preceding the assigned key.

You can automatically execute a macro whenever an editing session begins by naming it ^@ and saving it to the default EDCONFIG file. The macro ^@ is known as the *Autostart* macro.

Type the macro name, such as **S**, after the macro initiator:

```
mS
```

### 3. Preemptive Indicator

This character determines whether the key assigned to the macro (the macro name) preempts the function of the same key assigned to an HP EDIT command. For instance, the **S** key is ordinarily assigned to the Scroll Backward command. If you assign the S macro as preemptive, HP EDIT executes the macro rather than executing the Scroll Backward command.

If you assign the S macro as non-preemptive, HP EDIT does not automatically execute the macro. You must execute the macro by using either the Execute Macro or Go To Macro command. You make a macro preemptive by typing a colon (:) after the macro name. You make a macro non-preemptive by typing an equals sign (=) after the macro name:

```
mS=
```

### 4. Macro Text

Type the macro text following the preemptive indicator. For instance, if you want to insert the word **end** before the current line, type the text shown after the non-preemptive indicator:

```
mS=Iend;/^m
```

Note that ^**m** represents the Return key.

### 5. Optional Comments

You may optionally add comments or preserve blanks in a macro by appending the Quit Macro command. The command functions as a separator between the macro and the comments. The command instructs HP EDIT to ignore text that follows the letter Q when it executes the macro. Type the letter **Q** and the desired comments after the macro terminator:

```
mS=Iend;/^mQ *** This macro inserts "end".
```

**Procedure** To define a macro from text:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in a macro beginning at the cursor position at the far left column, using the appropriate macro syntax discussed in the last section.
3. Press / and Return to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the macro definition from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays *Macro defined* on the message line.

**Examples** To define a non-preemptive macro named **^b** that finds the next blank line:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macro beginning at the start of the line:

```
m^b=f^^ *$^m/
```

Note that the ^^ in the example above indicates the use of a single caret within a macro.

3. Press / and Return to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays the following message:

```
Macro defined
```

**To define a preemptive macro named K that keeps text and then exits HP EDIT:**

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macro beginning at the start of the line:

```
mK:k^me
```

## Define Macro

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays the following message:

Macro defined

### To define a non-preemptive macro named **B** that appends **Begin:** to the end of a line:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macro beginning at the start of the line:

```
mB=; Begin:/^m
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays the following message:

Macro defined

### To define a non-preemptive macro named **E** that inserts **end;** before the current line:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macro beginning at the start of the line:

```
mE=Iend;/^mQ ** This macro inserts end; before a line.
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.

4. Press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays the following message:

**Macro defined**

**Related Commands**

Begin Capture  
Capture Macro  
Define Multiple Macros  
Delete All Macros  
Delete Macro  
Execute Macro  
Go To Macro  
Insert All Macros  
Insert Macro  
Quit Macro  
Show Macros  
Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Define Multiple Macros

**Purpose** Defines several macros from contiguous lines of text.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) z`

**Description** This command enables you to define several macros that you have created on separate, adjacent lines within a file. The command provides a manual approach for defining macros, whereas the Begin Capture and Capture Macro commands provide an automated, interactive approach for defining macros.

**Command Process** In order for this command to function, you move the cursor to the first line of the macro group and execute the command. HP EDIT responds by deleting the macros from the screen and storing them for subsequent execution. You could then use either the Execute Macro command or the Go To Macro command to execute each macro.

HP EDIT defines only the macros that conform to correct macro syntax. If HP EDIT encounters incorrect macro syntax within the series, it defines only the correctly entered macros and stops defining when it reaches the incorrectly entered macro. For instance, if you enter ten macros on ten separate lines and the fifth macro contains incorrect syntax, HP EDIT defines only the first four macros when you execute the command.

**Command Applications** This command is useful for the following applications:

- Creating several new macros and defining them together
- Storing and loading related macros without saving editing options and key assignments in a configuration file
- Editing several existing macros and then redefining them together
- Creating a macro several lines long using several “submacros”

To create several new macros, you first insert a new line and then type in the first macro. You then type in the remaining macros on separate, adjacent lines before subsequently executing this command.

To load and define several macros stored in a file, you first insert the file into the text using the Join File command. Then you execute this command to define the macros.

To edit several existing macros, you either insert each macro into your text individually with the Insert Macro command, or you insert all macros into text as a group with the Insert All Macros command. You then edit the macros before subsequently executing this command.

To create a chain of macros, you create individual macros; each macro performs a portion of the desired task. You chain the macros by having each macro go to or call the next macro. An example of chaining appears in the Examples section.

**Macro Syntax** Refer to the Define Macro command for complete syntax information.

**Procedure** To define several macros from text:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the first macro beginning at the cursor position at the far left column, using the appropriate macro syntax.
3. Press **(Return)** after you have finished typing the first macro to move the cursor to the beginning of a new line. Type in the second macro and all subsequent macros, pressing **(Return)** at the end of each macro. When you have finished typing in all macros, proceed to step 4.
4. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
5. Move the cursor to the first macro of the group.
6. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays *X macros defined* on the message line, where X represents the number of macros on the screen when you executed the command.

**Examples** To collectively define three separate non-preemptive macros:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macros beginning at the first column of each line:

```
mA=f^^ *$^m/
mB=;Begin:/^m
mE=Iend;/^mQ
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro of the group.
5. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays *3 macros defined* on the message line.

## Define Multiple Macros

To define a chain of macros that appends three lines of text:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macros on three separate lines:

```
ma=AThis line will be connected to/^mMb  
mb=Athis line and the next by/^mMc  
mc=Achaining each line./^mQ
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro of the group.
5. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **z** key. HP EDIT deletes the chain of macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays *3 macros defined* on the message line.

### Related Commands

Begin Capture  
Capture Macro  
Define Macro  
Delete All Macros  
Delete Macro  
Execute Macro  
Go To Macro  
Insert All Macros  
Insert Macro  
Quit Macro  
Show Macros  
Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Define Replace Pattern

**Purpose** Enables you to define a replacement pattern for subsequent search and replace commands.

**Default Syntax** =

**Description** This command enables you to define a replacement pattern so that you can execute subsequent search and replace commands. You can specify a replacement pattern consisting of a string up to 80 characters in length. You can also specify an empty replacement pattern. Using an empty replacement pattern has the same affect as deleting something. Before you can execute search and replace commands, you must define a search pattern as well as a replacement pattern. Refer to the Define Search Pattern command for complete information about defining search patterns.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the replacement pattern. You would then type the desired replacement pattern. The replacement pattern remains until you execute the command again and type another replacement pattern. After specifying the search pattern, you can execute one of the available search and replace commands.

When you execute the command again, HP EDIT displays the current replacement pattern on the message line. If you press the **Return** key without specifying another replacement pattern, HP EDIT retains the current replacement pattern.

**Procedure** **To define a replacement pattern:**

1. Press the = key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Define Replace function key. HP EDIT displays *Replace with ( ) :* on the message line.
2. Type the replacement pattern.
3. Press the **Return** key. HP EDIT retains the prompt and typed replacement pattern on the message line and returning the cursor to its position prior to command execution. The replacement pattern is now stored for subsequent search and replace commands.

**To define an empty replacement pattern:**

1. Press the = key, or press the Search/Replace function key followed by the Define Replace function key. HP EDIT displays *Replace with ( ) :* on the message line.
2. Type the empty replacement pattern "".

## Define Replace Pattern

3. Press the **Return** key. HP EDIT retains the prompt and the empty replacement pattern is placed within the parentheses. The replacement pattern is now stored for subsequent search and replace commands.

### **Examples** To define a replacement pattern consisting of the word **EQUATE**:

1. Press the = key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Replace with ( ) : _
```

2. Type the word **equate** at the cursor position. HP EDIT displays the prompt and typed text on the message line:

```
Replace with ( ) : equate_
```

3. Press the **Return** key.

### **Related Commands**

Define Replace Pattern From Text  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Backward  
Global Search And Replace Forward  
Insert Replace Pattern  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search And Replace Forward  
Search Backward  
Search Forward

## Define Replace Pattern From Macro

- Purpose** Enables you to define a replace pattern within an executing macro.
- Default Syntax** \$=
- Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to define a replace pattern by responding to a prompt.
- Command Process** When you execute the macro, HP EDIT temporarily suspends macro execution and prompts you for replacement text of up to 80 characters. After you have typed in the replacement text and pressed the **Return** key, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.
- Syntax Considerations** Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.
- Since the standard Meta key is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as a substitute for the Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$= within a macro.
- Procedure** **To execute this command within a macro:**
1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. If the macro is preemptive, skip to Step 3.
  2. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
  3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.
  4. Provide the input and then press **Return**. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.
- Example** **To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to define a replace pattern:**
1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
  2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mR$=ASee message line../^m$=A..Replace pattern defined/^m
```

## Define Replace Pattern From Macro

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays *Macro defined* on the message line.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
6. Press **ESC**. HP EDIT displays *Specify meta-macroname* on the message line.
7. Press the **R** key. HP EDIT prints *See message line...* on the screen at the cursor position and displays the following prompt on the message line:

Replace with ( ) :

8. Specify the replace pattern and press **Return**. HP EDIT erases the prompt, stores the replace pattern, and concludes the macro execution by printing a second line of text below the first as shown:

```
See message line..  
..Replace pattern defined
```

### Related Commands

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro

---

## Define Replace Pattern From Text

**Purpose** Defines a pattern from text for subsequent search and replace commands.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command functions similarly to the Define Replace Pattern command, except that rather than responding to a prompt, you use the current line of text to define the replacement pattern.

There are two applications for this command:

- Using a line of text as the replacement pattern
- Editing the current replacement pattern

To use a line of text as the replacement pattern, you would create the line of text as the replacement pattern and then execute the command. You could alternatively move the cursor to an existing line, edit it if desired, then execute the command.

To edit the current replacement pattern, you would first insert the current pattern into text using the Insert Replace Pattern command. Then you would edit the replacement pattern and execute the Define Replace Pattern From Text command.

This application is useful when you have created a replacement pattern using the Define Replace Pattern command and want to edit it rather than create a completely new replacement pattern.

**Procedure** **To define a replacement pattern from text:**

1. Move the cursor to the line of text that you want to use as the replacement pattern or select a character block.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **define replace pattern from text** beginning at the cursor position.
4. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays *Replace pattern defined* on the message line. The replacement pattern is now stored for subsequent search and replace commands.

You can check the replacement pattern contents by executing the Define Replace Pattern (=) command. HP EDIT displays the

## Define Replace Pattern From Text

current replacement pattern on the message line. Press **Return** to preserve the current replacement pattern.

### **Example** To edit the current replacement pattern of INTEGR:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Command: \_

2. Type **insert replace pattern** beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT inserts *integr* above the current line.
3. Insert the letter **e** after the letter **g** using the Insert Character (i) command.
4. Press / and **Return** to return to Command mode.
5. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Command: \_

6. Type **define replace pattern from text** beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following message:

Replace pattern defined: integer

The replacement pattern *integer* is now stored for subsequent search and replace commands.

### **Related Commands**

Define Replace Pattern  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Backward  
Global Search And Replace Forward  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search And Replace Forward  
Search Backward  
Search Forward

---

## Define Search Pattern

<b>Purpose</b>	Enables you to define a search pattern for subsequent search and replace commands.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	f
<b>Description</b>	This command enables you to define a search pattern so that you can execute subsequent search commands or search and replace commands. You can specify a search pattern consisting of a string up to 80 characters in length. You can also use special pattern-matching characters with the search pattern to customize subsequent searches.
<b>Command Process</b>	<p>When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the search pattern. Type the desired search pattern and pattern-matching characters, if any. You can also select a block of text to use for a search pattern. The search pattern remains until you execute the command again and type another search pattern. After specifying the search pattern, you can execute one of the available search commands or search and replace commands.</p> <p>When you execute the command again, HP EDIT displays the current search pattern on the message line. If you press the <b>Return</b> key without specifying another search pattern, HP EDIT retains the current search pattern.</p>
<b>Options</b>	<p>The Set Options screen enables you to modify two fields related to search patterns. The Pattern-Matching Chars option enables you to specify specially assigned characters for matching purposes. If you change the default value of yes to no, HP EDIT does not recognize pattern-matching characters and interprets a search pattern literally.</p> <p>The Ignore Case option causes HP EDIT to interpret upper and lower case patterns literally. If you change the default value of no to yes, HP EDIT ignores case status when performing searches. A value of no for the Pattern-Matching Chars option overrides a yes value for this option.</p>
<b>Pattern Matching Characters</b>	The HP EDIT pattern-matching facility supports a set of seven optional pattern-matching characters. If the Pattern-Matching Chars option is set to the default value of yes, you can use these characters to provide greater specificity within a search pattern. For instance, you may want to search for the word <i>The</i> , but you may only want to search for occurrences at the beginning of a line. HP EDIT provides a special character for this purpose.

## Define Search Pattern

You can insert pattern-matching characters before, within, or after the search pattern. You can also use more than one pattern-matching character, or multiples of the same character, within the search pattern. If you want HP EDIT to interpret a pattern-matching character literally, you can precede the character with a back slash (\).

The available pattern-matching characters and their corresponding definitions are as follows:

- ^ Matches the beginning of a line. If you use this character, it must precede the search pattern. For instance, if you wanted to only search for lines starting with the word *The*, you would specify **^The** as the search pattern.
- \$ Matches the end of a line. If you use this character, it must follow the search pattern. For instance, if you wanted to search for lines ending with periods, you would specify **.\$** as the search pattern.
- ? Matches any single character. When a search command is subsequently executed, any question marks within the search pattern become “wild cards” or place holders for any character including a question mark. For instance, to locate all occurrences of *then* and *than*, you could specify **th?n** as the search pattern. Note that the **?** in this search pattern would also match other possible characters, such as **i** in the word *thin*.
- @ Matches any string of zero or more characters.
- \* Matches zero or more occurrences of the previous character in the pattern. This can consist of another pattern-matching character, such as **?**. For instance, if you wanted to search for all occurrences of the words *son* and *soon*, you could specify **so\*n** as the search pattern. This pattern could also be used to find occurrences of **sn**. To exclude **sn**, you could specify **soo\*n**.
- + Matches one or more occurrences of the previous character. This pattern-matching character may be used anywhere the **\*** is appropriate.
- [ ] Matches any character from the set defined within brackets. The pattern within the brackets can consist of a single character, a series of single characters, or a range of characters. For instance, if you wanted to search for a capital letter, you would include **[A-Z]** in the search pattern. To search for *than* and *then* but not *thin*, you could specify **th[ae]n** as the search pattern.

- [ ~ ] Matches any character not in the set within the brackets. The pattern within the brackets can consist of a single character, a series of single characters, or a range of characters. For instance, if you want to search for all four-character strings that start with *th* and end with *n* except for *thin*, you could specify `th[~i]n` as the search pattern.
- # Matches any single digit.

**Procedure** To define a search pattern:

1. Press the **f** key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Define Search function key. HP EDIT displays *Search for ( ) :* on the message line.
2. Type the search pattern including pattern-matching characters, if desired.
3. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT retains the prompt and typed search pattern on the message line and returns the cursor to its previous position before you executed the command. The search pattern is now stored for subsequent search commands.

**To define a search pattern using a character block:**

1. Move the cursor to the point you want the search pattern to begin.
2. Press **x**, Mark Character Block Start.
3. Move the cursor to the character where you want the search pattern to end.
4. Press **f**, Define Search Pattern. HP EDIT retains the selected character block as the search pattern and stores it for subsequent search commands.

**Examples** To define a search pattern consisting of the letter A followed by a non-digit:

1. Press the **f** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:  

Search for ( ) : \_
2. Type `A[~0-9]` at the cursor position. HP EDIT displays the prompt and typed text on the message line:  

Search for ( ) : A[~0-9]\_
3. Press **(Return)**.

## Define Search Pattern

To define a search pattern consisting of the letter A followed by any four characters:

1. Press the **f** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Search for ( ) : _
```

2. Type the following text as shown:

```
Search for ( ) : a????_
```

3. Press **Return**.

To define a search pattern consisting of any line ending with a pattern beginning with the letter a, followed by zero or more letter b's, followed by a single letter z:

1. Press the **f** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Search for ( ) : _
```

2. Type the following text as shown:

```
Search for ( ) : ab*z$_
```

3. Press **Return**.

## Related Commands

- Define Replace Pattern
- Define Replace Pattern From Text
- Define Search Pattern From Text
- Global Search And Replace Backward
- Global Search And Replace Forward
- Insert Replace Pattern
- Insert Search Pattern
- Search And Replace Backward
- Search And Replace Forward
- Search Backward
- Search Forward

---

## Define Search Pattern From Macro

<b>Purpose</b>	Enables you to define a search pattern within an executing macro.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	\$f
<b>Description</b>	This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to define a search pattern by responding to a prompt.
<b>Command Process</b>	When you execute the macro, HP EDIT temporarily suspends macro execution and prompts for a search pattern of up to 80 characters including pattern-matching characters, if desired. After you have typed in the search pattern and pressed <b>Return</b> , HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.
<b>Syntax Considerations</b>	<p>In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.</p> <p>Since the standard Meta key is displayed as <b>^</b> when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as a substitute for the Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$f within a macro.</p>
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To execute this command within a macro:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. Skip to Step 3 if the macro is preemptive.</li><li>2. Execute the macro by pressing the <b>m</b> key. HP EDIT displays <i>Specify macroname</i> on the message line.</li><li>3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.</li><li>4. Provide the input and then press <b>Return</b>. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.</li></ol>

## Define Search Pattern From Macro

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to define a search pattern:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mS=ASee message line.../^m$fA...Search pattern defined/^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
6. Press the S key. HP EDIT prints *See message line...* on the screen at the cursor position and displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Search for ( ) :
```

7. Specify the search pattern and press **Return**. HP EDIT erases the prompt, stores the search pattern, and concludes the macro execution by printing a second line of text below the first as shown:

```
See message line...  
...Search pattern defined
```

## Related Commands

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro

---

## Define Search Pattern From Text

**Purpose** Defines a pattern from text for subsequent search and replace commands.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command functions similarly to the Define Search Pattern command, except that rather than specifying a search pattern in response to a prompt, the current line of text defines the search pattern instead.

There are two applications for this command:

- Using a line of text as the search pattern
- Using a character block of text as the search pattern
- Editing the current search pattern

To use a line of text as the search pattern, you create a line of text as the search pattern, then execute the command. You can alternatively move the cursor to an existing line, edit it, then execute the command.

To edit the current search pattern, you first insert the current search pattern into text using the Insert Search Pattern command. Then edit the search pattern and execute the Define Search Pattern From Text command.

This application is useful when you have created a search pattern using the Define Search Pattern command and want to edit it rather than create a completely new search pattern.

Refer to the Define Search Pattern command for information about available pattern-matching characters.

**Procedure** **To define a search pattern from text:**

1. Move the cursor to the line of text that you want to use as the search pattern.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displaying *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **define search pattern from text** beginning at the cursor position.

## Define Search Pattern From Text

4. Press **Return**. HP EDIT displays *Search pattern defined* on the message line. The search pattern is now stored for subsequent search commands.

You can check the search pattern contents by executing the Define Search Pattern (f) command. HP EDIT displays the current search pattern on the message line. Press **Return** to retain the current search pattern.

### To define a search pattern using character blocks:

1. Move the cursor to the point you want the search pattern to begin.
2. Press **x**, Mark Character Block Start.
3. Move the cursor to the character where you want the search pattern to end.
4. Press **f**, Define Search Pattern. HP EDIT retains the selected character block as the search pattern and stores it for subsequent search commands.

**Example** To edit the following search pattern consisting of seven capital letters starting with TH:

```
TH[A-Z] [A-Z] [A-Z] [A-Z] [A-Z]
```

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Command: _
```

2. Type **insert search pattern** beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT inserts the search pattern above the current line.
3. Move the cursor to the letter **H** and delete it using the Delete Character (d) command.
4. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Command: _
```

## Define Search Pattern From Text

5. Type **define search pattern from text** beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Search pattern defined: T[A-Z] [A-Z] [A-Z] [A-Z] [A-Z]
```

The modified search pattern is now stored for subsequent search commands.

### Related Commands

- Define Replace Pattern
- Define Replace Pattern From Text
- Define Search Pattern
- Global Search And Replace Backward
- Global Search And Replace Forward
- Insert Search Pattern
- Search And Replace Backward
- Search And Replace Forward
- Search Backward
- Search Forward

---

## Define Sort Key Columns

**Purpose** Defines column boundaries for the sort commands.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) k`

**Description** This command defines left and right column boundaries for the key field used by the Sort Ascending and Sort Descending commands. When you use one of the sort commands, HP EDIT sorts each line based on the string value of the key located between the column boundaries. When you issue this command, HP EDIT prompts for left and right column boundary values. These values remain for the duration of the editing session or until you execute the command again to redefine the boundaries. You can execute the Show Editor Statistics command to display the column values.

**Procedure** To assign left and right column boundaries:

1. Press `(ESC)` and the `k` key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Left sort column? _
```

2. Type a number at the cursor position representing the desired left column boundary and press `(Return)`. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Right sort column? _
```

3. Type a number at the cursor position representing the desired right column boundary and press `(Return)`. HP EDIT saves these values and returns the cursor to its former position in the text.

**Related Commands** Sort Ascending  
Sort Descending

---

## Delay

**Purpose** Pauses for a specified period of time before proceeding with the next operation.

**Default Syntax** None

Since default keys are not assigned to this command, you may either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command, or you can access the command by using the command Execute Editor Command. Refer to reference information on these commands elsewhere in this manual for descriptions about command usage.

**Description** This command causes HP EDIT to pause for  $n$  seconds, where  $n$  represents a count specified before executing the command. The default value of  $n$  is 1. The command is primarily useful when executed within a macro. When executed within a macro in conjunction with the Display Message command, the Delay command extends the length of time that the message is displayed on the message line. To construct a macro that displays a message during macro execution, you would first incorporate the Display Message command and accompanying macro message text within the macro. You can then incorporate the Delay command to lengthen the amount of time that the message is displayed.

**Procedure** **To execute a macro that uses this command:**

1. Construct the macro in accordance with proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros.
2. Insert this command by typing **xEdelay^m** after the macro message text, where  $x$  is the count representing the desired delay in seconds.
3. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
4. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and displays the macro message text on the message line during macro execution for the specified length of time.

## Delay

**Example** To construct and execute macro **P**, which displays the message **BEGINNING SECOND PASS ...** for three seconds:

1. Assign the **q** key to the Delay command, using the Assign Key (**K**) command.
2. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (**I**) command.
3. Type the following text:

```
mP=$"Beginning second pass...^mqqq
```

4. Press **/** and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode.
5. Execute the Define Macro (**z**) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and displays the following message:

```
Macro defined
```

6. Issue the Execute Macro (**m**) command. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Specify macroname
```

7. Press the **P** key. HP EDIT displays the following message for three seconds:

```
Beginning second pass
```

**Related Commands** Display Message

---

## Delete All Macros

**Purpose** Deletes all currently defined macros.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) (CTRL) d`

**Description** This command deletes all currently defined macros, which consist of:

- Macros defined during the current session  
*and*
- Macros defined before the current session that were saved to the EDCONFIG file or another configuration file and then read in during the current session with the Load Config File command.

**Procedure** **To delete all macros:**

1. Press `(ESC)`.
2. Press and hold `(CTRL)`, then press the **d** key. HP EDIT displays *X macros deleted* on the message line, where X represents the number of macros deleted. If no macros are currently defined when you execute the command, HP EDIT displays *No macros deleted* on the message line.

### Related Commands

Begin Capture  
Capture Macro  
Define Macro  
Define Multiple Macros  
Delete Macro  
Execute Macro  
Go To Macro  
Insert Macro  
Insert All Macros  
Quit Macro  
Show Macros  
Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Delete Character

**Purpose** Deletes a character from a line.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]$  d

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of characters to delete beginning at the cursor position. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command deletes one or more characters or blank spaces from a line of text. When you execute the command, HP EDIT deletes the character or blank space where the cursor is currently positioned and shifts the remaining text on the line one column to the left.

When in Text Entry mode, you can use the Delete Character terminal key to perform a similar function as this command.

**Procedure** **To delete a single character:**

1. Move the cursor to the character or blank space to be deleted.
2. Press the **d** key, or press the Edit Commands function key, followed by the Delete Char function key. HP EDIT deletes the character or blank space and shifts the remaining text left to the cursor position.

**To delete several characters:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character or blank space of the group to be deleted.
2. Press the **d** key repeatedly until you have deleted all of the unwanted characters.

*or*

1. Move the cursor to the first character or blank space of the group to be deleted.
2. Type a count representing the number of characters to delete.
3. Press the **d** key.

*or*

1. Move the cursor to the first character or blank space of the group to be deleted.
2. Press the Edit Commands function key, then press the Delete Char function key repeatedly until you have deleted all of the unwanted characters.

*or*

1. Select a block.
2. Press either the Delete Char function key or the **d** key.

**Example** To delete the following cursor character:

This words has an unwanted character.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above.
2. Press the **d** key. HP EDIT deletes the letter s as shown:

This word\_has an unwanted character.

**Related Commands**

Delete Line  
Delete Pattern  
Delete Word  
Replace Character  
Replace Line  
Replace Word

---

## Delete Leading Blanks

**Purpose** Removes leading blank characters.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** -

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines in which leading blanks are to be removed. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command removes leading blank characters from the specified number of lines and left justifies the lines.

**Procedure** **To remove leading blank characters from a single line:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line in which leading blank characters are to be removed.
2. Press **ESC** and the - key. HP EDIT removes leading blanks and left justifies the line.

**To remove leading blanks from several lines:**

1. Move the cursor to any column of the first line of the selected text block.
2. Either type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines that HP EDIT is to search for leading blank characters.
3. Press **ESC** and the - key. HP EDIT removes leading blanks from each line of the selected text block.

**Example** **To remove leading blanks from the following lines:**

```
    The leading blanks
in these lines
will be removed.
```

1. Move the cursor to the first line as shown.
2. Type the number 3 as the count and press the **Return** key.
3. Press **ESC** and the - key. HP EDIT removes leading blanks as shown:

The leading blanks  
in these lines  
will be removed.

**Related Commands**

Compress Blank Lines  
Compress Blank Space

---

## Delete Line

**Purpose** Deletes a line from the file.

**Default Syntax** `[n] D`

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines to delete beginning at the cursor position. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command deletes one or more lines from the current file session. HP EDIT deletes the line where the cursor is currently positioned and moves the following line up to the cursor position.

When in Text Entry mode, you can use the Delete Line terminal key to perform a similar function as this command.

**Procedure** **To delete a single line:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be deleted.
2. Press the **D** key. HP EDIT deletes the line and moves the next line to the position of the former line.

**To delete several lines:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group of lines to be deleted.
2. Press the **D** key repeatedly until you have deleted all of the unwanted lines.

*or*

1. Either type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines to delete.
2. Press the **D** key.

**Example** **To delete the second and third lines:**

```
This line will remain.  
This line will be deleted.  
This line will also be deleted.  
This line will also remain.
```

## Delete Line

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the second line as shown.
2. Type the number 2 as the count and press **Return**.
3. Press the **D** key. HP EDIT deletes the lines and retains the first and fourth lines as shown:

This line will remain.  
This line will also remain.

### Related Commands

Delete Character  
Delete Pattern  
Delete Word  
Replace Character  
Replace Line  
Replace Word

---

## Delete Macro

**Purpose** Deletes a specified macro.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) D`

**Description** This command deletes a macro when you provide a valid macro name. A valid macro name consists of the key that you assigned to the specified macro using the Capture Macro or Define Macro command.

**Procedure** **To delete a macro:**

1. Press `(ESC)`, then press the **D** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line. If the key assigned to the macro is prefixed by the Meta key, proceed to step 2. If not, skip to step 3.
2. Press `(ESC)`. HP EDIT displays *Specify meta-macroname* on the message line.
3. Press the key assigned to the macro that you want to delete. HP EDIT responds to a valid key entry by deleting the corresponding macro and displaying *1 macro deleted* on the message line.

If you specify an undefined macro name, HP EDIT displays *Macro X does not exist* on the message line, where X represents the specified undefined macro name.

### Related Commands

Begin Capture  
Capture Macro  
Define Macro  
Define Multiple Macros  
Delete All Macros  
Execute Macro  
Go To Macro  
Insert Macro  
Insert All Macros  
Quit Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Show Macros  
Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Delete Pattern

**Purpose** Deletes text matching the search pattern.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) d`

**Description** This command deletes text that matches the search pattern. Before this command can function, you first must define a search pattern with the Define Search Pattern command. The search pattern can consist of a string of up to 80 characters.

Once you have defined the search pattern, you can use the Search Forward or Search Backward commands to locate the text pattern you want to delete. After you locate the text pattern, you execute the Delete Pattern command to remove the unwanted text.

**Procedure** **To delete a text pattern, either:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the pattern to be deleted.
2. Press `(ESC)` and the `d` key. HP EDIT deletes the text pattern and shifts the remaining text left to the cursor position.

*or*

1. Execute the Search Forward (/) or Search Backward (:) command to locate the search pattern. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the pattern to be deleted.
2. Press `(ESC)` and the `d` key. HP EDIT deletes the text pattern and shifts the remaining text left to the cursor position.

**Example** **To delete the search pattern UNWANTED:**

This unwanted text will be deleted.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above, or use the Search Forward or Search Backward command to move the cursor to this position.
2. Press `(ESC)` and the `d` key. HP EDIT deletes the pattern *unwanted* as shown:

This \_text will be deleted.

## Delete Pattern

### Related Commands

Define Search Pattern  
Search Backward  
Search Forward

---

## Delete Word

**Purpose** Deletes a word from a line.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **CTRL** d

where *n* is a count that represents the number of words to delete beginning at the cursor position. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command deletes one or more words from a line of text. The effect of the command on text depends on how a word is defined. Refer to the next section for the definition of a word.

When you execute this command, HP EDIT deletes word characters or digits from the current cursor position to the next delimiter, and shifts the remaining text on the line, if any, left to the cursor position.

If the cursor is positioned at the beginning of the first word, the command deletes the entire word. If the cursor is positioned anywhere else within the first word, the command deletes the word characters from the cursor position to the next delimiter.

If the cursor is positioned on a delimiter when you execute the command, HP EDIT only deletes the delimiter. If the delimiter is a space, HP EDIT deletes the space and all spaces that may follow it.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_'**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

[**a-zA-Z0-9**] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

## Delete Word

[ ~ ] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

### Procedures To delete a single word:

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the word to be deleted.
2. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **d** key. HP EDIT deletes the word and shifts the remaining text left to the cursor position.

### To delete several words:

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the first word of the group to be deleted.
2. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **d** key repeatedly until you have deleted all of the unwanted words.

*or*

1. Type a count representing the number of words to delete.
2. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **d** key.

### Example To delete the word at the following cursor position:

This unwanted word will be deleted.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above.
2. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **d** key. HP EDIT deletes the word *unwanted* as shown:

This word will be deleted.

### Related Commands

Delete Character  
Delete Line  
Delete Pattern  
Replace Character  
Replace Line  
Replace Word

---

## Describe

<b>Purpose</b>	Provides a brief command description.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	None
	This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.
<b>Description</b>	This command provides information about a specified command, including syntax, a brief description, and basic procedure.
<b>Command Process</b>	When you execute the command, HP EDIT temporarily suspends the editing session, displays the Command Description screen, and prompts you for a command name. After you provide the command name, HP EDIT displays the information on the screen. You can display information on other HP EDIT commands by pressing any key to return to the prompt and then providing another command name.
<b>Options</b>	There are a number of key options available to assist you in using this command. After you execute the command and the prompt appears, you can use the following keys to perform the described functions:
	Space bar      Attempts to complete the partial name specified and display the entire command on the message line. For instance, if you type <b>fill</b> beside the prompt and press this key, HP EDIT responds by displaying <i>fill character</i> on the message line. You can then press <b>Return</b> to execute this command. This feature is useful if you remember the beginning of a command name but cannot recall the entire name.
	?                Displays command names that begin with the partial command name specified. For instance, if you type <b>forward</b> beside the prompt and press <b>Return</b> , HP EDIT does not execute the command because more than one command begins with the word <i>forward</i> . If you then type <b>?</b> , HP EDIT displays a list of possible entries. You would then press <b>Return</b> and supply the desired word that completes the command, which is either <b>character</b> , <b>line</b> , or <b>word</b> .

## Describe

<b>Return</b>	Attempts to execute the entire or partial command name specified. If HP EDIT cannot execute the command as specified, it displays the portion that it recognizes. You must then supply the remaining minimum number of characters necessary for HP EDIT to execute the command.  For instance, if you only type <b>for</b> and press <b>Return</b> , HP EDIT completes the word to <i>forward</i> and moves the cursor beyond this word. You must then specify whether you want the editor to move forward a character, word, or line. If you want to specify a line, you would only have to type <b>I</b> after the word <i>forward</i> and press the <b>Return</b> key.
Backspace	Deletes a character from a typed command string.
<b>CTRL</b> w	Deletes a word from a typed command string.
<b>CTRL</b> u	Deletes the entire typed command string and returns the cursor to its original position beside the prompt.
<b>CTRL</b> r	Refreshes the entire typed command string. This feature is useful when a terminal message obscures the command string.
<b>CTRL</b> y	Aborts the command process and returns the cursor to its former text position.

### **Procedure** To obtain a brief description about a command:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **describe** and press **Return**. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the Command Description screen and the prompt *Command to describe:* at the top of the screen.
3. Type the name of the command for which you want to obtain information. HP EDIT displays the syntax, a brief description, and basic procedure for the specified command.
4. Press **CTRL** y or **Return** to exit the Command Description screen and return to the editing session. You can also press **CTRL** y if you are in the process of entering a command name when you want to exit.

**Example** To obtain a brief description for the Paste After and Paste Before commands:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Command: _
```

2. Type **describe** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the Command Description screen and prompt as shown:

```
HP EDIT          COMMAND DESCRIPTION          Press CTRL-Y to exit
Command to describe: _
```

3. Type **paste after** at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following information for the command and moves the cursor to the bottom of the text:

```
HP EDIT          COMMAND DESCRIPTION          Press CTRL-Y to exit
Command to describe: _

Paste After

Current key assignment: p
Default key assignment: p

Inserts the contents of the Cut/Paste buffer on the line directly
after the line in which the cursor is positioned.
```

4. Type **paste before** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following information for the command:

```
HP EDIT          COMMAND DESCRIPTION          Press CTRL-Y to exit
Command to describe: _

Paste Before

Current key assignment: P
Default key assignment: P

Inserts the contents of the Cut/Paste buffer on the line directly
before the line in which the cursor is positioned.
```

## Describe

5. Press **CTRL** y to exit the Command Description screen and return to the editing session.

**Related Commands**    Help

---

## Display Message

**Purpose** Displays a message during execution of a macro.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) "`

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro along with accompanying message text, displays a message on the message line during macro execution.

**Command Process** To construct a macro that displays a message during macro execution, you first incorporate this command and accompanying macro message text within the macro. When you subsequently execute the macro in which this command and message text are imbedded, the message appears on the message line.

**Syntax Considerations** Besides the syntax associated with macro definitions, there is a special character used to flag imbedded commands. Since the standard Meta key (`(ESC)`) appears as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (`$`) as a substitute for the Meta key. Consequently, you should use `$"` when you imbed this command in a macro.

After the message text, you should add `^m`, which is the macro symbol for `(Return)`, to the end of the macro. This step is necessary to terminate the Display Message command within the macro.

**Procedure** **To execute a macro that imbeds this command:**

1. Construct the macro in accordance with proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros.
2. Insert this command by typing `$"` followed immediately by the macro message text.
3. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
4. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and displays the macro message text on the message line.

## Display Message

**Example** To construct and execute macro **P**, which displays the message **BEGINNING SECOND PASS ... for three seconds**:

1. Assign the q key to the Delay command, using the Assign Key (K) command.
2. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
3. Type the following text:

```
mP=$"Beginning second pass...^mqqq
```

4. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode.
5. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and displays the following message:

```
Macro defined
```

6. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Specify macroname
```

7. Press the **P** key. HP EDIT displays the following message for three seconds:

```
Beginning second pass
```

**Related Commands** Delay

---

## Downshift Character

**Purpose** Converts one or more alphabetic characters to lowercase.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]\mathbf{v}$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of characters to convert to lowercase. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command converts one or more alphabetic characters on the cursor line from uppercase to lowercase by scanning the number of characters specified. HP EDIT does not convert non-uppercase characters, such as digits.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT scans the number of characters specified and converts all uppercase alphabetic characters to lowercase.

If you specify a greater number of characters for conversion than characters remaining on the cursor line, HP EDIT converts the remaining uppercase characters on the line and moves the cursor to the last character of the line.

**Procedure** **To convert one uppercase character to lowercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the alphabetic character you want to convert.
2. Press the  $\mathbf{v}$  key. HP EDIT converts the character and moves the cursor one column to the right of the converted character.

**To convert more than one uppercase character to lowercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the group of alphabetic characters you want to convert.
2. Type a count representing the number of characters to scan for conversion or select a block.
3. Press the  $\mathbf{v}$  key. HP EDIT scans the number of characters specified, converts all uppercase characters within the range, and moves the cursor one column to the right of the last scanned character.

## Downshift Character

**Example** To convert the first ten characters of the following line to lowercase:

ABC123defGHI

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the line as shown.
2. Type the number 10 as the count and press Return.
3. Press the **v** key. HP EDIT converts the line as shown:

abc123defgHI

## Related Commands

Downshift Line  
Downshift Word  
Upshift Character  
Upshift Line  
Upshift Word

---

## Downshift Line

**Purpose** Converts one or more lines to lowercase.

**Default Syntax**  $[n] V$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of lines to convert to lowercase. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command converts all the uppercase alphabetic characters on one or more lines to lowercase. HP EDIT does not convert non-uppercase characters, such as digits.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT converts the uppercase characters on the number of specified lines or blocks to lowercase characters. HP EDIT then moves the cursor to the first column of the first line following the converted lines.

If you specify a greater number of lines for conversion than lines remaining in the file, HP EDIT converts the remaining lines in the file and moves the cursor to the last line of the file.

**Procedure** **To convert one uppercase line to lowercase:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line you want to convert.
2. Press the **V** key. HP EDIT converts the line to lowercase and moves the cursor under the first character column of the next line.

**To convert more than one uppercase line to lowercase:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the block of lines you want to convert.
2. Either type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to convert.
3. Press the **V** key. HP EDIT converts the number of lines specified and moves the cursor under the first character column of the following line.

## Downshift Line

**Example** To convert the following line to lowercase:

ABC123defGHI

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line as shown.
2. Press the **V** key. HP EDIT converts the line as shown:

abc123defghi

## Related Commands

Downshift Character  
Downshift Word  
Upshift Character  
Upshift Line  
Upshift Word

---

## Downshift Word

**Purpose** Converts the alphabetic characters in one or more words to lowercase.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **CTRL** v

where *n* is a count that represents the number of words to convert to lowercase. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command converts any uppercase alphabetic characters in one or more words on the cursor line to lowercase. Non-uppercase alphabetic characters remain unchanged.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT converts the number of words specified, converts all uppercase alphabetic characters to lowercase, and moves the cursor to the first character of the next word. If the cursor is not positioned on the first character of a word, HP EDIT does not downshift characters to the left of the cursor.

If you specify a greater number of words for conversion than words remaining on the cursor line, HP EDIT converts the remaining words on the line and moves the cursor to the last character of the line.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_?'**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

[**a-zA-Z0-9**] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

[**~** ] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

## Downshift Word

### Procedures

**To convert one uppercase word to lowercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the word you want to convert.
2. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **v** key. HP EDIT converts the word and moves the cursor to the first character of the next word.

**To convert more than one uppercase word to lowercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the group of words you want to convert.
2. Type a count, or use the Set Mark (‘) and Set Distance To Mark (#) commands to set the count. This value represents the number of words you want to convert.
3. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **v** key. HP EDIT converts the number of words specified and moves the cursor under the first character of the next word following the converted words.

### Example

**To convert the following word to lowercase:**

This WORD will be lowercase.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above.
2. Press and hold **CTRL**, then press the **v** key. HP EDIT converts the word and moves the cursor to the next word as shown:

This word will be lowercase.

### Related Commands

Downshift Character  
Downshift Line  
Upshift Character  
Upshift Line  
Upshift Word

---

## Edit Line Number

<b>Purpose</b>	Enables you to renumber a line of text.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	<code>CTRL e</code>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables you to change the line number of the current line of text. You can change line numbers only if the current file is numbered and the Display Line Numbers option is yes. The default for this option is yes for COBOL-numbered files and no for standard-numbered files.</p> <p>Refer to “Line Numbering” in chapter 2 for complete information on this subject.</p>
<b>Command Process</b>	When you execute the command, HP EDIT deletes the current line number and moves the cursor to the first column of the line. You then type the new desired line number.
<b>Requirements</b>	<p>To preserve the ascending line order, you must specify a number greater than the preceding line number, but less than the following line number. If you do not, HP EDIT rejects your entry by retaining the original line number and displaying <i>Line number out of sequence</i> on the message line.</p> <p>The new number must be between 0.001 and 99999.998 for standard-numbered files, and between 0.001 and 999.998 for COBOL files.</p>
<b>Limitations</b>	The edited entry cannot exceed three digits beyond the decimal point. If you attempt to enter four digits following the decimal point, HP EDIT displays <i>Value entered not in line number format</i> on the message line. This message also appears if you enter eight or more total digits (six for COBOL files).
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To edit a line number:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to the line number you want to change.</li><li>2. Press and hold <code>CTRL</code>, then press the <code>e</code> key. HP EDIT erases the current line number and moves the cursor to the first column of the line.</li><li>3. Type the desired line number and press <code>Return</code>. HP EDIT responds to a valid entry by replacing the old line number with the new line number.</li></ol>

## Edit Line Number

**Examples** To edit the second line number of the following standard-numbered file:

```
14      Move the cursor to the following line
15      to edit this line number
16      between lines 14 and 16.
```

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the second line as shown.
2. Press and hold **(CTRL)**, then press the **e** key. HP EDIT erases the current line number and moves the cursor to the first column of the line as shown:

```
14      Move the cursor to the following line
        to edit this line number
16      between lines 14 and 16.
```

3. Type **15.1** and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT replaces the old line number with the new one and moves the cursor to the first text column as shown:

```
14.1    Move the cursor to the following line
15.1    to edit this line number
16      between lines 14 and 16.
```

**Related Commands**      Renumber Lines

---

## Encrypt

**Purpose** Secures text by making one or more lines of a file unreadable.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command encrypts one or more lines of a file. The purpose of encryption is to render a file or selected portions of a file unreadable, while preserving the integrity of the file contents. This function enables you to secure text by preventing other users from reading a portion of a file or an entire file.

You can either use the default encryption password key, or you can select your own key with the Set Encryption Key command. If you select your own key, you must provide this key when you want to decrypt one or more subsequently encrypted lines.

Since all HP EDIT sessions use the same default key, it is recommended that you do not use the default key to secure text.

**Procedures** **To encrypt a line of text using the default encryption key:**

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the line to be encrypted.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **encrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT encrypts the line.

**To encrypt more than one line of text using the default encryption key:**

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the first line of the text block to be encrypted.
2. Either Type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines that HP EDIT is to encrypt.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **encrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT encrypts the lines.

## Encrypt

### To encrypt a line of text using a specified encryption key:

1. Set the encryption key using the Set Encryption Key command. Refer to this command for instructions about selecting a user-defined password key.
2. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the line to be encrypted.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **encrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT encrypts the line.

### Example To encrypt the following line with the default key:

This line will be encrypted

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line as shown.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **encrypt** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT encrypts the line as shown:

```
m/ .k9mcvTx9Yx|POVzkg~mt|Nw2]#s0
```

### Related Commands

Decrypt  
Decrypt With Key  
Encrypt With Key  
Set Encryption Key

---

## Encrypt With Key

**Purpose** Uses a specified encryption key to make text unreadable.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command encrypts one or more lines of a file. The purpose of encryption is to render a file or selected portions of a file unreadable, while preserving the integrity of the file contents. This function enables you to secure text by preventing other users from reading a portion of a file or an entire file.

This command functions similarly to the Encrypt command, except you can specify a password key when executing this command instead of setting the encryption key separately using the Set Encryption Key command. If you use the Encrypt With Key command, you must supply the correct key in order to decrypt the encrypted text.

This command is especially useful for encrypting only one portion of the text or the entire file. If you want to encrypt several blocks of text, it is preferable to first set the encryption key using the Set Encryption Key command, then use the Encrypt command to selectively encrypt blocks of text.

**Procedures** **To encrypt a line of text with a specified password key:**

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the line to be encrypted.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **encrypt with key** beside the prompt and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key:* on the message line.
4. Type an alphanumeric string not greater than 10 characters in length. Blank characters are allowed within the string.
5. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT stores the string you just specified as the encryption key and encrypts the line.

## Encrypt With Key

**To encrypt more than one line of text with a specified password key:**

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the first line of the text block to be encrypted.
2. Type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines that HP EDIT is to encrypt.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **encrypt with key** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key:* on the message line.
5. Type an alphanumeric string not greater than 10 characters in length. Blank characters are allowed within the string.
6. Press **Return**. HP EDIT stores the string you just specified as the encryption key and encrypts the line.

**Example** To encrypt the following line with a specified password key:

This line will be encrypted

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line as shown.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **encrypt with key** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key:* on the message line.
4. Type an alphanumeric string of up to 10 characters, such as **my key**, and press **Return**. HP EDIT encrypts the line as shown:

m/ .k9mcvTx9Yx|POVzkg~mt|Nw2]#s0

### Related Commands

Decrypt  
Decrypt With Key  
Encrypt  
Set Encryption Key

---

## End of Line

<b>Purpose</b>	Moves the cursor to the end of the line.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	]
<b>Description</b>	This command moves the cursor from its current position on a line of text to the last character of the line.
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To move the cursor, either:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press the ] key.</li></ol> <p><i>or</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press the <b>Position Commands</b> function key.</li><li>2. Press the <b>End of Line</b> function key.</li></ol>
<b>Related Commands</b>	Beginning Of Line

---

## Execute Editor Command

**Purpose** Executes any valid HP EDIT command by name.

**Default Syntax** E

**Description** This command prompts for an HP EDIT command name and executes a valid entry. The primary purpose of this command is to enable you to execute commands that do not have keys assigned to them. However, you can use this command to execute any HP EDIT command, regardless of whether a key is assigned to it or not.

**Command Process** When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the command name. If you specify a valid command name, HP EDIT executes the command. You can specify a count at the command prompt by first typing in the count, then typing in the command name, and then pressing **Return**.

If you specify an invalid command name, HP EDIT does not execute the named command and sounds the terminal bell. You must then back up the cursor to the character in error on the command line and retype the remainder of the command name.

You can abort the process after the prompt appears by pressing the **Return** key.

**Options** There are a number of key options available to assist you in using this command. After you execute the command and the prompt appears, you can use the following keys to perform the described functions:

**Space** Attempts to complete the partial name specified and display the entire command on the message line. For instance, if you type **fill** beside the prompt and press this key, HP EDIT displays *fill character* on the message line. You can then press **Return** to execute this command. This feature is useful if you remember the beginning of a command name but cannot recall the entire name.

**?** Displays command names that begin with the partial command name specified. For instance, if you type **forward** beside the prompt and press **Return**, HP EDIT does not execute the command because more than one

## Execute Editor Command

command begins with the word *forward*. If you then type **?**, HP EDIT displays a list of possible entries. You would then press **Return** and supply the desired word that completes the command, which is either **character**, **line**, or **word**.

**Return**

Attempts to execute the entire or partial command name specified. If HP EDIT cannot execute the command as specified, it displays the portion that it recognizes. You must then supply the remaining minimum number of characters necessary for HP EDIT to execute the command.

For instance, if you only type **for** and press **Return**, HP EDIT completes the word to *forward* and moves the cursor beyond this word. You must then specify whether you want the editor to move forward a character, word, or line. If you wanted to specify a line, you would only have to type **l** after the word *forward* and press the **Return** key.

Backspace

Deletes a character from a typed command string.

**CTRL** w

Deletes a word from a typed command string.

**CTRL** u

Deletes the entire typed command string and returns the cursor to its original position beside the prompt.

**CTRL** r

Refreshes the entire typed command string. This feature is useful when a terminal message obscures the command string.

**CTRL** y

Aborts the command process and returns the cursor to its former text position.

## Execute Editor Command

### Procedure To execute a command by name:

1. Press the **E** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Execute Command function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type a valid command name and press **Return**. HP EDIT executes the named command.

### Example To execute the command Compress Blank Lines using the command completion keys:

1. Press the **E** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Execute Command function key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

```
Command: _
```

2. Type **com** and press the space bar. HP EDIT attempts to complete the command name as shown:

```
Command: Compress Blank _
```

3. Press the **?** key. HP EDIT displays the following header line and screen:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
Command: Compress Blank _
File : ABC                                Record : 0 of 0
One of the following:
Compress Blank Lines
Compress Blank Space

1 File 2 Edit 3 Position 4 Search/ 2 25 5 Cut/ 6 MPE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands  Commands  Commands  Replace  Paste  Options
```

4. Press the **I** key (representing *lines*) at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT executes the command.

**Related Commands**

None

---

## Execute Macro

**Purpose** Runs a macro and returns to the current input level.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]m$

where  $n$  represents the number of times you want the macro to execute. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command executes a preemptive or non-preemptive macro. In order to execute a macro from within a macro, you must use either this command or the Go To Macro command. A key assigned to a non-preemptive macro does not preempt the same key assigned to an HP EDIT command. Consequently, the same key can be assigned twice for different purposes.

**Applications** You typically use this command when you want to execute a single macro or a group of nested macros.

One method of executing a macro longer than a single line is to first chain a set of “submacros”. Refer to the Define Multiple Macros command for information about defining chains of macros and refer to the Go To Macro command for information about executing chains of macros.

You can execute several macros as interconnected subroutines by nesting up to ten levels of macros and then using this command to execute them. Refer to the example for information about defining nested macros.

**Command Process** When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts for the macro name, which is the key assigned to the macro. If the Meta key precedes the assigned key and you press a Meta key (**ESC** or **\$**) in response to this prompt, HP EDIT prompts a second time for the Meta macro name. If you specify a valid macro name, HP EDIT executes the macro. If you specify an undefined macro name, HP EDIT displays *Macro does not exist* on the message line.

If you want to abort a running macro after you execute this command, press the **CTRL** and **y** keys. If you want to cancel the effect of a macro that has just finished executing resulting in text modifications, use either Undo Last Command or the Undo Sequentially command.

**Procedure** To execute a macro:

1. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line. If the key assigned to the macro is prefixed by the Meta key, proceed to step 2. If not, skip to step 3.
2. Press the **(ESC)** or **\$** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify meta-macroname* on the message line.
3. Press the key assigned to the macro that you want to execute. HP EDIT responds to a valid key by executing the corresponding macro.

**Example** To construct, define, and execute nested macros that delete either 1, 3, 5, or 7 characters from text:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following set of macros:

```

mj=dmkdQ *** These macros demonstrate nesting.
mk=dml d
ml=dmm d
mm=d

```

3. Press the **/** and **(Return)** key to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro of the group and execute the Define Multiple Macros (**(ESC) z**) command. HP EDIT removes the four macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays the following message:

```

4 macros defined

```

5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```

Specify macroname

```

6. Press either the **m**, **l**, **k**, or **j** key depending on whether you want to delete 1, 3, 5, or 7 characters from the current line.

## Execute Macro

### Related Commands

- Begin Capture
- Capture Macro
- Define Macro
- Define Multiple Macros
- Delete All Macros
- Delete Macro
- Go To Macro
- Insert All Macros
- Insert Macro
- Quit Macro
- Show Macros
- Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Execute MPE Command

**Purpose** Enables execution of certain MPE commands.

**Default Syntax** :

**Description** This command temporarily suspends editing and enables you to execute MPE commands and command files. On MPE XL you can also execute user defined commands (UDCs). Executing MPE commands, command files, or UDCs will not end the current editing session. You can also execute commands that run programs (COB85XL, for example).

You cannot execute the following commands while in HP EDIT:

- Abort
- Bye
- Chgroup
- Data
- Do
- DOD
- EOD
- EOJ
- Exit
- Hello
- Job
- Listredo
- Option
- Redo
- Resume
- Setcatalog
- Showcatalog

You can also execute MPE commands that can be executed programatically using the COMMAND intrinsic. Refer to *Executing Commands Programatically* in the *MPE Intrinsic Reference Manual* for information about permissible commands.

**Procedure** To execute MPE commands:

1. Press the : key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the MPE Command function key. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the message *Press RETURN to reenter editor* followed by the MPE prompt.
2. Enter as many MPE commands as desired.
3. Press Return at the MPE : prompt to return to the editing session.

## Execute MPE Command

### Example To display a list of files:

1. Press the **:** key. HP EDIT displays the following message and prompt at the top of an otherwise blank screen:

```
Press RETURN to reenter editor
: _
```

2. Type **listf** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays output similar to the following:

```
SAMPLE 1                SAMPLE2                SAMPLE3
: _
```

3. Press **Return**. HP EDIT returns to the editing session.

### Related Commands Break To MPE

---

## Exit

<b>Purpose</b>	Concludes the current editing session.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	e
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command concludes the current editing session by exiting HP EDIT and either returning to the parent session or the MPE command interpreter, depending on the current session type.</p> <p>You can exit the session if one of the following conditions has been met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ You have not made any changes to the file.</li><li>■ You have saved all changes with the Keep Text command.</li><li>■ You have not saved the changes, but have indicated that you want to discard the changes upon exiting.</li></ul> <p>You can change the exit key by using the Set Options command.</p>
<b>Exit Restrictions</b>	<p>When you execute this command and have not saved the most recent changes, HP EDIT asks you whether you want to discard changes in order to prevent you from inadvertently concluding the session before you have saved text changes. You must reply either yes or no to the prompt.</p>
<b>Exiting Multiple Sessions</b>	<p>If there are no unsaved changes in any of the child editing sessions, you may exit directly from the parent session. If you attempt to exit HP EDIT from the initial parent session without first saving changes in the child sessions, HP EDIT displays the prompt <i>You have a child process active</i> on the status line. You must then activate the most recent child session in the series using the Activate Next Process command repeatedly. You then execute the Exit command.</p> <p>After you have exited this session, the next most recent child session appears. You would then exit this session and repeat the process until the initial parent session is displayed.</p>
<b>Procedures</b>	<p><b>To exit a single session:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press the <b>e</b> key. HP EDIT concludes the session and returns you to the MPE command interpreter if you saved all changes before executing the command. If you did not save the changes, HP EDIT displays the prompt <i>Discard changes?</i> on the status line. If this prompt appears, proceed to step 2.</li></ol>

## Exit

2. Reply to the prompt by either typing **y** for yes or **n** for no. If you reply yes, HP EDIT returns you to the MPE command interpreter. If you reply no, HP EDIT cancels the command and returns you to the current editing session. You must then save the current file changes with the Keep Text command before exiting the session.

### To exit multiple sessions:

1. Execute the Activate Next Process **CTRL n** command repeatedly until the most recently created child session appears.
2. Press the **e** key. HP EDIT concludes the current child session and returns you to the next most recent child session.
3. Continue pressing the **e** key until you have exited all child sessions and the initial parent session.

## Related Commands

Keep Text  
Text File

---

## Fill Character

**Purpose** Duplicates a character a specified number of times.

**Default Syntax** `[n](ESC)'`

where *n* is a count that represents the number of character columns you want the character to fill using the remaining space on a line. The minimum useful value of *n* is 2 and its maximum value is 80.

**Description** This command duplicates the current character the specified number of times and inserts the resulting string beginning at the current cursor position. Characters to the right of the cursor are shifted to the right by *n*-1 characters to provide room for the fill characters.

The command is useful when you want to create a solid row of asterisks, periods, or other special characters that extend across a line. You can also use the command to insert spaces in order to line up columns correctly.

**Procedure** **To extend a character a specified number of times:**

1. Move the cursor to the fill character.
2. Type a count representing the number of columns you want the character to fill including the column the character currently occupies.
3. Press (ESC) and the ' key. HP EDIT fills the requested number of columns with the character. If you specify a count greater than the number of free columns remaining on the line, HP EDIT displays *Fill limited to X columns* on the message line, where X equals the number of columns remaining on the line. HP EDIT then fills the remaining columns with the character.

**Example** **To extend the asterisk in the following line an additional 4 columns:**

```
X Register Contents * Y Register Contents
```

1. Move the cursor to the asterisk as shown above.
2. Type 5 as the count and then press (ESC) and the ' key. HP EDIT adds 4 asterisks to the original asterisk as shown:

```
X Register Contents ***** Y Register Contents
```

**Related Commands** None

---

## Find .

**Purpose** Searches forward for the next period.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ].

where *n* is a count that represents the *n*th period from the current cursor location. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command causes HP EDIT to search forward in the file until it finds the next period or the period indicated by the count. When HP EDIT finds the *n*th period, it moves the cursor to that location and highlights the period if the Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled. If HP EDIT cannot find a period, it sounds the terminal bell and displays *Not found* on the message line.

**Procedure** **To find the next period:**

1. Press the . key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the next period and highlights it.

**To find a period further away than the next occurrence:**

1. Type a count that represents the *n*th period from the current cursor location.
2. Press the . key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the specified period and highlights it.

**To find a period within a block of text:**

1. Select a block.
2. Press the . key. Each time you press the . key, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the next period within the block.

### Related Commands

Find All Occurrences  
Find Blank Space  
Find Character  
Find Matching Delimiter  
Find Previous Blank Space  
Find Previous Character  
Find Previous .

---

## Find All Occurrences

**Purpose** Provides a method for rapid movement to a line containing a search pattern.

**Default Syntax** `[n]G`

where *n* is a count that specifies the numbers of lines to find all occurrences of the search pattern. If you execute the Find All Occurrences command without a count, HP EDIT searches the entire file.

**Description** This command allows rapid movement to a line containing the search pattern. There are three ways Find All Occurrences looks for a search pattern:

- In the count lines beginning with the current line, if a count is specified.
- In the current block, if a block is specified.
- In the entire file, if no count or block is specified.

**Procedure** **To find all occurrences of specified characters:**

1. Specify a search pattern (for instructions on how to specify a search pattern, see the Define Search Pattern command).
2. Press **G**, Find All Occurrences.

The Find All Occurrences screen appears and shows up to 19 lines that contain the defined search pattern. HP EDIT displays each line and the line number. The line number appears whether the file is numbered or unnumbered.

To see the next screen of lines containing the search pattern, press the spacebar. There is no overlap of lines between the first screen and the second screen.

3. To move from the Find All Occurrences screen to the desired line within the file, move the cursor to the appropriate line on the Find All Occurrences screen and press **Return**.
4. To quit before selecting a line on the Find All Occurrences screen, press **Return**. This takes you back to the line you were at when you issued the Find All Occurrences command.
5. To quit, press **CTRL** Y.

## Find All Occurrences

### Related Commands

Find Blank Space  
Find Character  
Find .  
Find Previous Blank Space  
Find Previous Character  
Find Previous .

---

## Find Blank Space

**Purpose** Searches forward for an occurrence of one or more blank characters.

**Default Syntax** `[n]-`  
where *n* is a count that represents the *n*th blank space from the current cursor location. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command causes HP EDIT to search forward in the file until it finds the next occurrence of one or more contiguous blank characters or the *n*th blank space indicated by the count.

When HP EDIT finds the blank space, it moves the cursor to that location and highlights it if the Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled. If HP EDIT cannot find a blank space, it sounds the terminal bell and displays *Not found* on the message line.

**Procedure** **To find the next blank space:**

1. Press the `_` key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the blank space and highlights it.

**To find a blank space further away than the next occurrence:**

1. Type a count that represents the number of blank spaces you want the cursor to move.
2. Press the `_` key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the specified blank space and highlights it.

**To find blank spaces within a block of text:**

1. Select the block of text you want to do the search in.
2. Either press the `_` key, or type a count, then the `_` key.

### Related Commands

Find All Occurrences  
Find Character  
Find Matching Delimiter  
Find .  
Find Previous Blank Space  
Find Previous Character  
Find Previous .

---

## Find Character

**Purpose** Searches forward for the specified character.

**Default Syntax** `[n]F`

where *n* is a count that represents the *n*th occurrence of the specified character from the current cursor location. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command causes HP EDIT to prompt for a character and search forward in the file until it finds the next occurrence of this character or the *n*th occurrence indicated by the count.

When HP EDIT finds the character, it moves the cursor to that location and highlights the character if the Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled. If HP EDIT cannot find the specified character, it sounds the terminal bell and displays *Not found* on the message line.

**Procedure** **To find a specified character:**

1. Press the **F** key, or type a count, then press the **F** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify search character* on the message line.
2. Type the character that you want HP EDIT to search for. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the character and highlights it.

**To find a specified character within a block:**

1. Select the block of text you want to search in.
2. Press the **F** key.

**Example** **To find the seventh occurrence of the letter s:**

```
This is a sample line.  
This is the second sample line.
```

1. Type the number **7** as the count.
2. Press the **F** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

```
Specify search character
```

3. Press the **s** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the seventh occurrence of the letter **s** as shown:

```
This is a sample line.  
This is the second sample line.
```

**Related Commands**

Find All Occurrences  
Find Blank Space  
Find Matching Delimiter  
Find .  
Find Previous Blank Space  
Find Previous Character  
Find Previous .

---

## Find Matching Delimiter

**Purpose** Searches for the matching delimiter of a delimiter pair.

**Default Syntax** ,

**Description** This command searches for the delimiter matching the delimiter where the cursor is currently positioned. Recognized delimiters are:

{ }  
[ ]  
( )

When HP EDIT finds the matching delimiter, it moves the cursor to that location. HP EDIT may search forward or backward, depending on whether the cursor is positioned on the first or second delimiter of the pair.

**Procedure** **To find a matching delimiter:**

1. Ensure that the cursor is positioned on a valid delimiter.
2. Press the , key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the matching delimiter of the pair.

If HP EDIT does not find a matching delimiter, it displays *A matching delimiter was not found* on the message line. If the cursor is positioned on a character other than a valid delimiter when you execute the command, HP EDIT displays *The character is not a valid delimiter* on the message line.

**Example** **To find the matching right parenthesis in the following example:**

This command (Find Matching Delimiter) moves the cursor to the matching delimiter of the pair.

1. Move the cursor to the left parenthesis as shown.
2. Press the , key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the right parenthesis as shown:

This command (Find Matching Delimiter) moves the cursor to the matching delimiter of the pair.

**Related Commands**

Find All Occurrences  
Find Blank Space  
Find Character  
Find .  
Find Previous Blank Space  
Find Previous Character  
Find Previous .

---

## Find Previous .

**Purpose** Searches backward for the previous period.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** .

where *n* is a count that represents the *n*th occurrence of a previous period from the current cursor location. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command causes HP EDIT to search backward in the file until it finds the previous period or the *n*th previous period indicated by the count.

When HP EDIT finds the previous or specified period, it moves the cursor to that location and highlights it. If HP EDIT cannot find a period, it sounds the terminal bell and displays *Not found* on the message line.

**Procedure** **To find the previous period:**

1. Press **ESC**, then press the . key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the previous period and highlights it.

**To find a period further away than the previous occurrence:**

1. Type a count representing the number of periods you want the cursor to move.
2. Press **ESC**, then press the . key. HP EDIT moves the cursor the number of specified periods and highlights the *n*th previous period.

**To find a period within a block:**

1. Select the block of text you want to search in.
2. Either press the **ESC** and . key, or type a count, then the **ESC** and . key.

### Related Commands

Find All Occurrences  
Find Blank Space  
Find Character  
Find Matching Delimiter  
Find Previous Blank Space  
Find Previous Character  
Find .

---

## Find Previous Blank Space

**Purpose** Searches backward for the previous occurrence of one or more consecutive blanks.

**Default Syntax** `[ n ] (ESC) _`  
where *n* is a count that represents the *n*th blank space from the current cursor location. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command causes HP EDIT to search backward in the file until it finds the previous group of one or more blank characters, or the *n*th occurrence of a blank space indicated by the count.

When HP EDIT finds the blank space, it moves the cursor to that location and highlights it if the Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled. If HP EDIT cannot find a previous blank space, it sounds the terminal bell and displays *Not found* on the message line.

**Procedure** **To find a previous blank space:**

1. Press (ESC), then press the \_ key, or type a count, then press (ESC) and the \_ key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the blank space and highlights it.

**To find the previous blank space within a block:**

1. Select the block of text you want to search in.
2. Either press the (ESC) and \_ key, or type a count, then the (ESC) and \_ key.

### Related Commands

Find All Occurrences  
Find Blank Space  
Find Character  
Find Matching Delimiter  
Find .  
Find Previous Character  
Find Previous .

---

## Find Previous Character

**Purpose** Searches backward for the specified character.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** **F**

where *n* is a count that represents the *n*th occurrence of the specified character from the current cursor location. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command causes HP EDIT to prompt for a character and search backward in the file until it finds the previous occurrence of the character specified or the *n*th occurrence of the character indicated by the count.

When HP EDIT finds the character, it moves the cursor to that location and highlights it if the Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled. If HP EDIT cannot find the specified character, it sounds the terminal bell and displays *Not found* on the message line.

**Procedure** **To find the previous character:**

1. Press **ESC**, then press the **F** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify search character* on the message line.
2. Type the character that you want HP EDIT to search for. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the character and highlights it.

**To find the previous character within a block:**

1. Select the block you want to find the previous character in.
2. Press **ESC**, then press the **F** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify search character* on the message line.
3. Type the character you want HP EDIT to search for. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the character.

**Example** **To find the seventh previous occurrence of the letter s:**

```
This is a sample line.  
This is the second sample line.
```

1. Type the number **7** as the count.

2. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **F** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

Specify search character

3. Press the **s** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the seventh previous occurrence of the letter **s** as shown:

This is a sample line.  
This is the second sample line.

**Related Commands**

Find All Occurrences  
Find Blank Space  
Find Character  
Find Matching Delimiter  
Find .  
Find Previous Blank Space  
Find Previous .

---

## Forward Character

**Purpose** Moves the cursor one or more characters to the right.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **(Spacebar)**

where *n* is a count that represents the number of characters to the right the cursor is to move. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command moves the cursor one or more characters to the right of its current position. The cursor moves to the right on the current line, but moves to the next line when:

- The cursor is positioned at the last character of a line and you press the space bar.
- You specify a value before pressing the space bar that is greater than the number of characters to the right of the cursor.

**Procedures** **To move the cursor one character to the right:**

1. Press the space bar.

**To move the cursor more than one character to the right, either:**

1. Type a count representing the number of characters you want the cursor to move and press **(Return)**.
2. Press the space bar. HP EDIT moves the cursor the specified number of characters.

*or*

1. Press the space bar repeatedly until the cursor moves to the desired location. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the right one character at a time while leaving the text intact.

**Related Commands**

- Forward Word
- Forward Line
- Back Character
- Back Word
- Back Line

---

## Forward Line

**Purpose** Moves the cursor down one or more lines.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]^+$  or  $[n]$ **Return**

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of lines the cursor is to move down. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command moves the cursor one or more lines below its current position. If the desired line contains text, the cursor moves to the first non-blank character. If the desired line contains no text, the cursor moves to the first column of the line.

You can also use this command to scroll forward in a file. If the cursor is located at the bottom line of the current window, the command scrolls the text up one line, which is equivalent to moving toward the bottom of the file. Subsequent executions of the command with the default count value continue to scroll the text up one line at a time.

**Procedures** **To move the cursor one line below the current line:**

1. Press the + key or **Return**.

**To move the cursor more than one line below the current line, either:**

1. Type a count representing the number of lines you want the cursor to move and press **Return**.
2. Press the + key or **Return**. HP EDIT moves the cursor the specified number of lines and resets the count to 1.

*or*

1. Press the + key or **Return** repeatedly until the cursor is positioned at the desired location.

**Related Commands**

Forward Character  
Forward Word  
Back Character  
Back Line  
Back Word  
Scroll Forward

---

## Forward Word

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the next word.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]w$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of words to the right the cursor is to move. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command moves the cursor to the first character of the next word. The cursor moves to the next line when:

- The cursor is positioned at the last word of a line and you enter the command.
- You specify a value before entering the command that is greater than the number of words to the right of the cursor.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

**[a-zA-Z0-9\_']** Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

**[a-zA-Z0-9\_]** Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

**[a-zA-Z0-9]** Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

**[~]** Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

**Procedures**    **To move the cursor to the beginning of the next word:**

1. Press the **w** key.

**To move the cursor more than one word to the right, either:**

1. Type a count representing the number of words you want the cursor to move.
2. Press the **w** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor the specified number of words.

*or*

1. Press the **w** key repeatedly until the cursor is positioned at the desired location.

**Examples**    **To move the cursor to the beginning of the word HERE:**

Move the cursor here.

1. Press the **w** key once. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the letter **h** as shown:

Move the cursor here.

**To move the cursor to the beginning of the word CURSOR:**

Move the cursor here.

1. Press the **w** key twice, or type 2 as the count and press the **w** key once. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the letter **c** as shown:

Move the cursor here.

**Related Commands**

Forward Character  
Forward Line  
Back Character  
Back Line

---

## Global Search And Replace Backward

**Purpose** Searches backward to the beginning of the file and replaces text.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) {`

**Description** This command searches backward in the file and globally replaces all occurrences of the current search pattern with the current replacement pattern. The Global Search And Replace Forward command functions essentially the same as the Search And Replace Backward command with the + option.

In order for this command to perform its function, you must define a search pattern using the Define Search Pattern or Define Search Pattern From Text command. You must also define a replacement pattern using the Define Replace Pattern or Define Replace Pattern From Text command.

**Procedure** **To search for and replace text globally:**

1. Predefine the search and replace patterns using the Define Search Pattern and Define Replace Pattern commands.
2. If you want HP EDIT to search through the entire file, make sure the cursor is positioned at the bottom of the file. If you want HP Edit to search through a block of text you have selected, position the cursor within the block.
3. Press `(ESC)`, then press the { key. HP EDIT:
  - a. Searches backward through the file for all occurrences of text that match the search pattern.
  - b. Replaces all occurrences of matched text with the predefined replacement pattern.
  - c. Displays *X occurrences were replaced* on the message line, where X equals the number of occurrences replaced

**To search for and replace text within a selected block:**

1. Predefine the search and replace patterns using the Define Search Pattern and Define Replace Pattern commands.
2. Select a block of text.
3. Press `(ESC)`, then press the { key. HP EDIT:
  - a. Searches backward through the block for all occurrences of text that match the search pattern.
  - b. Replaces all occurrences of matched text with the predefined replacement pattern.

- c. Displays *X occurrences were replaced* on the message line, where X equals the number of occurrences replaced.

**Related Commands**

Define Replace Pattern  
Define Replace Pattern From Text  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Forward  
Insert Replace Pattern  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search And Replace Forward  
Search Backward  
Search Forward

---

## Global Search And Replace Forward

**Purpose** Searches forward to the end of the file and replaces text.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) }`

**Description** This command searches forward in the file and replaces all occurrences of the current search pattern with the current replacement pattern. The command functions virtually the same as the Search And Replace Forward command with the + option.

In order for this command to perform its function, you must define a search pattern using the Define Search Pattern or Define Search Pattern From Text command. You should also define a replacement pattern using the Define Replace Pattern or Define Replace Pattern From Text command.

**Procedure** **To search for and replace text globally:**

1. Predefine the search and replace patterns using the Define Search Pattern and Define Replace Pattern commands.
2. Ensure that the cursor is positioned at the top of the file if you want HP EDIT to search through the entire file.
3. Press `(ESC)`, then press the } key. HP EDIT:
  - Searches forward through the file for all occurrences of text that match the search pattern
  - Replaces all occurrences of matched text with the predefined replacement pattern
  - Displays *X occurrences were replaced* on the message line, where X equals the number of occurrences of the search pattern that were replaced

**To search for and replace text within a selected block:**

1. Predefine the search and replace patterns using the Define Search Pattern and Define Replace Pattern commands.
2. Select a block of text.
3. Press `(ESC)`, then press the } key. HP EDIT:
  - a. Searches forward through the block for all occurrences of text that match the search pattern.
  - b. Replaces all occurrences of matched text with the predefined replacement pattern.
  - c. Displays *X occurrences were replaced* on the message line, where X equals the number of occurrences replaced.

**Related Commands**

Define Replace Pattern  
Define Replace Pattern From Text  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Backward  
Insert Replace Pattern  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search And Replace Forward  
Search Backward  
Search Forward

---

## Go To Column/Mark

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to a specified column within a line or to a text mark.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ]  g

where *n* is a count that represents a mark number from 1 to 11.

**Description** This command serves a dual purpose. You can either use the command to move the cursor to another column within the current cursor line, or you can use the command to move the cursor to a location that has been previously marked with the Set Mark command.

**Column Function** If you want to move the cursor to another column within the current line, you execute the command without a count. HP EDIT then prompts you for a column number. HP EDIT responds to your input by moving to the specified text column, which may differ from the screen column depending on whether the file is unnumbered, standard-numbered, or COBOL-numbered.

### Unnumbered and Variable Files

For unnumbered and variable files, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the specified column number on the screen as well as in the text. For instance, if you specify 8 as the desired column number, HP EDIT moves the cursor to screen column 8, which is also text column 8.

### Standard Numbered Files

If line numbers are displayed for standard numbered files, they consume the first 10 columns of the screen. Consequently, the resulting screen column is 10 more than the specified text column. If line numbers are not displayed, HP EDIT responds as it would for unnumbered files.

### COBOL Numbered Files

If numbers are displayed for COBOL numbered files, eight screen positions display the line numbers. The actual text of the file only contains six digits, but HP EDIT includes a decimal point and space on the display for readability.

In computing a screen column to go to, HP EDIT treats the six digits as text columns. Consequently, the resultant screen column is two greater than the text column specified. For example, if you specify column 8 in response to the prompt, the cursor moves to

screen column 10, which is the second column of text past the line number. This corresponds to the eighth character in the actual text line.

If numbers are not displayed, HP EDIT treats the invisible numbers as six column positions. The resultant screen column is six less than the specified text column.

**Mark Function** If you want to move the cursor to a text mark, you supply the mark number as a count before entering the command. Before you can use the command in this manner, you must have previously marked the text you want to retrieve, using the Set Mark command.

**Procedure** **To move the cursor to another column within the current cursor line:**

1. Press **(ESC)** and the **g** key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Column?* on the message line.
2. Enter the desired column number. HP EDIT shows the specified column number beside the prompt.
3. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the specified column.

**To move the cursor to an existing mark:**

1. Enter the mark number corresponding to the marked location. HP EDIT displays the number you entered on the message line at the top of the screen.
2. Press **(ESC)** and the **g** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the line where the text mark is located.

**Examples** **To move the cursor to text column 10 in the following unnumbered line:**

Move the cursor in this line.

1. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **g** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

Column?

2. Type the number 10 and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT moves the cursor to text column 10 as shown:

Move the cursor in this line.

## Go To Column/Mark

To move the cursor to text column 10 in the following standard-numbered line:

```
12      Move the cursor in this line.
```

1. Press **ESC**, then press the **g** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

```
Column?
```

2. Type the number 10 and press **Return**. HP EDIT moves the cursor to text column 10 (screen column 20) as shown:

```
12      Move the cursor in this line.
```

To move the cursor to text column 10 in the following COBOL-numbered line:

```
1.7 Move the cursor in this line.
```

1. Press **ESC**, then the **g** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

```
Go to column?
```

2. Type the number 10 and press **Return**. HP EDIT moves the cursor to text column 10 (screen column 12) as shown:

```
1.7 Move the cursor in this line.
```

### Related Commands

Go to Line/Mark  
Set Mark

---

## Go To Line/Mark

- Purpose** Moves the cursor to a specified line or to a text mark.
- Default Syntax**  $[n]g$   
where  $n$  is a count that represents a mark number from 1 to 11.
- Description** This command provides you with two methods of moving the cursor to a line. The method you select depends on whether you want to specify a particular line number or a line that has been previously marked with the Set Mark command.
- Line Function** If you want to move the cursor to a particular line number, you enter the command and then HP EDIT prompts you for a line number.
- If you specify a line number for an unnumbered or variable file, HP EDIT interprets your input as the number of records from the beginning of the file.
- If you specify a line number for a numbered file, HP EDIT compares the specified line number with existing line numbers. If the numbers match, the cursor moves to the specified number. However, if you specify a non-existent line number that has a value between two adjacent line numbers, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the smaller line number. For instance, if a file contained line numbers 1.2 and 1.3 and you specified 1.24, the cursor would move to line 1.2.
- Mark Function** If you want to move the cursor to marked text, you supply the mark number as a count before entering the command. Before you use the command, you should first mark the text that you want to retrieve, using the Set Mark command.
- Procedure**
- To move the cursor to a line:**
1. Press the **g** key or press the Position Commands function key, followed by the Go To Line function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Line?* on the message line.
  2. Enter the desired line number. HP EDIT shows the specified line number beside the prompt.
  3. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the specified line.
- To move the cursor to an existing text mark:**
1. Enter the number corresponding to the text mark where you want to move the cursor. HP EDIT displays the number you entered on the message line.

## Go To Line/Mark

2. Press the **g** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the line where the marked text is located.

## Related Commands

Go to Column/Mark  
Set Mark

---

## Go To Macro

**Purpose** Runs a macro at the current input level.

**Default Syntax** [*n*]M

where *n* is a count that represents the number of times you want the macro to execute. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command executes a preemptive or non-preemptive macro. In order to execute a non-preemptive macro or preemptive macro from within a macro, you must use either this command or the Execute Macro command. A key assigned to a non-preemptive macro does not preempt the same key assigned to an HP EDIT command. Consequently, the same key can be assigned twice for different purposes.

**Command Application** This command provides a method of executing macros that consist of text longer than one line. You can execute several macros as a single macro by chaining them together, enabling each “submacro” to go to the next macro in the chain.

This command also enables a macro to execute itself (in a loop) without running out of subroutine levels. If you use this approach, avoid defining infinite loops that never terminate.

**Command Process** When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts for the macro name, which is the key assigned to the macro. If the Meta key precedes the assigned key and you press the Meta key (**ESC**) in response to this prompt, HP EDIT prompts a second time for the Meta macro name. If you specify a valid macro name, HP EDIT executes the macro. If you specify an undefined macro name, HP EDIT displays *Macro does not exist* on the message line.

If you want to abort a running macro after you execute this command, press **CTRL y**. If you want to cancel the effect of a macro that has just finished executing, use either Undo Last Command or the Undo Sequentially command.

**Procedure** **To execute a macro one or more times:**

1. Type a number greater than 1 as the count if you want to execute the macro more than once.
2. Press the **M** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line. If the key assigned to the macro is prefixed by the Meta key, proceed to step 2. If not, skip to step 3.
3. Press **ESC**. HP EDIT displays *Specify meta-macroname* on the message line.

## Go To Macro

4. Press the key assigned to the macro that you want to execute. HP EDIT responds to a valid key entry by executing the corresponding macro.

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a chain of macros that appends three lines of text:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following chain of macros on three separate lines:

```
ma=AThis line will be connected to/^mMb
mb=Athis line and the next by/^mMc
mc=Achaining each line./^mQ
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro of the group and execute the Define Multiple Macros (**(ESC)**) **z** command. HP EDIT deletes the three macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays the following message:

```
3 macros defined
```

5. Press the **M** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the **a** key. HP EDIT executes the three macros as shown:

```
This line will be connected to
this line and the next by
chaining each line.
```

**Related Commands**

Begin Capture  
Capture Macro  
Define Macro  
Define Multiple Macros  
Delete All Macros  
Delete Macro  
Execute Macro  
Insert All Macros  
Insert Macro  
Quit Macro  
Show Macros  
Use Current Key Assignment



## Commands by Topic

If you need information about a specific editor topic, select the Commands by Topic screen, which is shown below:

```

HP EDIT                                TOPICS 1 of 2                                Press CTRL-Y to exit

1. Using HP EDIT                        13. Finding a Character
2. Getting Help                         14. Defining a Search Pattern
3. Handling Files                       15. Initiating a Search and Replace
4. Moving the Cursor                    16. Using Place Markers
5. Moving Around                        17. Using Windows
6. Scrolling                            18. Using Block Functions
7. Inserting and Appending              19. Numbering Lines
8. Overwriting and Replacing            20. Changing Case
9. Deleting Text                        21. Sorting Text
10. Undoing Changes                     22. Checking Spelling
11. Cutting and Pasting                 23. Printing Text
12. Formatting Text

For a listing of advanced topics, see the next screen.

Press a function key or type:

SPACE for the next page, a key to describe,
a topic number, or RETURN for the main help
1 Main 2 3 4 Next 48 44 5 6 7 8 Exit
  Help                                     Page  Help

```

When this screen appears, you can select a topic for which you need information, or you can view the next screen for a list of advanced topics. When you select a topic, HP EDIT provides one or more screenfuls of information about the topic. After you have read the information, you can do one of the following:

- Select another topic
- Press an assigned key and read a description of the associated command
- Return to the Main Help screen
- Exit the Help system

## Commands Summary

If you want to display a list of all HP EDIT commands and the key or key sequence assigned to them, select the Command Summary screen, which is shown below:

## Help

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND SUMMARY                Press CTRL-Y to exit
Press SPACE for the next page, a key to describe, or RETURN for main help.

^N Activate Next Process                ^B Cursor To Bottom
^P Activate Previous Process            ^C Cursor To Center
a Append To Character                   ^T Cursor To Top
A Append Line                           C Cut To Buffer
; Append To End Of Line                 z Define Macro
^A Append To Word                       = Define Replace Pattern
K Assign Key                             f Define Search Pattern
^H Back Character                       d Delete Character
- Back Line                             D Delete Line
b Back Word                             ^D Delete Word
[ Beginning Of Line                     v Downshift Character
) Bottom Of File                        U Downshift Line
! Break To MPE                          ^U Downshift Word
^X Cancel Block                         ^E Edit Line Number
I Center Text                           J End Of Line
T Change Filename                       E Execute Editor Command
L Clear To Beginning Of Line            m Execute Macro
l Clear To End Of Line                  : Execute MPE Command
c Copy To Buffer                         e Exit

Main Help                               Next Page 26 75                               Exit Help
```

As you scroll the list, HP EDIT first shows all of the assigned single key commands in alphabetical order. HP EDIT then shows the remaining assigned prefixed key commands in alphabetical order.

It is not necessary to scroll through the entire list to perform another function. From any portion of the list, you can do one of the following:

- Press an assigned key and read a description of the associated command
- Return to the Main Help screen
- Exit the Help system

## Command Description

If you want a brief description of a command by specifying the command name, select the Command Description screen, which is shown below:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND DESCRIPTION                Press CTRL-Y to exit
Command to describe: _
```

This screen functions identically to the screen that appears when you execute the Describe command from Command mode. When you enter a valid command name, HP EDIT displays the following information:

- Current key assignment
- Default key assignment

- Brief description
- Basic procedure

After you have read the information for a specified command, you can do one of the following:

- Enter another command name to read another command description
- Return to the Main Help screen
- Exit the Help system

## Key Description

If you want a brief description of a command by key assignment, you press the desired key assigned to a command. After you press a key, HP EDIT displays the Key Description screen, which is shown below:

```

HP EDIT                                KEY DESCRIPTION                Press CTRL-Y to exit
Press a key to describe or Return to leave the key description: _
Append To Character

Current key assignment: a
Default key assignment: a

Enters Text Entry mode and appends any text you type after the
current character.

```

The Key Description screen shows the same information for a particular command as the Command Description screen and Describe command. The only difference between the two screens is the manner in which you access them. Besides the Main Help screen, you can also describe a key from the Commands By Topic screen and Command Summary screen.

You can either type a single key or the Meta (\$) key followed by a single key. When you type a valid key or key sequence, HP EDIT displays the following information:

- Current key assignment
- Default key assignment
- Brief description
- Basic procedure

After you have read the information for a specified key, you can either:

- Enter another key to read another command description
- Return to the Main Help screen
- Exit the Help system

## Help

### **Procedure** To access the Main Help screen and select a Help category:

1. Press either the **h** key, **H** key, **?** key, or Help function key, if enabled. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the Main Help screen.
2. Select one of the Help categories by pressing the number corresponding to the category, or by pressing the appropriate function key. HP EDIT displays the help screen or screen for the specified category. Follow the instructions provided in the help screen displayed.
3. Press **Return** or the Exit Help function key to exit from the Main Help screen and return to your editing session.

### **Related Commands**

Describe  
Show All Key Assignments

---

## Insert All Key Assignments

**Purpose** Inserts a list of all key assignments in the current file.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command inserts a list of all assigned keys with the names of corresponding commands above the current line. This command is useful when you want to obtain a hard-copy list of all key assignments and corresponding commands. You can open a new file, execute the command, and then print the file to create a hard-copy list for reference.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT pauses while it scans the command table, then inserts the list into the file above the cursor line. Text beside the associated command of a reassigned key indicates the original key assignment. For instance, if you assigned the s key to the Exit command, the list entry would appear as *s Exit (originally Scroll Forward)*.

If you only want to temporarily view the list and do not want to save it for subsequent printing, you can execute Undo Last Command to erase the list insertion.

**Procedure** To insert all key assignments:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **insert all key assignments** and press **Return**. HP EDIT pauses and displays *Inserting key assignments...* on the message line. Then it inserts the key assignment list above the current cursor line.

**Example** To insert a list of key assignments above the cursor line:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Command: \_

## Insert All Key Assignments

2. Type **insert all key assignments** and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays *Inserting key assignments* on the message line. After pausing briefly, HP EDIT inserts the list above the cursor line, revealing the bottom entries of the list.

You can scroll to the top of the list by executing the Swap With Previous Location (**(ESC) @**) command. The top of the list appears very similar to the following example:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
File : GENERIC                          Record : 1 of 149
-
^A Append To Word
^B Cursor To Bottom
^C Cursor To Center
^D Delete Word
^E Edit Line Number
^H Back Character
^I Tab
^M Forward Line
^N Activate Next Process
^P Activate Previous Process
^R Replace Word
^T Cursor To Top
^U Downshift Word
^I Meta
^^ Upshift Word
  Forward Character
! Break To MPE
" Use Current Key Assignment
# Set Distance To Mark
$ Meta
1 File 2 Edit 3 Position 4 Search/ 4 1 5 Cut/ 6 MPE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options
```

Note that a caret (^) represents the **(CTRL)** key, which you press and hold before pressing the key that follows the caret.

## Related Commands

- Assign Key
- Reset All Key Assignments
- Reset Key Assignment
- Show All Key Assignments
- Show Key Assignment
- Show Reassigned Keys

---

## Insert All Macros

**Purpose** Inserts all macro definitions above the cursor line.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) Z`

**Description** This command inserts all current macro definitions above the cursor line, enabling you to view all macros or edit and redefine one or more macros. This command is beneficial if you cannot recall keys assigned to macros, or if you want to modify several macros at one time.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT inserts all macros in alphabetical order above the cursor line. Each macro appears on a separate line. If you decide to modify one or more macros by editing them, you may redefine each modified macro by executing the Define Macro command, or you can redefine macros on adjacent lines using the Define Multiple Macros command.

**Procedure** To insert all macros above the current line:

1. Press `(ESC)`, then press the **Z** key. HP EDIT inserts all macros in alphabetical order above the current cursor line.

**Example** To insert existing macros between the following lines and edit the second macro:

```
Three current macros will be inserted
above this line.
```

1. Move the cursor to a position anywhere on the line above which you want to insert the macros.
2. Press `(ESC)`, then press the **Z** key. HP EDIT inserts the macros as shown:

```
Three current macros will be inserted
mc=iHow are you?/^m
mx=iHello there/^m
mz=iHello!/^m
above this line.
```

## Insert All Macros

3. Move the cursor to the position shown on the second macro:

```
Three current macros will be inserted
mc=iHow are you?/^m
mx=iHello there/^m
mz=iHello!/^m
above this line.
```

4. Execute the Insert Character (i) command to access Text Entry mode.
5. Press the ! key, then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode.
6. Redefine this modified macro by executing the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it as an executable macro. HP EDIT also displays the following message:

```
Macro defined
```

7. Remove the other two macros from the screen by executing the Delete Line (D) command for each of the lines where the macros appear. Note that this action does not actually delete these macros; they just disappear from the screen.

## Related Commands

- Begin Capture
- Capture Macro
- Define Macro
- Define Multiple Macros
- Delete All Macros
- Delete Macro
- Execute Macro
- Go To Macro
- Insert Macro
- Quit Macro
- Show Macros
- Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Insert Character

<b>Purpose</b>	Enables a user to insert text on a line.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	[ <i>n</i> ] i
<b>Description</b>	This command places the editor in Text Entry mode and enables you to insert text on the current line preceding the character under the cursor.
<b>Command Process</b>	<p>When you execute this command, all of the original text beginning at the insert location shifts to the right when you enter text. If there is insufficient space to insert text, HP EDIT wraps the excess text onto the next line after you press <b>Return</b>.</p> <p>You can type multiple lines of text without leaving Text Entry mode by pressing <b>Return</b> without preceding it with a /.</p>
<b>Terminal Key Option</b>	You can use the Insert Character key to alternate between inserting and overwriting text. If you are inserting text in Text Entry mode and you want to begin writing over characters, pressing this key activates the overwrite state. You can then type over text as if you had executed the Overwrite command. Pressing the key once more returns HP EDIT to the insert state.
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To insert text preceding a specified character or blank space:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to the character or blank space where you want to begin inserting text.</li><li>2. Press the <b>i</b> key, or press the Edit Commands function key, followed by the Insert Char function key. HP EDIT invokes Text Entry mode.</li><li>3. Add one or more characters as needed. HP EDIT inserts the new text and shifts the original text to the right.</li><li>4. Add more lines by pressing <b>Return</b> without preceding it with a /.</li><li>5. Press / and <b>Return</b> when you have finished adding text to return to Command mode.</li></ol>
<b>Example</b>	<p><b>To insert text at the following cursor location:</b></p>

Insert text before this location.

## Insert Character

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above and press the **i** key. HP EDIT invokes Text Entry mode.
2. Type **reaching** and press the space bar.
3. Press / and **(Return)** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT inserts the new text as shown:

Insert text before reaching\_this location.

## Related Commands

Append Line  
Append To End Of Line  
Append To Word  
Insert Line  
Overwrite  
Replace Character  
Replace Word  
Replace Line

---

## Insert Character From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to insert text at the cursor position within an executing macro.

**Default Syntax**     *\$i*

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to insert text starting at the current character.

**Command Process** When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT enables you to insert text beginning at the cursor position. All of the original text beginning at the insert location shifts to the right when you enter text. If there is insufficient space to insert text, HP EDIT wraps the excess text onto the next line after you press **Return**.  
When you have finished inserting text, pressing / and **Return** returns you to Command mode. After you have returned to Command mode, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$i within a macro.

**Procedure**     **To execute this command within a macro:**

1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. Skip to Step 3 if this macro is preemptive (preempts the command to which the key is ordinarily assigned).
2. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.
4. Provide the input and then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

## Insert Character From Macro

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to insert text before the current character:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mi=AInsert a charactr/^m^H$i; to correct the text./^m
```

Note that the **^H** signifies a backspace.

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the **i** key. HP EDIT executes the macro and waits for your input after the following text appears:

```
Insert a charactr
```

7. Type the letter **e** as shown:

```
Insert a character
```

8. Press / and **(Return)** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes and concludes the macro execution and appends *to correct the text.* following your input as shown:

```
Insert a character to correct the text.
```

**Related Commands**

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character  
Insert Line From Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro

---

## Insert Date

**Purpose** Inserts the current date and time.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command time stamps your file by inserting the current date and time on a separate line above the current text line.

**Procedure** To insert the date and time:

1. Move the cursor to the line above which you want to insert the date and time.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
3. Type **insert date** and press **Return**. HP EDIT inserts the time and date above the current line of text.

**Related Commands** Insert Filename

---

## Insert Filename

**Purpose** Inserts the current file name.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command inserts the current file name into text as a new line above the current line. You can use this command in conjunction with the Change Filename From Text command to edit a file name.

After executing this command, you could edit the file name as you would edit any other text, then execute the Change Filename From Text command. HP EDIT changes the file name accordingly, leaving the file name text intact. You could then erase the modified, inserted file name using the Delete Line command to restore the file to its previous state before you executed the Insert Filename command.

**Procedure** To insert the file name:

1. Move the cursor to the line above which you want to insert the file name.
2. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command* on the message line.
3. Type **insert filename** and press **Return**. HP EDIT inserts the file name above the current line of text.

**Related Commands** Change Filename From Text  
Insert Date

---

## Insert Line

**Purpose** Enables a user to add text above the current line.

**Default Syntax** I

**Description** This command places the editor in Text Entry mode and enables you to add text starting at the beginning of a new line. When you execute this command, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of a new line above the current line, enabling you to add unlimited text. You can add subsequent lines by pressing **Return** without preceding it with the / key. When you have finished adding text, pressing / and **Return** returns you to Command mode.

When in Text Entry mode, you can use the Insert Line terminal key to perform a similar function as this command.

**Procedure** **To add a new text line:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line above which you want to add text.
2. Press the **I** key. If the Auto indent option is off, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of the new line. If the Auto indent option is on, HP EDIT moves the cursor to a column corresponding to the first non-blank character of the previous line. In either case, the editor is now in Text Entry mode. Refer to the Set Options command for more information about the Auto indent option.
3. Type the additional text. To add more than one line of text, press **Return** at the end of each line. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the appropriate column of the next line.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished adding text to return to Command mode.

**Example** **To add text before this line:**

Text will be added above this line.

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line and press the **I** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the position shown:

-  
Text will be added above this line.

2. Type **This new text precedes the next line.** and press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT adds the new text as shown:

```
This new text precedes the next line.  
Text will be added above this line.
```

**Related Commands**

Append Line  
Append To Character  
Append To End Of Line  
Append To Word  
Insert Character  
Replace Character  
Replace Line  
Replace Word

---

## Insert Line From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to insert a new line within an executing macro.

**Default Syntax** \$I

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to insert a new line above the current line.

**Command Process** When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of a new line above the current line, enabling you to add new text. You can add subsequent lines by pressing **Return** without preceding it with the / key. When you have finished adding text, pressing / and **Return** returns you to Command mode. After you have returned to Command mode, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$I within a macro.

**Procedure** **To execute this command within a macro:**

1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. Skip to Step 3 if this macro is preemptive (preempts the command to which the key is ordinarily assigned).
2. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.
4. Provide the input and then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to insert a new line above the current line:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mI=Ainsert a line/^m$I; new text./^m
```

3. Press / and Return to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the **I** key. HP EDIT executes the macro and waits for your input after the following text appears on your terminal:

```
-  
Insert a line
```

7. Type **to add** beginning at the cursor position as shown:

```
to add_  
Insert a line
```

8. Press / and Return to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes and concludes the macro execution and appends *new text.* following your input as shown:

```
to add new text.  
Insert a line
```

## Insert Line From Macro

### Related Commands

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro

---

## Insert Macro

**Purpose** Inserts a macro definition above the cursor line.

**Default Syntax** Z

**Description** This command inserts a specified macro above the cursor line, enabling you to edit and then redefine the macro. For instance, you may want to modify an existing macro by adding or deleting text, rather than deleting the macro and rekeying the entire text. You would first execute this command to insert the macro, then you would edit it as desired. When finished, you would execute the Define Macro command to redefine the altered macro.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT asks you to specify a macro name. The macro name is the key to which a macro is assigned. If the key you press is assigned to a macro, HP EDIT inserts the macro above the current cursor position in your file. If the specified key is invalid, HP EDIT displays *Macro X does not exist* in which X represents the invalid key specified.

**Procedure** **To insert a specified macro above the current line:**

1. Press the **Z** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line. If the key assigned to the macro is prefixed by the Meta key, proceed to step 2. If not, skip to step 3.
2. Press **(ESC)**. HP EDIT displays *Specify meta-macroname* on the message line.
3. Press the key assigned to the macro that you want to insert. HP EDIT responds to a valid key entry by inserting the corresponding macro above the cursor line.

**Example** **To edit a macro assigned to the H key that appends a line containing the word Hello when executed:**

1. Press the **Z** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Specify macroname

2. Press the **H** key. HP EDIT inserts the following macro above the current line:

mH=AHello/^m

## Insert Macro

3. Move the cursor to the slash (/), then execute the Insert Character (i) command to access Text Entry mode.
4. Type **there!** beginning at the cursor position as shown:

```
mH=AHello there!/^m
```

5. Press / and **Return** to return to Command mode.
6. Redefine this modified macro by executing the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen, stores it as an executable macro, and displays *Macro defined* on the message line.
7. Verify the accuracy of the redefined macro by executing the macro using the Execute Macro (m) command. If steps 3 through 5 were performed correctly, HP EDIT inserts the following output below the current cursor line:

```
Hello there!
```

## Related Commands

- Begin Capture
- Capture Macro
- Define Macro
- Define Multiple Macros
- Delete All Macros
- Delete Macro
- Execute Macro
- Go To Macro
- Insert All Macros
- Quit Macro
- Show Macros
- Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Insert Replace Pattern

**Purpose** Inserts the current replacement pattern into text.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command inserts the current replacement pattern into text as a new line above the current line. You can use this command in conjunction with the Define Replace Pattern From Text command to edit a replacement pattern.

If you have defined a replacement pattern with the Define Replace Pattern command and want to edit it, execute the Insert Replace Pattern command to edit the replacement pattern within the file. After editing the replacement pattern, you can save this modified pattern by executing the Define Replace Pattern From Text command. You could then erase the inserted replacement pattern using the Delete Line command to restore the file to its previous state before you executed the Insert Replace Pattern command.

**Procedure** To insert the current replacement pattern into text:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **insert replace pattern** beginning at the cursor position.
3. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT inserts the replacement pattern above the line where you executed the command.

**Example** To insert the current replacement pattern of INTEGER above the following line:

The current replacement pattern will be inserted above.

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Command: \_

## Insert Replace Pattern

2. Type **insert replace pattern** beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT inserts the replacement pattern as shown:

```
integer
```

```
The current replacement pattern will be inserted above.
```

## Related Commands

- Define Replace Pattern
- Define Replace Pattern From Text
- Define Search Pattern
- Define Search Pattern From Text
- Global Search And Replace Backward
- Global Search And Replace Forward
- Insert Search Pattern
- Search And Replace Backward
- Search And Replace Forward
- Search Backward
- Search Forward

---

## Insert Search Pattern

**Purpose** Inserts the current search pattern into text.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command inserts the current search pattern into text as a new line above the current line. You can use this command in conjunction with the Define Search Pattern From Text command to edit a search pattern.

If you have defined a search pattern with the Define Search Pattern command and want to edit it, execute the Insert Search Pattern command to edit the search pattern within the file. After editing the search pattern, you can save this modified pattern by executing the Define Search Pattern From Text command. You could then erase the inserted search pattern using the Delete Line command to restore the file to its previous state before you executed the Insert Search Pattern command.

**Procedure** To insert the current search pattern into text:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **insert search pattern** beginning at the cursor position.
3. Press **Return**. HP EDIT inserts the search pattern above the line where you executed the command.

**Example** To insert the current search pattern of **ab\*z\$** above the following line:

The current search pattern will be inserted above.

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Command: \_

## Insert Search Pattern

2. Type **insert search pattern** beginning at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT inserts the search pattern as shown:

```
ab*z$
```

The current search pattern will be inserted above.

## Related Commands

- Define Replace Pattern
- Define Replace Pattern From Text
- Define Search Pattern
- Define Search Pattern From Text
- Global Search And Replace Backward
- Global Search And Replace Forward
- Insert Replace Pattern
- Search And Replace Backward
- Search And Replace Forward
- Search Backward
- Search Forward

---

## Join File

**Purpose** Inserts the text from one file into another.

**Default Syntax** J

**Description** This command merges another file into the current file by inserting the joined file above the cursor line.

**Join Process** When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the file name. You then specify a file name and press **Return**. If you specify an invalid name, HP EDIT displays *Not able to open the file* on the message line. If you do not specify a file name before pressing **Return**, HP EDIT displays *File not joined* on the message line.

**Join Applications** There are three typical applications for this command:

- Adding another file to the current file
- Temporarily viewing another file from the current file
- Inserting an existing file into a newly created file

You can add another file to the current file by moving to the insertion location and executing the command. You can then delete or modify lines in the newly joined file as needed.

You can temporarily view another file by executing the command at any location. This function is useful if you want to view another file without having to save and retext the current file. You can view the file using cursor or window movement commands, and then cancel the join operation with the command Undo Last Command.

You can insert an existing file into an empty, newly created file by texting in the new file and then executing this command. This function is useful if you want to create a new file similar to an existing file. You can merge the existing file into the newly created file and then selectively modify the text.

**Procedures** **To join a file into an existing file:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line above which you want to join the file.
2. Press the **J** key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Join File function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Join file:* on the message line.
3. Type a file name and press **Return**. HP EDIT joins the file above the cursor line. If the joined file is lengthy, the message *Join file, please wait...* may momentarily appear on the message line. When

## Join File

the file is joined, *X lines joined* appears on the message line, where X equals the number of lines in the joined file.

### To join an existing file into a newly created file:

1. Create the new file using the desired file name. If you are currently in the MPE command interpreter, run HP EDIT and specify the new file name. If you are currently in an editing session, use the Text File command and specify the new file name.
2. Press the **J** key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Join File function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Join file:* on the message line.
3. Type the desired file name and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT joins the named file and displays the message *X lines joined* on the message line, where X equals the number of lines in the joined file.

### Example To join a 10 line file named NEW into the top of the current file named OLD:

1. Execute the Top Of File ( ( ) command.
2. Press the **J** key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Join file:* on the message line as shown:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
Join file: _
File : OLD                               Record : 25 of 45
```

3. Type **new** beginning at the cursor location as shown:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
Join file: new_
File : OLD                               Record : 25 of 45
```

HP EDIT joins the specified file into the current file and shows the number of joined lines on the message line as shown:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
10 lines joined
File : OLD                               Record : 15 of 45
-
```

**Related Commands**

Join Lines  
Join Lines And Justify

---

## Join Lines

**Purpose** Merges the text of two or more lines.

**Default Syntax** `[ n ]j`

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines following the cursor line to be joined to the cursor line. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command merges the text of two or more lines by joining words from succeeding lines to the end of previous lines. HP EDIT merges text in word blocks by joining as many words after the end of the cursor line as space permits. The available space for joining text is determined by the non-blank text on a given line and the right margin boundary of the file, called the *right margin*.

**Join Process** When you execute the command, HP EDIT joins as many words as possible from the next line to the current line. When no more space is available to join words, HP EDIT breaks the line at a word boundary and leaves the remaining words on the second line. The command does not join words to the cursor line if there is insufficient space at the end of the line to permit at least one word from the next line to be joined.

The command joins and left justifies all specified lines to the first non-blank column of the cursor line. For instance, if you move the cursor to the first of three consecutive lines that begin on columns 5, 10, and 15 and execute the command, the joined lines now all begin on column 5.

**Joining Several Lines** To join more than two lines of text, you can either execute the command repeatedly, enter a count before executing the command to represent the number of join operations to be performed, or select a block of text that you want joined. If you choose the second method, do not include the first line of the group (the cursor line) as part of the count.

**Setting The Join Length** You can set the join length by invoking the Set Options command and changing the Join Length field. The default and maximum value for this field is 80 for unnumbered and COBOL-numbered files, and 72 for standard-numbered files. The non-default value you provide for this field only affects the current session. You can save this new default for other subsequent sessions, if desired, by using the Save Config File command. Refer to the Save Config File and Load Config File commands for information about customizing your editing options.

**Procedures**    **To join two lines:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the first line.
2. Press the **j** key. HP EDIT joins as many words from the second line as possible within the join length boundary.

**To join several lines, either:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the first line of the group of lines to be joined.
2. Press the **j** key repeatedly until the last line of the group has been joined.

*or*

1. Enter a count. This value represents the number of lines you want to join beginning at the current line. Do not include the current line in the count.
2. Press the **j** key. HP EDIT joins the lines within the boundary specified by the join length.

*or*

1. Select a block of text.
2. Press the **j** key. HP EDIT joins all lines specified within the block.

**Examples**    **To join the following lines:**

This example joins  
three lines of  
unequal length.

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Press the **j** key twice. HP EDIT joins the three lines as shown:

This example joins three lines of unequal length.

**To join the following lines:**

The following lines will be  
joined and left adjusted to  
the first line.

## Join Lines

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Press the **j** key twice. HP EDIT joins the three lines as shown:

The following lines will be joined and left adjusted to the first line.

## Related Commands

Join Lines And Justify

---

## Join Lines And Justify

**Purpose** Merges and right justifies the text of two or more lines.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] (ESC) j

Where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines following the cursor line to be joined and justified. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** The function of this command is identical to the Join Lines command except that this command right justifies the joined lines so that both the left and right margins are even. To justify the right margin, HP EDIT adds space between selected words on a line. Refer to the Join Lines command for information regarding the join length and other pertinent information.

**Procedures** **To join two lines:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the first line.
2. Press (ESC) and the j key. HP EDIT joins as many words from the second line as possible within the join length boundary.

**To join several lines, either:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the first line of the group of lines to be joined.
2. Press (ESC) and the j key repeatedly until the last line of the group has been joined.

*or*

1. Specify a count. This value represents the number of lines you want to join beginning at the current line. Do not include the current line in the count.
2. Press (ESC) and the j key. HP EDIT joins the lines within the join length boundary and right justifies them.

*or*

1. Select a block.
2. Press (ESC) and the j key. HP EDIT joins the lines within the block and right justifies them.

## Join Lines And Justify

**Examples** To join the following lines with a join length of 50:

This sample line will be joined to the next line  
and right justified when you execute the command.

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the first line.
2. Press `ESC` and the `j` key. HP EDIT joins and right justifies the lines as shown:

This sample line will be joined to the next  
line and right justified when you execute the  
command.

### Related Commands

Join Lines  
Right Justify Line

---

## Keep Text

<b>Purpose</b>	Saves the current text to a specified file.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	$[n]k$ where $n$ is a count that represents the number of lines you want to save. If you do not specify a value for $n$ , HP EDIT saves the entire file.
<b>Description</b>	This command saves some or all of the current text to either the current file name or a file name you specify.
<b>Command Process</b>	<p>When you execute the command, HP EDIT temporarily suspends the editing session and displays a message stating that HP EDIT will save the edited text to the current file name.</p> <p>You can respond to the prompt by saving the text to the current file name, or you can specify another existent or non-existent file name. Saving a file to another name enables you to create a new file from an existing file, which has a similar effect as using the Change Filename command, except that the Keep Text command saves text when you rename the file, whereas the Change Filename command does not.</p> <p>If you respond to the prompt by specifying a non-existent file name, HP EDIT creates a file with this name without overwriting the original file. If you specify an existing file name instead, HP EDIT displays the prompt <i>Purge the old file?</i> on the message line. If you reply <b>y</b> for yes, HP EDIT responds by writing over the existing file. If you reply <b>n</b> for no, HP EDIT cancels the operation.</p> <p>After you have saved the text by pressing <b>Return</b>, HP EDIT returns to the editing session and displays a message indicating the number of lines saved.</p>
<b>Partial Keeps</b>	<p>You do not have to save the entire file when you execute this command. You can save part of the file to another file name by first typing a count representing the number of lines you want to save, or by selecting a block of text, then executing the command. HP EDIT then prompts you to provide the name of the file to which you want to save the partial text of the current file. After providing a file name, HP EDIT saves the text to the specified file name.</p> <p>Note that when you keep a portion of text from the current session and save it to another file, the file name of the session is not changed. To change the file name, you must keep the entire file, or use either the Change Filename or Change Filename From Text command.</p>

## Keep Text

### Automatic Keep Function

You can activate an automatic keep function (Autokeep) by specifying a value for the Autokeep Interval field using the Set Options command. Although HP EDIT automatically records changes in a recovery file, Autokeep provides an additional method for handling unexpected system failures.

When an Autokeep occurs, HP EDIT saves the entire file to the current file name without prompting for keyboard input. The frequency of automatic keeps depends on the value specified in the Autokeep Interval field. The value represents the number of text-altering commands entered before HP EDIT automatically saves the file. For instance, if you specify 25, which is a typical value for the field, HP EDIT automatically keeps the file after you have entered 25 text-altering commands.

The default value of the Autokeep Interval field is zero. This value disables the Autokeep function. The maximum permissible value is 10,000 commands.

### Procedures

#### To keep changed text to the same file:

1. Press the **k** key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Keep Text function key. HP EDIT suspends the session and asks you to either save the file, cancel the save process, or enter a different file name.
2. Press **Return** to keep text to the current file name, or press **CTRL** y to cancel the save process, or type over the highlighted name with a new file name and then press **Return**. HP EDIT momentarily displays a message indicating that it is keeping the file. HP EDIT then returns you to your session and displays a message indicating the number of lines saved to the specified file name.

### Note



---

Do not use the cursor keys to edit the specified file name. If you edit the displayed file name, type over all of the characters when specifying another name. Typing over only some of the characters does not preserve the remaining characters.

---

#### To keep a portion of text to another file:

1. Type a count representing the number of lines, beginning at the current cursor position, that you want to save to another file.
2. Press the **k** key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Keep Text function key. HP EDIT displays a prompt asking you to enter a file name or cancel the save process.
3. Enter the file name or press **CTRL** y to cancel the save process. If you enter a file name, HP EDIT returns you to your session and displays the number of lines saved to the specified file name.

**Examples** To save changed text to a file named **NEW**:

1. Press the **k** key. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Type Return to save file, CTRL-Y to cancel, or enter a different filename
Saving text to file OLD
```

2. Type the file name **new** beginning at the cursor position. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Keeping file (unnumbered)
```

Note that the type of file shown in parenthesis depends on whether the New File Type parameter (Set Options screen) is unnumbered, standard-numbered, variable, or COBOL-numbered. HP EDIT then returns to the current editing session and displays the following message:

```
X lines kept to NEW
```

where X represents the number of saved changed lines.

**To save 10 lines of text to a file named PARTIAL:**

1. Move the cursor to the top line of the group of lines you want to save.
2. Type a count representing the group of lines to be saved. HP EDIT displays the count on the message line.
3. Press the **k** key. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Enter a filename or press CTRL-Y to cancel
Save 10 lines of text to file
```

4. Type the file name **partial** beginning at the cursor position. HP EDIT momentarily displays the following message:

```
Keeping file (unnumbered)
```

## Keep Text

Note that the type of file shown in parenthesis depends on whether the file is unnumbered, standard-numbered, variable, or COBOL-numbered. HP EDIT then returns to the current editing session and displays the following message:

```
10 lines kept to PARTIAL
```

## Related Commands

Change Filename  
Exit

---

## Load Config File

**Purpose** Reads in a specified configuration file.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) l`

**Description** This command reads in a specified configuration file created with the Save Config File command. A configuration file consists of one or more of the following components:

- User-defined options settings
- Non-default key assignments
- Macro definitions

Several configuration files can exist, all of which can be read in using this command during a given session.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the configuration file name. After you specify a valid name, HP EDIT activates the configuration file attributes for the session. Note that the newly activated attributes only apply to the current editing session. HP EDIT does not copy the configuration to other sessions when you use the Activate Next Process and/or Activate Previous Process commands. Consequently, you must load the configuration for each session.

**Procedure** **To read in a configuration file:**

1. Press `(ESC)`, then press the `l` key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Load Config function key. HP EDIT displays *Read Config File:* on the message line.
2. Type the desired file name. HP EDIT displays the message *Reading FILENAME...* while it is loading the attributes from the configuration file to the session. The message disappears after the attributes have been activated.

**Example** **To read in the configuration file named SAVEKEY:**

1. Press `(ESC)`, then press the `l` key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Load Config function key. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Read Config File: _
```

## Load Config File

2. Type **savekey** at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Reading SAVEKEY..._
```

After HP EDIT updates the current configuration based on the configuration file contents, the message disappears and the cursor returns to its former position in the file.

## Related Commands

Save Config File

---

## Mark Character Block Start

<b>Purpose</b>	Marks the beginning of a character block.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	x
<b>Description</b>	This command marks the beginning of an <i>implicit</i> or <i>explicit</i> character block. A character block consists of text between any two characters.
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To mark an <i>implicit</i> character block:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to either the beginning or end of where you want the character block.</li><li>2. Press the <b>x</b> key.</li><li>3. Move the cursor to the other end of the character block.</li><li>4. Execute the command you want to perform on this particular block.</li><li>5. After the command is executed, the block selection is automatically cancelled.</li></ol> <p><b>To mark an <i>explicit</i> character block:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to either the beginning or end of where you want the character block.</li><li>2. Press the <b>x</b> key.</li><li>3. Move the cursor to the other end of the character block.</li><li>4. Press the <b>B</b> key (Select Block command).</li></ol> <p>You can execute any number of commands on this block as long as the cursor is within the boundaries set by the block commands.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>5. When you are finished working with this block, press the <b>CTRL X</b> key (Cancel Block command).</li></ol>
<b>Related Commands</b>	Cancel Block Mark Line Block Start Select Block

---

## Mark Line Block Start

**Purpose** Marks the beginning of a line block.

**Default Syntax** X

**Description** This command marks the beginning of an *implicit* or *explicit* line block. A line block consists of all the text on and between any two lines.

**Procedure** **To mark an *implicit* line block:**

1. Move the cursor to the beginning or end of where you want the line block.
2. Press the **X** key.
3. Move the cursor to the other end of the line block.
4. Execute the command you want to perform on this particular block.
5. After the command is executed, the block selection is automatically cancelled.

**To mark an *explicit* line block:**

1. Move the cursor to the beginning or end of where you want the line block.
2. Press the **X** key.
3. Move the cursor to the other end of the line block.
4. Press the **B** key (Select Block command).

You can execute any number of commands on this block as long as the cursor is within the boundaries set by the block commands.

5. When you are finished working with this block, press the **CTRL** **X** keys (Cancel Block command).

**Related Commands**

Cancel Block  
Mark Character Block Start  
Select Block

---

## Meta

**Purpose** Provides access to the Meta commands.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC)` or \$

**Description** This command enables you to:

- Execute the group of commands known as Meta commands or prefixed commands
- Execute preemptive macros prefixed by the Meta key

The only purpose of the Meta command is to prefix the next key that you press. Consequently, the Meta command is often referred to as the Meta key. The Meta key precedes the other key or keys assigned to Meta commands or preemptive macros.

By default, both `(ESC)` and \$ are assigned to the Meta command. Typically, you would use whichever key is most convenient when executing a Meta command interactively. You would use the \$ key as the Meta key within a macro because the standard `(ESC)` Meta key is not readable when inserted in text. HP EDIT assigns the \$ key as a printable version of the Meta key.

You can assign another key as a Meta key by using the Assign Key command if the default Meta keys are unsatisfactory for your needs.

**Procedures** **To use the Meta key with interactive Meta commands:**

1. Refer to the syntax for a given HP EDIT command. If the assigned key of the command is prefixed by the Meta key and the command is not a macro command, proceed to Step 2.
2. Press `(ESC)` followed by the key or keys shown in the command syntax. HP EDIT executes the command. You can alternatively press the \$ key instead of `(ESC)`.

**To use the Meta key with Meta commands within macros:**

1. Insert the Meta command within the macro, ensuring that the printable \$ Meta key precedes the other key or keys shown in the command syntax.

**Related Commands** None

---

## Open Window

**Purpose** Splits the HP EDIT screen into two text windows.

**Default Syntax** W

**Description** This command establishes another text window at the cursor position. The command enables you to view two different portions of the same file or two different files, and then edit one or both windows. This feature is useful in performing cut and paste operations or in visually joining two distant portions of a file for comparison or reference purposes.

**Command Process** When you execute the command, HP EDIT does the following:

- Opens another text window at the cursor position
- Displays the new scroll size at the top of the screen

When HP EDIT opens a new window, it displays the header line of the new text window. HP EDIT also shows the scroll size for the new window on the message line. The scroll size is determined by the number of lines in the window minus one. For instance, if you open another window at the fifth line from the bottom of the screen, HP EDIT displays *Scrollsize set to 4* on the message line.

You can change the new scroll size by executing the Set Options command and changing the Scrollsize field to the desired number, or you can specify a count and execute a scroll command. When you close one of the windows, HP EDIT restores the scroll size to its previous value.

**Using The Windows** You use the **▲** and **▼** keys to move from one window to another. Positioning commands only affect the window where the cursor is currently located. The other window remains stationary. Text altering commands affect both windows if the text to be altered appears in both windows.

**Sizing The Windows** If the size of the windows are unsatisfactory, you can either:

- Close the new window using the Close Window command and then reopen a window at another location

*or*

- Adjust the window size using the Size Window command

Refer to the Close Window and Size Window commands for information about command procedures.

**Limitations** You cannot view or open more than two windows at one time. If you attempt to open another window while the screen is already divided, the message *Only two windows can be open at one time* appears.

You can open another window beginning at any line between the second line from the top or second line from the bottom of the current window. If you execute the command from the first or last line of the window, the message *Upper window too small* or *Lower window too small* appears. Of course, it would be pointless to open another window at these positions anyway, because no text could be displayed.

**Procedures** **To split the screen into two windows:**

1. Move the cursor to the line where you want to position the header line of the new window.
2. Press the **W** key. HP EDIT opens another text window and header line at the cursor position, and displays the new scroll size at the top of the screen.

**To display a different file in the second window:**

When you open a second window, as described above, the same file will appear in both windows. To call a different file into one of the windows:

1. Move the cursor to the window you want the other file in.
2. Execute the Text File [t] command.

**Example** **To open another window nine lines from the top of the screen:**

1. Move the cursor to the ninth line.
2. Press the **W** key. HP EDIT splits the screen into two windows as shown in the following example:

## Open Window

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
Scrollsize set to 8
File : WINDOW                           Record : 1 of 36

File : WINDOW                           Record : 1 of 36

1 File 2 Edit 3 Position 4 Search/ 23 1 5 Cut/ 6 MPE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options
```

## Related Commands

Close Window  
Size Window

---

## Overwrite

**Purpose** Enables a user to write over existing text.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]o$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the column where overwriting is to begin. The default value of  $n$  is the current column position.

**Description** This command places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode and enables you to replace characters by typing over them. Text not written over remains unaltered.

You can write over subsequent lines by pressing **Return** without preceding it with the / key. The cursor moves to the first non-blank column of each succeeding line whenever you press **Return**. When you have finished writing over text, pressing / and **Return** returns you to Command mode.

**Terminal Key Option** You can use the Insert Character key to alternate between inserting and overwriting text when you are in Text Entry mode. When in the overwrite state, pressing this key switches HP EDIT into the insert state where you can insert characters as though you had executed the Insert Character command. Pressing the key once more returns HP EDIT to the overwrite state, where you can replace characters again by typing over them.

**Procedure** **To write over one or more lines:**

1. Move the cursor to the desired location, or move the cursor to the desired line and specify a count representing the column where you want to begin writing over text.
2. Press the **o** key, or press the Edit Commands function key, followed by the Overwrite function key. HP EDIT places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Write over the text that you want to replace. To write over more than one line, simply press **Return** at the end of each line. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first column of the next line.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished typing over the text segment to return to Command mode.

## Overwrite

**Example** To write over the following line beginning at the word WILL:

The end of this line will be written over.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown or type **22** as the count and press the **o** key.
2. Type **replaces the previous text.** beginning at the cursor position.
3. Press / and **(Return)** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT writes over the previous text and replaces it with the new text as shown:

The end of this line replaces the previous text.

## Related Commands

Append Line  
Append To Character  
Append To End Of Line  
Append To Word  
Insert Character  
Insert Line  
Replace Character  
Replace Word  
Replace Line

---

## Overwrite From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to overwrite text within an executing macro.

**Default Syntax** \$*n*

where *n* is a count that represents the column where overwriting is to begin. The default value of *n* is the current column position.

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to overwrite text.

**Command Process** When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the position where you are to begin overwriting text. When you have finished overwriting text, pressing / and **Return** returns you to Command mode. After you have returned to Command mode, HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as a substitute for the Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$*n* within a macro.

**Procedure** **To execute this command within a macro:**

1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. Skip to Step 3 if this macro is preemptive (preempts the command to which the key is ordinarily assigned).
2. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro and pauses for your input.
4. Provide the input and then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

## Overwrite From Macro

**Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to overwrite text:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mo=AOverwrite word/^mb$o; to change the text./^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the **o** key. HP EDIT executes the macro and waits for your input after the following text appears:

```
Overwrite word
```

7. Type **here** beginning at the cursor position as shown:

```
Overwrite here_
```

8. Press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes and concludes the macro execution and appends *to change the text.* following your input as shown:

```
Overwrite here to change the text.
```

**Related Commands**

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Append To Word From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Overwrite  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro

---

## Paste After

**Purpose** Pastes text after the current line.

**Default Syntax** p

**Description** This command inserts a copy of the current Cut/Paste buffer text after the line or character where the cursor is currently positioned. The buffer contents remain unchanged after you execute this command, and you can use this command repeatedly during your editing session to insert multiple copies of the buffer without altering the buffer contents.

HP EDIT also preserves the buffer when you alternate between files using the Activate Next Process and Activate Previous Process commands or when you switch windows. Consequently, you can use the Paste After command to copy or move text from one file to another.

**Procedure** **To insert the Cut/Paste buffer contents after a specified line:**

1. Cut or copy a line block to the Cut/Paste Buffer.
2. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line below which you want to insert (paste) the text.
3. Press the **p** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Paste After function key. HP EDIT inserts the text lines in the buffer below the specified line.

**To insert the Cut/Paste buffer contents after a specified character:**

1. Cut or copy a character block to the Cut/Paste buffer.
2. Move the cursor to the character after which you want to insert the text.
3. Press the **p** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Paste After function key. HP EDIT inserts the text in the buffer below the cursor.

**Example** **To insert the Cut/Paste buffer contents after the first line:**

The buffer contents will be inserted after this line  
this sentence.

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the first line as shown.
2. Press the **p** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Paste After function key. HP EDIT inserts a copy of the buffer contents after the first line as shown:

The buffer contents will be inserted after this line  
to complete  
this sentence.

**Related Commands**

Copy And Append To Buffer  
Copy To Buffer  
Cut And Append To Buffer  
Cut To Buffer  
Paste Before  
Paste Over

---

## Paste Before

**Purpose** Pastes text before the current line.

**Default Syntax** P

**Description** This command inserts a copy of the current Cut/Paste buffer text before the line or character where the cursor is currently positioned. The buffer contents remain unchanged after you execute this command, and you can use this command repeatedly during your editing session to insert multiple copies of the buffer without altering the buffer contents.

HP EDIT also preserves the buffer when you alternate between files using the Activate Next Process and Activate Previous Process commands or when you switch windows. Consequently, you can use the Paste Before command to copy or move text in the buffer from one file to another.

**Procedure** **To insert the Cut/Paste buffer contents before a specified line:**

1. Cut or copy a line block to the Cut/Paste buffer.
2. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on a line above which you want to insert (paste) the text.
3. Press the **P** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Paste Before function key. HP EDIT inserts the text lines in the buffer above the specified line.

**To insert the Cut/Paste buffer contents before a specified character:**

1. Cut or copy a character block to the Cut/Paste buffer.
2. Move the cursor to the character before which you want to insert the text.
3. Press the **P** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Paste After function key. HP EDIT inserts the text in the buffer in front of the cursor.

**Example** **To insert the Cut/Paste buffer contents before the second line:**

The buffer contents will be inserted before the second line this sentence.

## Paste Before

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the second line as shown.
2. Press the **P** key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Paste Before function key. HP EDIT inserts a copy of the buffer contents before the second line as shown:

The buffer contents will be inserted before the second line to complete this sentence.

### Related Commands

Copy And Append To Buffer  
Copy To Buffer  
Cut And Append To Buffer  
Cut To Buffer  
Paste After  
Paste Over

---

## Paste Over

**Purpose** Overlays the cut/paste buffer onto the current text.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** p

where *n* is a count that represents the column where overlaying is to begin.

**Description** This command overlays the contents of the cut/paste buffer onto text beginning at the current cursor position or at the column specified by a count value. One practical application of this command would be to overlay and merge tabular and/or columnar data from different lines.

When you execute this command, HP EDIT replaces existing text with the buffer contents beginning at the specified location.

If the overlaid buffer contents writes over a portion of existing text, HP EDIT displays a message indicating that one or more lines have been truncated. If the buffer contents writes over all of the existing text, the message does not appear. The message also appears if all of the overlaid text cannot fit within the maximum column width of your terminal, because HP EDIT truncates characters that exceed the boundary of the last column on a line.

**Procedure** To overlay the buffer contents onto a specified text area:

1. Move the cursor to the column where you want to begin the buffer overlay, or move the cursor to the desired beginning line and specify a count that represents the column number.
2. Press **ESC** and the **p** key. HP EDIT overlays the buffer contents beginning at the specified location. If the buffer is empty, HP EDIT displays the message *No lines in buffer* on the status line.

**Example** To overlay and merge lines 4, 5, and 6 onto the fourth column of lines 1, 2, and 3:

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
```

1. Move the last three lines to the cut/paste buffer using the Cut to Buffer command.
2. Move the cursor to the fourth column of the first line, or move the cursor to the first line and specify a count of 4.
3. Press **(ESC)** and the **p** key. HP EDIT overlays the buffer contents onto the first three lines as shown:

```
1  4  
2  5  
3  6
```

**Related Commands**

Copy And Append To Buffer  
Copy To Buffer  
Cut And Append To Buffer  
Cut To Buffer  
Paste After  
Paste Before

---

## Print Text

**Purpose** Prints a file or a specified number of lines in a file.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** P

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines to print from the current cursor location.

**Description** This command sends the file or a block of text to the printer. There are three ways to use the Print Text command.

- Prints the count lines beginning with the current line the cursor is on, if a count is specified.
- Prints the current block, if a block is specified.
- Prints the entire file, if no lines or block is specified.

When you execute the Print Text command the Print Text screen appears. When you press **Return** the text is sent to the output device using the current print options. To return to the text without printing, press **CTRL** Y.

**Procedure** **To print text:**

1. To print a specified number of lines or a block, indicate the number of lines or block. To print the entire file, skip step one and go to step two.
2. Press **ESC** P. The Print Text command menu appears on your screen.
3. Indicate a letter of a print option to change or press **Return** to print as is.
  - a. The **Lines per page** option determines how long each page will be. The minimum value is 1 if headers are disabled; the minimum value is 3 if headers are enabled. The maximum value is 10,000 lines. The header and the blank line after it count as two lines of the page. The default number of lines per page is 60.
  - b. The **Output device** option specifies whether to send the output to a disk file or to a printer. If the output device is a printer, the file specifier must start with an asterisk. When you press **o**, the editor erases the current output device specifier and prompts you for a new value. The default is **\*LP**.
  - c. The **Print line numbers** option determines whether line numbers are printed in front of each line of text. When you press **n**, this option toggles between yes and no. If yes, standard-numbered lines are printed using the first 10 columns for the formatted line number (COBOL-numbered lines are

printed with 8-column formatted numbers), and unnumbered lines are printed with their record numbers right-justified to column 6, with columns 7 and 8 left blank. Otherwise the non-numeric portion of each line is printed starting in column 1. The default value is **yes**.

- d. The **Print header lines** option determines whether or not one-line headers are printed at the top of each page. When you press **h**, this option toggles between yes and no. If yes, the editor prints a header similar to the following example:

```
PAGE 12 MON, MAY 22, 1989, 8:17 AM FILE: MYFILE.MYGROUP.ACCOUNT
```

A blank line follows after the header and printing resumes.

You can save these options across editing sessions by using the Save Config File command.

- 4. To return to the text without printing, press either **CTRL** Y or the **F8**, Escape.

**Related Commands**

None

---

## Quit Macro

**Purpose** Forces a currently executing macro to terminate.

**Default Syntax** Q

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, stops a currently executing macro. This function enables you to add comments without affecting the macro contents. Consequently, the command can be regarded as a separator between a macro and accompanying macro comments. You can also use this command to preserve blanks at the end of a macro, since HP EDIT ordinarily strips trailing blanks from defined macros.

In order for the command to perform its function, you must construct a macro that incorporates the letter Q immediately following the keystroke portion of the macro. You then add the desired comments after the letter Q.

**Procedure** **To incorporate the Quit Macro command within a macro:**

1. Add the letter Q immediately following the last executable macro character.
2. Type in the desired comments. You may use any or all of the space between the letter Q and the end of the line.
3. Press / and Return to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.

**Example** **To define a macro to the E key that inserts the word END above the current line and also add comments about the function of the macro:**

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro and comments beginning at the cursor position at the far left column:

```
mE=Iend;/^mQ *** This macro inserts "end".
```

3. Press / and Return to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen, stores it for subsequent execution, and displays *Macro defined* on the message line.

**Related Commands**

Begin Capture  
Capture Macro  
Define Macro  
Define Multiple Macros  
Delete All Macros  
Delete Macro  
Execute Macro  
Go To Macro  
Insert All Macros  
Insert Macro  
Show Macros  
Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Refresh Line

**Purpose** Redisplays the current line.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) *`

**Description** This command redisplay a line in which part or all of the text appears to have been altered for possibly one of the following reasons:

- An MPE message has appeared on the screen.
- You have accidentally pressed the Clear Line terminal key.
- Data communications interference has produced garbled characters on the screen

Whenever any of these conditions occur, HP EDIT preserves the original text even though it appears that the contents of the line have been written over.

This command functions similarly to the Refresh Screen command, except that the Refresh Line command redisplay a single line, rather than the entire screen.

**Procedure** **To redisplay a line:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line to be redisplayed.
2. Press `(ESC)`, then press the \* key. HP EDIT redisplay the line in its previous state before visible alteration.

**Related Commands** Refresh Screen

---

## Refresh Screen

**Purpose** Redisplays the current screen.

**Default Syntax** \*

**Description** This command redisplay the current screen in which part or all of the text appears to have been altered. Some of the possible reasons for the alteration are:

- An MPE message appears on the screen.
- You accidentally pressed the Clear Display terminal key or similar terminal key.
- Data communications interference has produced garbled characters on the screen.

Whenever any of these conditions occur, HP EDIT preserves the original text even though it appears that the contents of the file have been written over.

Note that if you execute this command from a macro, HP EDIT may only redisplay the current line. It only redisplay the screen if the macro has performed a scroll operation.

**Procedure** **To redisplay the screen:**

1. Press the \* key, or press the Edit Commands function key, followed by the Refresh Screen function key. HP EDIT clears the screen, then redisplay the screen in its previous state before visible alteration.

**Related Commands** Refresh Line

---

## Renumber Lines

<b>Purpose</b>	Enables renumbering of several lines of text.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	<code>(ESC) r</code>
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command enables you to renumber a series of consecutive lines. You can renumber the lines only if the current file is numbered.</p> <p>Refer to “Line Numbering” in chapter 2 for complete information on this subject.</p>
<b>Command Process</b>	When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the range of lines to renumber, the new starting line number, and the desired increment for renumbering. You can cancel the renumbering process by pressing <code>(Return)</code> in response to the prompts.
<b>Requirements</b>	<p>When HP EDIT prompts you for the new starting line number, you must respond with a number that preserves the ascending line order. For instance, if you specify a starting line number that already exists and is not in the range being renumbered, HP EDIT rejects your entry.</p> <p>Besides maintaining the ascending order, your entry cannot exceed three numerals beyond the decimal point. If you attempt to enter four numerals following the decimal point, HP EDIT displays <i>Not a valid line number</i> on the message line, and you must reenter the command.</p> <p>The permissible numbering range is from 0.001 to 99999.998 for standard-numbered files, and from 0.001 to 999.998 for COBOL files.</p>
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To renumber a series of lines:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press <code>(ESC)</code>, then press the <code>r</code> key. HP EDIT displays <i>First line in range to renumber?</i> on the message line.</li><li>2. Enter the first line number of the series of lines that you want to renumber and press <code>(Return)</code>. HP EDIT displays <i>Last line in range to renumber?</i> on the message line.</li><li>3. Enter the last line number of the series that you want to renumber and press <code>(Return)</code>. HP EDIT displays <i>New starting line number?</i> on the message line.</li><li>4. Enter the desired first line number and press <code>(Return)</code>. HP EDIT displays <i>Increment to use?</i> on the message line.</li><li>5. Enter the number with which you want the number series to be incremented. For instance, if you want to increment the series in tenths, enter <code>.1</code> and press <code>(Return)</code>. HP EDIT displays <i>a/b --&gt; c/d</i> on the message line, where:</li></ol>

a = the previous first number  
 b = the previous last number  
 c = the new first number  
 d = the new last number

**To renumber a block of lines:**

1. Select a line block of text.
2. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **r** key. HP EDIT displays *New starting line number?* on the message line.
3. Enter the new starting line number and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays *Increment to use?* on the message line.
4. Enter the number with which you want the number series to be incremented. HP EDIT displays *a/b --> c/d* on the message line (see the procedure to renumber a series of lines above for a definition of the display).

**Examples**      **To renumber the following standard-numbered lines in increments of a tenth:**

```

1      Text to be renumbered
2      Text to be renumbered
3      Text to be renumbered
4      Text to be renumbered
5      Text to be renumbered
  
```

1. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **r** key. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```

First line in range to renumber? _
  
```

2. Type the number **1** at the cursor position and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```

Last line in range to renumber? _
  
```

3. Type the number **5** at the cursor position and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```

New starting line number? _
  
```

## Renumber Lines

4. Type the number **1.1** at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Increment to use? _
```

5. Type the number **.1** at the cursor position and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following message and changes the line numbers as shown below:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
File : NUMBERED                        Record : 1 of 5
1.1 Text to be renumbered
1.2 Text to be renumbered
1.3 Text to be renumbered
1.4 Text to be renumbered
1.5 Text to be renumbered

1 File 2 Edit 3 Position 4 Search/ 8 5 5 Cut/ 6 PE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options
```

The number sequence on the message line (1/5—> 1.1/1.5) means that the previous line numbers of 1 through 5 are renumbered 1.1 through 1.5.

**Related Commands**    Edit Line Number

---

## Replace Character

**Purpose** Enables a user to delete and insert new text on a line.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]r$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of characters to delete before entering Text Entry mode. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command combines the functions of the Delete Character and Insert Character commands. HP EDIT deletes a character or characters beginning at the cursor position and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode, enabling you to insert text.

All of the original text beginning at the insert location shifts to the right when you enter text. Consequently, if there is insufficient blank space to insert text or to fit the original text, HP EDIT wraps the excess text onto the next line.

**Procedure** **To replace a character:**

1. Move the cursor to the character or blank space to be replaced.
2. Press the **r** key. HP EDIT deletes the character or blank space and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Insert one or more characters as needed. HP EDIT inserts the new text and shifts the original text to the right.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished replacing text to return to Command mode.

**To replace a block of characters:**

1. Select a block of text.
2. Press the **r** key. HP EDIT deletes the block of characters and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Insert replacement text. HP EDIT shifts the existing text to the right.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished replacing text to return to Command mode.

**Example** **To replace the following cursor character:**

Replace character A with character B.

## Replace Character

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above and press the **r** key. HP EDIT deletes the letter A, places HP EDIT in Text Entry Mode, and moves the cursor as shown:

Replace character \_with character B.

2. Type **B** and press / and Return to return to Command mode. HP EDIT inserts the text as shown:

Replace character B with character B.

## Related Commands

Append Line  
Append To Character  
Append To End Of Line  
Append To Word  
Delete Character  
Delete Line  
Delete Pattern  
Delete Word  
Insert Character  
Insert Lines  
Replace Line  
Replace Word

---

## Replace Character From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to replace one or more characters in text from an executing macro.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command by using the Assign Key command or issue the command using the Execute Editor command.

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to substitute a character or characters with other text.

This command combines the functions of the Delete Character and Insert Character commands. When you execute a macro containing this command, HP EDIT deletes the current character, blank space, or block of text, and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode, enabling you to insert text. You can optionally specify a count preceding the command if you want to delete more than the default of one character before inserting replacement text.

### Command Process

When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT displays the prompt *Waiting for keyboard input* on the message line. You can then insert replacement text. All of the original text to the right of the replace location shifts to the right when you enter text. If there is insufficient blank space to add text or to fit the original text, HP EDIT wraps the excess text onto the next line.

When you have finished substituting text for the deleted characters, pressing / and **Return** resumes execution of the macro.

### Syntax Considerations

Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

This command differs from other related commands with key assignments in that if you do not assign a key to this command, you must type the text name of the command to execute it within a macro. Since this command is only useful within a macro, it is recommended that you assign a key to the command to reduce the macro space it consumes.

## Replace Character From Macro

### **Procedure** To execute this command within a macro:

1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax.
2. If you are replacing a block of characters, select a character block.
3. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line. If the macro is preemptive, press the macro define key.
4. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro, deletes the characters, and pauses for your input.
5. Provide the input and then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

### **Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to replace the letter **t** in the word **NOT**:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macros beginning at the cursor position:

```
mX=EReplace Character From ^m
mx=AThis sentence is not/^mX; correct./^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro and execute the Define Multiple Macros (**ESC z**) command. HP EDIT deletes the macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution. HP EDIT also displays *2 macros defined* on the message line.
5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Specify macroname
```

6. Press the **x** key. HP EDIT inserts the following line in text:

```
This sentence is no_
```

7. Type the letter **w** at the cursor position, then press / and **Return**.  
HP EDIT completes the line as shown:

This sentence is now correct.

**Related Commands**

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro  
Replace Character  
Replace Line From Macro  
Replace Word From Macro

---

## Replace Line

**Purpose** Enables a user to delete and insert a new line.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]R$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of lines to delete before entering Text Entry mode. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command combines the functions of the Delete Line and Insert Line commands by deleting the current line or several lines beginning at the current line and replacing them with a blank line, enabling you to add text in Text Entry mode.

**Procedure** **To replace a line:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line to be replaced.
2. Press the **R** key. HP EDIT deletes the line and replaces it with a new blank line with the cursor positioned at the first column.
3. Type the replacement text. You can add subsequent lines by pressing **Return** without preceding it with the / key.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished replacing text to return to Command mode.

**To replace a block of lines:**

1. Select a block of text.
2. Press the **r** key. HP EDIT deletes the block of characters and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Insert replacement text. HP EDIT shifts the existing text to the right.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished replacing text to return to Command mode.

**Related Commands**

Append Line  
Append To Character  
Append To End Of Line  
Append To Word  
Delete Character  
Delete Line  
Delete Pattern  
Delete Word  
Insert Character  
Insert Lines  
Replace Character  
Replace Word

---

## Replace Line From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to replace one or more lines of text from an executing macro.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command, when executed within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to substitute a line of text with other text.

This command combines the functions of the Delete Line and Insert Line commands. When you execute a macro containing this command, HP EDIT deletes the current line or selected line block and inserts a new line in Text Entry mode, enabling you to insert text. You can optionally specify a count preceding the command if you want to delete more than the default of one line before inserting replacement text.

**Command Process** When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT displays the prompt *Waiting for keyboard input* on the message line. You can then insert replacement text.

When you have finished substituting text for the deleted lines, pressing / and **Return** causes HP EDIT to resume execution of the macro by finding the next occurrence of the search pattern, if it exists. After you have replaced the last occurrence of the search pattern, the macro terminates.

**Syntax Considerations** Refer to the Define Macro command for information about the required syntax.

This command differs from other related commands with key assignments in that if you do not assign a key to this command, you must type the text name of the command to execute it within a macro. Since this command is only useful within a macro, it is recommended that you assign a key to the command to reduce the macro space it consumes.

## Replace Line From Macro

### **Procedure** To execute this command within a macro:

1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax.
2. If you are replacing a line block, select the block you want to replace.
3. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line. If the macro is preemptive, press the macro define key.
4. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro, deletes a line, inserts a new line where you can enter text, and pauses for your input.
5. Provide the input and then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

### **Example** To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to replace the second line below:

```
This line of text is acceptable.  
This line of text must be replaced.  
This line of text is also acceptable.
```

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type in the following macro beginning at the cursor position:

```
mX:+EReplace Line From ^m;/^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Press the **X** key. HP EDIT replaces the second line with a blank line and then waits for your input.
6. Type **This text replaces the old text.** and then press / and **Return**. The lines now appear as:

```
This line of text is acceptable.  
This text replaces the old text.  
This line of text is also acceptable.
```

**Related Commands**

Append Line From Macro  
Append To Character From Macro  
Append To End Of Line From Macro  
Define Replace Pattern From Macro  
Define Search Pattern From Macro  
Insert Character From Macro  
Insert Line From Macro  
Overwrite From Macro  
Replace Character From Macro  
Replace Line  
Replace Word From Macro

---

## Replace Word

**Purpose** Enables a user to delete a word and replace it with new text.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **CTRL** r

where *n* is a count that represents the number of words to delete before entering Text Entry mode. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command combines the functions of the Delete Word and Insert Character commands. HP EDIT deletes the remainder of the word where the cursor is currently located (plus up to *n*-1 additional words) and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode, enabling you to insert new text.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_'**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

[**a-zA-Z0-9**] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

[**~**] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

**Procedure** **To replace one or more words of text:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the word or portion of the word that you want to replace. To delete more than one word on the current line, type a count that represents the number of words you want to delete.

2. Press and hold **CTRL** while pressing the **r** key, or press the Edit Commands function key, followed by the Replace Word function key. HP EDIT deletes the word and places HP EDIT in Text Entry mode.
3. Add text as needed. HP EDIT adds the new text and shifts the original text to the right.
4. Press / and **Return** when you have finished adding text to return to Command mode.

**Example** To replace **LINE WILL BE**:

This line will be replaced.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown and type 3 as a count.
2. Press and hold **CTRL** while pressing the **r** key. HP EDIT deletes the words *line will be* and moves the cursor to the position shown:

This replaced.

3. Type **word has been** and press the space bar. Then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT replaces the text as shown:

This word has been replaced.

To replace **POTENTIALLY** with **POSITIVELY**:

This feature is potentially wonderful!

1. Move the cursor to the position shown and press and hold **CTRL** while pressing the **r** key. HP EDIT deletes *tentially* and moves the cursor to the position shown:

This feature is powonderful!

## Replace Word

2. Type **sitively**, press the space bar, then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT replaces the text as shown:

This feature is positively wonderful!

## Related Commands

Append Line  
Append To Character  
Append To End Of Line  
Append To Word  
Delete Character  
Delete Line  
Delete Pattern  
Delete Word  
Insert Character  
Insert Lines  
Replace Character  
Replace Line

---

## Replace Word From Macro

**Purpose** Enables you to replace one or more words in text from an executing macro.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command, when used within a macro, suspends a currently executing macro and enables you to substitute a word or words with other text.

When you execute a macro containing this command, HP EDIT deletes the current word and places the editor in Text Entry mode, enabling you to insert text. You can optionally specify a count preceding the command if you want to delete more than the default of one word before inserting replacement text.

### Command Process

When the macro pauses for your input, HP EDIT displays the prompt *Waiting for keyboard input* on the message line. You can then insert replacement text. All of the original text to the right of the replacement location shifts to the right when you enter text. If there is insufficient blank space to add text or to fit the original text, HP EDIT wraps the excess text onto the next line.

When you have finished substituting deleted words with replacement text, pressing / and **Return** resumes execution of the macro.

### Syntax Considerations

In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

This command differs from other related commands with key assignments in that if you do not assign a key to this command, you must type the text name of the command to execute it within a macro. Since this command is only useful within a macro, it is recommended that you assign a key to the command to reduce the macro space it consumes.

## Replace Word From Macro

### Word Definition

HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.

The following word definition options are available:

[a-zA-Z0-9\_?'] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

[a-zA-Z0-9\_] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

[a-zA-Z0-9] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

[~] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

### Procedure

**To execute this command within a macros:**

1. Construct the macro containing this command using proper macro syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about constructing macros. Skip to Step 3 if this macro is preemptive (preempts the command to which the key is ordinarily assigned).
2. Execute the macro by pressing the **m** key. HP EDIT displays *Specify macroname* on the message line.
3. Type the macro name as specified in the macro. HP EDIT executes the macro, deletes a word or words, and pauses for your input.
4. Provide the input and then press / and **Return** to return to Command mode. HP EDIT resumes execution of the macro.

### Example

**To construct, define, and execute a macro that pauses for you to replace the word NOT with the word NOW:**

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.

2. Type in the following macros beginning at the cursor position:

```
mR=EReplace Word From ^m
mr=AThis sentence is not/^mbmR; correct./^m
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro and execute the Define Multiple Macros (**(ESC) z**) command. HP EDIT deletes the macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution.
5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Specify macroname

6. Press the **r** key. HP EDIT first inserts the following text:

This sentence is not\_

HP EDIT then deletes the word *not* and pauses for your input.

7. Type the word **now** and then press / and **(Return)**. HP EDIT completes the line as shown:

This sentence is now correct.

### Related Commands

- Append Line From Macro
- Append To Character From Macro
- Append To End Of Line From Macro
- Define Replace Pattern From Macro
- Define Search Pattern From Macro
- Insert Character From Macro
- Insert Line From Macro
- Overwrite From Macro
- Replace Character From Macro
- Replace Line From Macro
- Replace Word

---

## Reset All Key Assignments

**Purpose** Resets all single and Meta keys to their original default assignments.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command resets single and Meta keys reassigned with the Assign Key command to their default command assignments. For instance, if you had reassigned three default keys to other commands, you could use the Reset All Key Assignments command to reset all three keys.

Refer to the Assign Key command for complete information about assigning keys to unassigned commands or reassigning keys to other commands.

**Procedure** To reset all reassigned keys:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **reset all key assignments** and press **Return**. HP EDIT resets all keys and returns the cursor to its previous location before you executed the command. HP EDIT also displays *Key assignments reset* on the message line.

**Related Commands**

- Assign Key
- Insert All Key Assignments
- Reset Key Assignment
- Show All Key Assignments
- Show Key Assignment
- Show Reassigned Keys

---

## Reset Key Assignment

**Purpose** Resets a single or Meta key to its original default assignment.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command resets a single or Meta key reassigned with the Assign Key command to its default command assignment. For instance, if you had reassigned the **e** key to another command, you could use the Reset Key Assignment command to reset the key to the default Exit command.

Refer to the Assign Key command for complete information about assigning keys to unassigned commands or reassigning keys to other commands.

**Procedure** **To reset a key:**

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **reset key assignment** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Reset which key?* on the message line.
3. Press the key you want to reset. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Is key prefixed by Meta?* on the message line.
4. Press either the **y** key (yes) or the **n** key (no). If you press the **y** key, HP EDIT displays *Meta-X:Command Name* on the message line, where X represents the key you entered in step 3, and Command Name is the default assignment for Meta-X. If you press the **n** key, HP EDIT displays *X:Command Name* on the message line, where X represents the key you entered in step 3, and Command Name is the default assignment for X.

If you pressed a key that does not have a default assignment, HP EDIT displays *X:unassigned key* on the message line, where X represents the unassigned key you pressed.

## Reset Key Assignment

**Example** To reset the **e** key to the **Exit** command:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Command: _
```

2. Type **reset key assignment** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Reset which key? _
```

3. Press the **e** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Is key prefixed by Meta? _
```

4. Press the **n** key. HP EDIT returns the cursor to its previous position in the file and displays the following message on the message line:

```
e:Exit
```

### Related Commands

Assign Key  
Insert All Key Assignments  
Reset All Key Assignments  
Show All Key Assignments  
Show Key Assignment  
Show Reassigned Keys

---

## Right Justify Line

**Purpose** Right justifies text on a line.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] (ESC) J

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines to justify beginning at the cursor line. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description**

This command right justifies one or more lines of text between the left margin and the current right margin column. HP EDIT adds blank spaces between words until the last non-blank character occupies the right margin column. The right margin column is determined by the *join length* variable. The default value is 80 for unnumbered or COBOL files, and 72 for standard numbered files.

You can alter the join length by executing the Set Options command and changing the value of the Join Length field. You can specify a right margin column that is less than or equal to the default, but not greater than the default. The non-default value you provide for this field only affects the current session. You can save this new default for other subsequent sessions, if desired, by using the Save Config File command.

HP EDIT does not justify a line that is longer than the join length. HP EDIT also does not justify blank lines or shorter text lines in which more than 5 blank spaces would occur between words.

**Procedures**

**To right justify a line using the default join length:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be justified.
2. Press (ESC) and the J key. HP EDIT justifies the text between the left and right margins.

**To right justify more than one line using the default join length:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group to be justified.
2. Either specify a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to justify beginning at the current line.
3. Press (ESC) and the J key. HP EDIT justifies the text between the left and right margins for the group of lines.

## Right Justify Line

### To right justify a line using another join length:

1. Execute the Set Options command (O).
2. Press the **j** key to modify the Join Length field.
3. Enter the numeric value representing the right margin column and press **Return**.
4. Press **Return** to return to your editing session.
5. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be right justified.
6. Press **ESC** and the **J** key. HP EDIT right justifies the text between the left margin and the user-defined right margin.

### Related Commands    Join Lines And Justify

---

## Run Program

<b>Purpose</b>	Runs another program from HP EDIT.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	&
<b>Description</b>	This command temporarily suspends editing and enables you to execute another program in foreground or background mode without having to conclude the editing session. This function enables you to run system programs as well as user and application programs.
<b>Command Process</b>	When you execute the command, HP EDIT suspends editing and prompts you for the program name at the top of a new screen. If you do not specify the group or account with the program name, HP EDIT first searches in your group for the program file. If no file with this name exists in your group, HP EDIT searches in the PUB.SYS group for the program. After you provide the program name, HP EDIT then prompts you for the INFO and PARM parameters. After you respond to both prompts, MPE runs the requested programs. If you specify an invalid program name, HP EDIT displays an error message and prompts for another program name.
<b>Run Modes</b>	When you run a program in foreground mode, you cannot return to the current editing session until the program finishes running or until you exit the program. If you want to return immediately to the next RUN prompt, you can run the program in background mode by appending an ampersand (&) at the end of the program name. A background program should not require any terminal input. The program should also send its output to a destination other than the terminal, since terminal output cannot be displayed in this mode.
<b>Procedures</b>	<b>To run a program in foreground mode:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press the &amp; key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Run Program function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt <i>Press Return to cancel</i> and the prompt <i>:RUN</i> at the top of an otherwise blank screen.</li><li>2. Type the name of the program to be run and press <b>Return</b>. HP EDIT displays the prompt <i>INFO=</i> on the next line.</li><li>3. Type the Info string and press <b>Return</b>, or do not type a string and simply press <b>Return</b>. HP EDIT displays the prompt <i>PARM=</i> on the next line.</li></ol>

## Run Program

4. Type a number for the Parm value and press **Return**, or do not type a number and simply press **Return** for a Parm of zero. HP EDIT runs the program. After the program finishes executing, the prompt discussed in Step 1 reappears. You can either enter another program name or return to the editing session by pressing **Return**.

### To run a program in background mode:

1. Press the **&** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Run Program function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Press Return to cancel* and the MPE prompt *:RUN* at the top of an otherwise blank screen.
2. Type the name of the program to be run followed by an ampersand (**&**) and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *INFO=* on the next line.
3. Type the Info string and press **Return**, or do not type a string and simply press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *PARM=* on the next line.
4. Type a number for the Parm value and press **Return**, or do not type a number and simply press **Return** for a Parm of zero. HP EDIT starts the program and immediately displays the prompt discussed in Step 1. You can either enter another program name or return to the editing session by pressing **Return**.

### Example To run the program for COBOLII in background mode:

1. Press the **&** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

```
Press Return to cancel
:RUN _
```

2. Type **cobolii&** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the INFO prompt below the program name:

```
Press Return to cancel
:RUN cobolii&
INFO=_
```

3. Type an Info string, if desired, and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the PARM prompt below the Info parameter:

```
Press Return to cancel
:RUN cobolii&
INFO=
PARM=_
```

4. Type an appropriate Parm value, if desired, and press **Return**. HP EDIT starts the program and displays the following prompt:

```
Press Return to cancel
:RUN _
```

5. Press **Return** to resume the editing session.

**Related Commands**

Break To MPE  
Execute MPE Command  
Run TDP Formatter

---

## Run TDP Formatter

**Purpose** Submits current text to the TDP formatter.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) &`

**Description** This command suspends editing and enables you to submit the current text file or a block of the text file to the TDP formatter. You can view the formatted file online or submit the formatted file for printing.

**Command Process** When you execute this command, HP EDIT saves the current file or block of text in a file named EDTEMP0. This file becomes the input file for the TDP formatter. HP EDIT then prompts you to save the formatted output to the default \$STDLIST file, enter a different file name, or cancel the command.

If you specify a new file name, TDP formats the text and saves the output to the indicated file name or device. If you specify a file name that already exists, HP EDIT asks you whether you want to purge the old file to prevent you from inadvertently writing over an existing file.

When formatting is complete, HP EDIT automatically purges EDTEMP0 and the editing session resumes.

**Requirements** Note that this command cannot function if the TDP formatter is not installed in your system. Refer to the TDP/3000 Reference Manual for information about TDP formatting commands.

**Procedure** **To submit the current text to the TDP formatter:**

1. If you want to perform this command on a block of text, select the block. If you are performing this command on an entire file, go to step 2.
2. Press `(ESC)` and the `&` key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the RUN TDP Format function key. HP EDIT suspends editing and prompts you to either format the file, cancel the formatting process, or enter a different file name.
3. Press `(Return)` if you want \$STDLIST as the output file, or type the name of the desired output file beginning at the cursor position and then press `(Return)`. HP EDIT invokes the TDP formatter. The formatter then processes the current file. When processing is complete, the current editing session automatically resumes.

**Example** To format a 100 line file and save the output to TEXTFILE:

1. Press **(ESC)** and the **&** key. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Keeping file for formatting (unnumbered)...  
Type Return to format file, CTRL-Y to cancel, or enter a different filename  
Send formatted output to $STDLIST
```

2. Type **textfile** beginning at the cursor position and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT invokes the TDP formatter, which formats the text. When processing is complete, the editing session resumes and the following message appears on the message line:

```
100 lines formatted
```

Note that this message refers to the number of lines in EDTEMP0, which is not necessarily the total number of lines processed.

**Related Commands** Run Program

---

## Save Config File

**Purpose** Saves the current editing option values in EDCONFIG.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) s`

**Description** This command saves added or altered configuration values to the default EDCONFIG configuration file or another specified configuration file. The saved values can consist of current Set Options editing parameter values, non-default key assignments, and macro definitions. You can create as many unique configuration files as desired.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the configuration file name. You can specify either the default configuration file called EDCONFIG by simply pressing the `(Return)` key, or you can specify any other file name by typing it in. If the specified file already exists, HP EDIT asks you whether you want to purge the old file to prevent you from inadvertently writing over an existing file.

If you save the configuration to the EDCONFIG file, all subsequent editing sessions automatically load this configuration. If you save the changes to another file name, you must execute the Load Config File command and specify this file name to manually activate the saved values.

To change the configuration before saving it, you can use one or more of the following commands:

- Set Options to change editing parameter values
- Assign Key to change or add one or more key assignments
- Define Macro or Capture Macro to create one or more macros

**Procedure** To save changed or added values:

1. Press `(ESC)` and the `s` key. HP EDIT displays *Press CTRL-Y to cancel. Save configuration to EDCONFIG* on the message line.
2. Type the desired file name, or press `(Return)` if you want to save the configuration to EDCONFIG. HP EDIT displays the message *Writing FILENAME...* while saving the changes to the specified file name.

If you saved the configuration changes to a file other than EDCONFIG, you can activate the changes using the Load Config File command after initiating a subsequent session.

**Example** To save a newly changed key assignment to a file called SAVEKEY:

1. Press **(ESC)** and the s key. HP EDIT displays the following message on the message line:

```
Press CTRL-Y to cancel. Save configuration to EDCONFIG
```

2. Type **savekey** at the cursor position, press the space bar once, then press **(Return)**. HP EDIT displays the following message:

```
Writing SAVEKEY..._
```

After HP EDIT saves the changes to the named file, the message disappears and the cursor returns to its former position in the file.

### Related Commands

Assign Key  
Define Macro  
Load Config File  
Set Options

---

## Scroll Backward

**Purpose** Scrolls text down, moving the cursor toward the beginning of the file.

**Default Syntax** `[n]S`

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines the file is to scroll backward. The default value of *n* is 20.

**Description** This command scrolls down the text on the screen. Scrolling backward is equivalent to moving toward the top of the file.

You can specify any value as a scroll size before executing the command.

**Cursor Position** When you execute this command, the cursor retains its current position on the new text frame. For instance, if the cursor is currently on the fifth line and you execute the command, the cursor appears on the fifth line of the new text frame.

**Scroll Size Options** You may specify a scroll size other than the default of 20. You can specify a different scroll size by either specifying a count representing the desired scroll size before executing the command, or by issuing the Set Options command and changing the scroll size field.

Changes you make to the scroll size only affect the current editing session, unless you permanently change this value by using the Save Config File command. Otherwise, when you begin another session, the new session reverts to the default scroll size of 20. Refer to the Set Options command for more information about the scroll size field.

**Procedures** **To scroll the default number of lines, either:**

1. Press the **S** key, or press the Position Commands function key, followed by the Scroll Backward function key.

**To scroll a number of lines other than the default size:**

1. Specify a count representing the desired scroll size and then press the **S** key. Continue to press the **S** key until the desired file location appears.

*or*

2. Execute the Set Options (**O**) command and change the scroll size field. Return to the editing session and press the **S** key one or more times until the desired file location appears.

**Related Commands**

Scroll Forward  
Scroll Left  
Scroll Right  
Set Options

---

## Scroll Forward

**Purpose** Scrolls text up, moving the cursor toward the end of the file.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]s$

where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of lines the file is to scroll forward. The default value of  $n$  is 20.

**Description** This command scrolls up the text on the screen. Scrolling forward is equivalent to moving toward the bottom of the file.

You may specify any value as a scroll size before executing the command.

**Cursor Position** When you execute this command, the cursor retains its current position on the new text frame. For instance, if the cursor is currently on the fifth line and you execute the command, the cursor appears on the fifth line of the new text frame.

**Scroll Size Options** You may specify a scroll size other than the default of 20. You can specify a different scroll size by either specifying a count representing the desired scroll size before executing the command, or by issuing the Set Options command and changing the scroll size field.

Changes you make to the scroll size only affect the current editing session, unless you store the current editing environment by using the Save Config File command. Refer to the Set Options command for more information about the scroll size field.

**Procedures** **To scroll the default number of lines, either:**

1. Press the **s** key, or press the Position Commands function key, followed by the Scroll Forward function key.

**To scroll a number of lines other than the default size:**

1. Specify a count representing the desired scroll size, then press the **s** key. Continue to press the **s** key until the desired file location appears.

*or*

2. Execute the Set Options (**O**) command and change the scroll size field. Return to the editing session and press the **s** key one or more times until the desired file location appears.

**Related Commands**

Scroll Backward  
Scroll Left  
Scroll Right  
Set Options

---

## Scroll Left

**Purpose** Scrolls text to the right, moving the cursor toward the left margin.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] `(escape)` L

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines the file is to scroll each time the Scroll Left command is executed. The default value of *n* is 60.

**Description** This command scrolls text so that the cursor moves toward the left margin. Scroll Left is activated only when your files are wider than the 80 columns visible on the HP EDIT screen.

**Cursor Position** When you execute this command the cursor retains its position on the new frame.

**Scroll Size Options** You may specify a left/right scroll size other than the default of 60. You can specify a different scroll size by either specifying a count representing the desired scroll size before executing the command, or by issuing the Set Options command and changing the scroll size field.

Changes you make to the scroll size only affect the current editing session, unless you store the current editing environment by using the Save Config File command. Refer to the Set Options command for more information about the scroll size field.

**Procedures** **To scroll the default number of columns:**

1. Press the `(ESC)` and L keys.

**or**

1. Press the Position Commands function key.
2. Press the Scroll Left function key.

**To scroll a number of lines other than the default size:**

1. Specify a count representing the desired scroll size, then press the `(ESC)` and L keys.

**or**

1. Execute the Set Options (O) command.
2. Change the Left/right scroll size field.
3. Return to the editing session.
4. Press the `(ESC)` and L keys.

**Related Commands**

Scroll Backward  
Scroll Forward  
Scroll Right  
Set Options

---

## Scroll Right

**Purpose** Scrolls text to the left, moving the cursor toward the right margin.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] `(escape)` R

where *n* is a count that represents the number of lines the file is to scroll each time the Scroll Right command is executed. The default value of *n* is 60.

**Description** This command scrolls text so that the cursor moves toward the right margin. Scroll Right is activated only when your files are wider than the 80 columns visible on the HP EDIT screen.

**Cursor Position** When you execute this command the cursor retains its position on the new frame.

**Scroll Size Options** You may specify a left/right scroll size other than the default of 60. You can specify a different scroll size by either specifying a count representing the desired scroll size before executing the command, or by issuing the Set Options command and changing the scroll size field.

Changes you make to the scroll size only affect the current editing session, unless you store the current editing environment by using the Save Config File command. Refer to the Set Options command for more information about the scroll size field.

**Procedures** **To scroll the default number of columns:**

1. Press the `(ESC)` and **R** keys.

**or**

1. Press the Position Commands function key.
2. Press the Scroll Right function key.

**To scroll a number of lines other than the default size:**

1. Specify a count representing the desired scroll size, then press the `(ESC)` and **R** keys.

**or**

1. Execute the Set Options (O) command.
2. Change the Left/right scroll size field.
3. Return to the editing session.
4. Press the `(ESC)` and **R** keys.

**Related Commands**

Scroll Backward  
Scroll Forward  
Scroll Left  
Set Options

---

## Search And Replace Backward

<b>Purpose</b>	Searches backward and replaces text.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	{
<b>Description</b>	This command searches backward in the file or in a block of text and replaces one or more occurrences of the current search pattern with the current replacement pattern.
<b>Command Process</b>	<p>HP EDIT first searches for text that matches the search pattern. If it finds matching text, the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The cursor moves to the first character of the matched text</li><li>■ The entire matched text is highlighted (if the Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled)</li><li>■ A prompt appears on the message line</li></ul> <p>After HP EDIT finds an occurrence of the search pattern in the file, it does not automatically replace the matching text with the replacement pattern text. Before HP EDIT proceeds, you must first respond to the prompt as explained in the Options section of this command description. If none of the text matches the search pattern, or if you did not specify a search pattern before executing this command, HP EDIT indicates that no occurrences of the search pattern were replaced.</p>
<b>Requirements</b>	In order for this command to perform its function, you must define a search pattern using either the Define Search Pattern command, Define Search Pattern From Text command, or Define Search Pattern From Macro command. You should also define a replacement pattern using one of the define replace pattern commands.
<b>Options</b>	When HP EDIT finds text that matches the search pattern, HP EDIT does not replace text until you respond to the prompt. You have several response choices ranging from no replacement to all further occurrences. When the prompt appears, you can use the following keys to perform the described functions:

<b>Return</b>	Replaces this occurrence and continues searching.
<b>Space</b>	Skips this occurrence and continues searching.
<b>r</b>	Replaces this occurrence and stops searching.
<b>+</b>	Replaces this occurrence and all subsequent occurrences.
<b>Any other key</b>	Skips this occurrence and aborts all further searching.

### Procedure To search backward and replace text:

1. Predefine the search and replace patterns using the Define Search Pattern and Define Replace Pattern commands.
2. Ensure that the cursor is positioned anywhere after the first character of the text to be searched and replaced or within the selected block of text you wish to search. To search through the entire file, move the cursor to the bottom of the file.
3. Press the { key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Replace Backward function key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the first occurrence of the highlighted search pattern and displays the following prompt on the message line:

Press Return (replace), space (skip), + (all), r (replace & stop), other (stop)

4. Respond appropriately to the prompt as explained in *Options*.

### Example To replace subroutine with program in the following sentence:

This subroutine consists of 30 lines.

1. Execute the Define Search Pattern (f) command.
2. Type **subroutine** beside the prompt and press **Return**.
3. Execute the Define Replace Pattern (=) command.
4. Type **program** beside the prompt and press **Return**.
5. Ensure that the cursor is positioned anywhere after the letter s in subroutine.
6. Press the { key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the word *subroutine* as shown:

This subroutine consists of 30 lines.

## Search And Replace Backward

7. Press the **r** key to replace this occurrence and stop searching. HP EDIT displays *1 occurrence was replaced* on the message line and replaces the word *subroutine* with the word *program* as shown:

This program consists of 30 lines.

### Related Commands

Define Replace Pattern  
Define Replace Pattern From Text  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Backward  
Global Search And Replace Forward  
Insert Replace Pattern  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search Backward  
Search Forward

---

## Search And Replace Forward

<b>Purpose</b>	Searches forward and replaces text.										
<b>Default Syntax</b>	}										
<b>Description</b>	This command searches forward in the file or in a block of text and replaces one or more occurrences of the current search pattern with the current replacement pattern.										
<b>Command Process</b>	<p>HP EDIT first searches for text that matches the search pattern. If it finds matching text, the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The cursor moves to the first character of the matched text</li> <li>■ The entire matched text is highlighted (if Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled)</li> <li>■ A prompt appears on the message line</li> </ul> <p>After HP EDIT finds an occurrence of the search pattern in the file, it does not automatically replace the matching text with the replacement pattern text. Before HP EDIT proceeds, you must first respond to the prompt as explained in the next section. If none of the text matches the search pattern, or if you did not specify a search pattern before executing this command, HP EDIT indicates that no occurrences of the search pattern were replaced.</p>										
<b>Requirements</b>	In order for this command to perform its function, you must define a search pattern using either the Define Search Pattern command, Define Search Pattern From Text command, or Define Search Pattern From Macro command. You should also define a replacement pattern using one of the define replace pattern commands.										
<b>Options</b>	<p>When HP EDIT finds text that matches the search pattern, HP EDIT does not replace text until you respond to the prompt. You have several response choices ranging from no replacement to all further occurrences. When the prompt appears, you can use the following keys to perform the described functions:</p> <table> <tr> <td><b>Return</b></td> <td>Replaces this occurrence and continues searching.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Space</b></td> <td>Skips this occurrence and continues searching.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>r</b></td> <td>Replaces this occurrence and stops searching.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>+</b></td> <td>Replaces this occurrence and all subsequent occurrences.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Any other key</b></td> <td>Skips this occurrence and aborts all further searching.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Return</b>	Replaces this occurrence and continues searching.	<b>Space</b>	Skips this occurrence and continues searching.	<b>r</b>	Replaces this occurrence and stops searching.	<b>+</b>	Replaces this occurrence and all subsequent occurrences.	<b>Any other key</b>	Skips this occurrence and aborts all further searching.
<b>Return</b>	Replaces this occurrence and continues searching.										
<b>Space</b>	Skips this occurrence and continues searching.										
<b>r</b>	Replaces this occurrence and stops searching.										
<b>+</b>	Replaces this occurrence and all subsequent occurrences.										
<b>Any other key</b>	Skips this occurrence and aborts all further searching.										

## Search And Replace Forward

### **Procedure** To search forward and replace text:

1. Predefine the search and replace patterns using the Define Search Pattern and Define Replace Pattern commands.
2. Ensure that the cursor is positioned anywhere before the first character to be searched and replaced or within the selected block of text you wish to search. To search the entire file, move the cursor to the top of the file.
3. Press the } key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Replace Forward function key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the first occurrence of the highlighted search pattern and displays the following prompt on the message line:

Press Return (replace), space (skip), + (all), r (replace & stop), other (stop)

4. Respond appropriately to the prompt as explained in *Options*.

### **Examples** To replace subroutine with program in the following sentence:

This subroutine consists of 30 lines.

1. Execute the Define Search Pattern (f) command.
2. Type **subroutine** beside the prompt and press **Return**.
3. Execute the Define Replace Pattern (=) command.
4. Type **program** beside the prompt and press **Return**.
5. Ensure that the cursor is positioned anywhere before the letter s in subroutine.
6. Press the } key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the word *subroutine* as shown:

This subroutine consists of 30 lines.

7. Press the r key to replace this occurrence and stop searching. HP EDIT displays *1 occurrence was replaced* on the message line and replaces the word *subroutine* with the word *program* as shown:

This program consists of 30 lines.

**Related Commands**

Define Replace Pattern  
Define Replace Pattern From Text  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Backward  
Global Search And Replace Forward  
Insert Replace Pattern  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search Backward  
Search Forward

---

## Search Backward

**Purpose** Searches backward for text matching the search pattern.

**Default Syntax** `[n]\`

where *n* is a count indicating the *n*th previous occurrence of the search pattern. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command searches from the current cursor location toward the top of a file or block of text for text that matches the search pattern.

**Command Process** When HP EDIT finds text that matches the search pattern:

- Text scrolls down, if necessary
- The cursor moves to the first character of the matched text
- The entire matched text is highlighted (if the Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled)
- The message *Found.* appears

You can execute this command repeatedly. Each time you execute the command, HP EDIT responds to matched text as described. If you execute the command and no remaining text matches the search pattern, HP EDIT displays *Not found.* on the message line and sounds the terminal bell.

**Requirements** In order for this command to perform its function, you must predefine a search pattern using either the Define Search Pattern command, Define Search Pattern From Text command, or the Define Search Pattern From Macro command.

**Procedure** **To sequentially search backward for the search pattern:**

1. Ensure that the cursor is positioned anywhere after the search pattern, or move the cursor to the bottom of the file.
2. Press the \ key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Search Backward function key. If any of the text in the file matches the search pattern, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the matched text and highlights the entire matched text.

**To sequentially search backward within a block for the search pattern:**

1. Ensure that the cursor is positioned within the block.
2. Go to step 2, above.

**To search backward for a specific occurrence of the search pattern:**

1. Specify a count that represents the *n*th previous occurrence of the search pattern that you want HP EDIT to find from the current cursor location.
2. Press the \ key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Search Backward function key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the *n*th occurrence and highlights the entire matched text.

**Related Commands**

Define Replace Pattern  
Define Replace Pattern From Text  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Backward  
Global Search And Replace Forward  
Insert Replace Pattern  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search And Replace Forward  
Search Forward

---

## Search Forward

**Purpose** Searches forward for text specified by the search pattern.

**Default Syntax** `[n]/`

where *n* is a count indicating the *n*th forward occurrence of the search pattern. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command searches from the current cursor position within a block or file to the end of the block or file for text that matches the search pattern.

**Command Process** When HP EDIT finds text that matches the search pattern:

- Text scrolls up, if necessary
- The cursor moves to the first character of the matched text
- The entire matched text is highlighted (if Highlight Match parameter of the Set Options screen is enabled)
- The message *Found.* appears

You can execute this command repeatedly. Each time you execute the command, HP EDIT responds to matched text as described.

If you execute the command and no remaining text matches the search pattern, HP EDIT displays *Not found.* on the message line and sounds the terminal bell. This response also occurs if you execute the command and none of the text in the entire file matches the search pattern.

**Requirements** In order for this command to perform its function, you must predefine a search pattern using the Define Search Pattern command, the Define Search Pattern From Text command, or the Define Search Pattern From Macro command.

**Procedure** **To sequentially search forward for the search pattern:**

1. Ensure that the cursor is positioned anywhere before the search pattern, or move the cursor to the top of the file.
2. Press the / key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Search Forward function key. If any of the text in the file matches the search pattern, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the matched text and highlights the entire matched text.

**To sequentially search forward within a block for the search pattern:**

1. Ensure that the cursor is positioned within the block.
2. Go to step 2, above.

**To search forward for a specific occurrence of the search pattern:**

1. Specify a count that represents the *n*th forward occurrence of the search pattern that you want HP EDIT to find from the current cursor location.
2. Press the / key, or press the Search/Replace function key, followed by the Search Forward function key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the first character of the *n*th occurrence and highlights the entire matched text.

**Related Commands**

Define Replace Pattern  
Define Replace Pattern From Text  
Define Search Pattern  
Define Search Pattern From Text  
Global Search And Replace Backward  
Global Search And Replace Forward  
Insert Replace Pattern  
Insert Search Pattern  
Search And Replace Backward  
Search And Replace Forward  
Search Backward

---

## Select Block

**Purpose** Selects or reselects an *explicit* character or line block.

**Default Syntax** B

**Description** Use this command to select an *explicit* line block or character block. You can also reselect a block that you have cancelled using the Select Block command.

**Procedure** **To select an *explicit* line or character block:**

1. After selecting one end of the block using either the **x** (Mark Character Block Start) or **X** (Mark Line Block Start) keys, move the cursor to the other end of the selected block.
2. Press the **B** key (Select Block). HP EDIT highlights the block.

**To reselect an *explicit* block:**

1. After you have pressed **CTRL X** to cancel a block selection, press **B** to reselect an *explicit* block.

### Related Commands

Cancel Block  
Mark Character Block Start  
Mark Line Block Start

---

## Set Distance To Mark

**Purpose** Sets the count as the distance to a specified mark.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]\#$

where  $n$  represents a mark number from 1 to 11. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command sets the count to a value equal to the number of lines between the current cursor location and the specified mark. The count includes the current line. For instance, the distance between a mark on the second line and the cursor on the third line is two, rather than one.

**Command Process** When you execute the command, HP EDIT displays the distance between the two points as a number on the message line. You can then execute any line-oriented command that implements a count, such as one of the cut or copy commands. HP EDIT automatically uses the number displayed as the count.

If the cursor is below the line containing the specified mark when you execute the command, the mark swaps positions with the cursor. Consequently, if you execute the command again from the new cursor position and specify the same mark number, the same count appears.

**Command Application** This command is helpful in performing automatic count operations. Rather than manually counting the number of lines, you can use the Set Mark command to mark the location where you want to begin or end a count. Then you can move the cursor to the other end of the text and execute the Set Distance To Mark command to automatically count the number of lines in the text. You can also achieve the same result with a preexisting mark by specifying the desired preexisting mark number before executing the command.

**Procedure** **To set the count between the current cursor location and a specified mark:**

1. Move the cursor to a location above or below the mark where you want HP EDIT to set the mark as a distance between the two points.
2. Type the number of the mark. HP EDIT displays the mark number on the message line. If the specified mark does not exist, you must set it first with the Set Mark (‘) command. If you do not specify a number, the default value is mark 1.

## Set Distance To Mark

3. Press the # key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Count Lines function key. HP EDIT displays the distance between the cursor position and the mark as a count on the message line.

## Related Commands

Go To Column/Mark  
Go To Line/Mark  
Set Distance To Previous Location  
Set Mark  
Swap Cursor With Mark  
Swap With Previous Location

---

## Set Distance To Previous Location

**Purpose** Sets the count to the previous location mark.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) #`

**Description** This command sets the count to a value equal to the number of lines between the current cursor location and mark 11, the previous location mark. Note that the count includes the cursor line. For instance, the distance from the previous location mark on the second line and the cursor on the third line is two, rather than one.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT displays the distance between the two locations as the count on the message line. If the cursor is below the previous mark (mark 11) location, the cursor moves to the previous location. You can then perform a block copy or move operation using one of the cut and paste commands.

HP EDIT automatically sets or resets mark 11 whenever you:

- Move to the first line of the file using the Top Of File command
- Move to the last line of the file using the Bottom Of File command
- Scroll the text so that the previous location of the cursor no longer appears on the screen

**Procedure** **To set the count between the current cursor location and the previous location:**

1. Press `(ESC)`, then press the `#` key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to its previous location (mark 11) if the cursor is below that location.

**Related Commands**

- Go To Column/Mark
- Go To Line/Mark
- Set Distance To Mark
- Set Mark
- Swap Cursor With Mark
- Swap With Previous Location

---

## Set Encryption Key

**Purpose** Defines the password key for text encryption and decryption.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command allows you to specify an alphanumeric string as a password key for the Encrypt or Decrypt commands. The purpose of encryption is to render a file or selected portions of a file unreadable, while preserving the integrity of the file contents.

After you execute this command, HP EDIT prompts you for the desired encryption key. After you supply the key, you can then use the Encrypt command to encrypt one or more lines. To decrypt one or more lines, you would first execute this command and specify the encryption key used to encrypt the text, then you would execute the Decrypt command.

**Procedure** **To set the encryption key:**

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **set encryption key** beside the prompt. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Key:* on the message line.
3. Type an alphanumeric string not greater than 10 characters in length. Blank characters are allowed within the string.
4. Press **Return**. HP EDIT stores the string you just specified as the encryption key. You may then execute the Encrypt or Decrypt command.

**Related Commands** Decrypt  
Decrypt With Key  
Encrypt  
Encrypt With Key

---

## Set Mark

**Purpose** Sets a place marker at the current line.

**Default Syntax** `[n]'` or `[n]'`

where *n* represents a mark number from 1 to 11. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command sets a place marker at the specified line location. Marks enable you to execute other commands that either move the cursor or perform block operations, such as cutting and pasting.

**Command Process** When you execute the command preceded by a number between 1 and 11, HP EDIT sets a place marker at the specified line. If you do not specify a number before executing the command, HP EDIT assumes that you want to assign mark number 1 as the place marker.

**Command Applications** If you want to use this command to perform cut and paste operations, you first set a mark on the first or last line of the block of lines to be copied or moved. Then you move the cursor to the other end of the block and use the Set Distance To Mark command to automatically set the count between the two points. You could then execute one of the cut or copy commands. You could also execute one of the line oriented commands that incorporates a count, such as the Delete Line command.

If you want to use this command to locate a specific text area, you first set a mark on the line that you want to subsequently locate. Whenever you need to move the cursor to that line, either use the Go To Column/Mark command or the Go To Line/Mark command. You could also use the Swap Cursor With Mark command or the Swap With Previous Location command to exchange the current positions of the cursor and specified mark. Refer to these commands for more information about command usage.

**Options** You do not need to set marks in numerical order. For instance, mark 2 can occur in the file before mark 1, and you could set mark 4 without setting mark 3. You can also set more than one mark on the same line. If desired, you could set all 11 marks at the same location.

## Set Mark

### Recalling Set Marks

During the course of an editing session, you may not be able to recall where you have set one or more marks. To view all of the marks currently set, access the Editor Statistics screen by executing the Show Editor Statistics command. The information regarding marks is displayed at the bottom of the screen in the *Marks set:* field as shown in the following example:

```
Marks set:           #1 line 7 column 1
                    #2 line 31 column 1
                    #11 line 27 column 1
```

### Previous Location Mark

Although you can set mark 11 like any other mark, it is recommended that you reserve this mark for automatic assignment by HP EDIT. HP EDIT automatically sets mark 11, called the previous location mark, whenever you:

- Move to the first line of the file using the Top Of File command
- Move to the last line of the file using the Bottom Of File command
- Scroll the text so that the previous location of the cursor no longer appears on the screen

To move the cursor to mark 11, you would use the the Swap With Previous Location command. This command is useful when you have inadvertently moved a considerable distance from the text you were editing and want to return to this location.

### Procedure

**To set a mark on the current line:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line where you want to set the mark.
2. Type the number of the mark as the count.
3. Press the ‘ or ’ key, or press the Cut/Paste function key, followed by the Set Mark function key. HP EDIT displays *Mark #X set* on the message line, where X equals the number specified in Step 2.

### Related Commands

Go To Column/Mark  
Go To Line/Mark  
Set Distance To Mark  
Set Distance To Previous Location  
Swap Cursor With Mark  
Swap With Previous Location

---

## Set Options

<b>Purpose</b>	Alters one or more editing parameters.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	0
<b>Description</b>	This command accesses the Set Options screen, which enables you to alter the default settings of one or more of the 21 editing parameters.
<b>Command Process</b>	<p>HP EDIT suspends the current editing session and displays the options screen. You can alter the value of an option by pressing the letter key preceding the option. The resulting action depends on the type of option specified. Pressing the letter may either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Toggle between yes/no options</li><li>■ Erase a numeric value and prompt for a new value</li><li>■ Sequence through several choices as the key is pressed repeatedly</li></ul> <p>After you have altered a particular option, you can exit the screen to return to the editing session, or you can alter additional options. The alterations are effective only during the current editing session.</p>
<b>Saving Changes Permanently</b>	<p>To save the altered option values for another editing session, you must use the Save Config File command to save the changes to the HP EDIT default configuration file named EDCONFIG, or you must save the changes to another file name.</p> <p>If you save the changes to the EDCONFIG file, each subsequent session automatically reads in EDCONFIG and the altered values. If you save the changes to another file name, you must read in the configuration with the Load Config File command whenever you initiate a new session and want to use the configuration.</p> <p>Refer to the Save Config File and Load Config File commands for detailed information about using these commands.</p>
<b>Getting Help</b>	When you have accessed the options screen, you can obtain help on any option by pressing the ? key. Refer to the <i>Procedures</i> section for instructions about getting help.
<b>Option Definitions</b>	Figure 4-22 shows the screen that appears when you execute the Set Options command. The remainder of this section provides a description for each parameter.

## Set Options

```
Options (press Return to exit, ? for help, * to refresh the screen)
[a] Auto indent          No          [x] Autokeep interval      0
[b] Automatic bumping   No          [f] Forward/back scroll size 20
[c] Capitalize input    No          [g] Left/right scroll size 60
[d] Delete control chars No          [m] Right margin          80
[l] Display line numbers No          [s] Shift count           1
[h] Highlight match     Yes         [t] Tab spacing           5
[i] Ignore case         Yes         [k] Keep file type        Standard Numbered
[p] Pattern-matching chars Yes        [n] New file type         Unnumbered
[r] Renumber lines      No          [u] Use function keys    Yes, save
[e] Text Entry exit key /
[q] File path          ""
[w] Word category       [a-zA-Z0-9_'-]

Enter indicated letter of any item to be changed
```

### Set Options Screen

#### ■ Auto indent

Default value = No

If yes, indents each text input line to align to the first non-blank character of the previous line. For instance, if you use the space bar to move to the fifth column of a new line and then begin entering text, HP EDIT indents subsequent lines entered to the fifth column.

#### ■ Automatic bumping

Default value = No

If yes, HP EDIT automatically rennumbers a minimum number of lines to accommodate line insertions that would disrupt the line numbering sequence for COBOL-numbered and standard-numbered files. HP EDIT indicates when it has rennumbered lines by displaying a message. If no, HP EDIT prompts for permission to renumber the lines.

#### ■ Capitalize input

Default value = No

If yes, HP EDIT upshifts all lowercase characters you type in Text Entry mode. It also upshifts all characters you type in response to prompts.

#### ■ Delete control chars

Default value = No

If yes, HP EDIT does not add control characters you type into text. This includes control characters entered in Text Entry mode and those typed in response to prompts.

- Display line numbers

Default value = No

If yes, HP EDIT displays line numbers if the current file is numbered. Reading in a COBOL file automatically changes the value to yes.

- Highlight match

Default value = Yes

If no, HP EDIT does not highlight text found during searches in reverse video.

- Ignore case

Default value = Yes

If yes, HP EDIT does not differentiate between upper and lower case characters when performing searches. Consequently, HP EDIT searches for and matches specified alphabetic characters regardless of whether the characters are uppercase or lowercase. For instance, if you type the letter **a**, HP EDIT matches occurrences of *A* and *a*. A no value for the Pattern-matching characters option overrides a yes value for this option.

- Pattern-matching chars

Default value = Yes

If yes, you can specify special characters for matching purposes during HP EDIT searches. Refer to the Define Search Pattern command for a complete list of pattern-matching characters. If no, HP EDIT interprets a search pattern literally. This value also overrides the Ignore Case option with a yes value, so that searches are case dependent.

- Renumber lines

Default value = No

If yes, HP EDIT renumbers all lines when you execute the Keep Text command by assigning 1.000 to the first line and incrementing each subsequent line by 1 (0.1 for COBOL files). If the file exceeds the size limitation for this numbering scheme, HP EDIT employs an alternate numbering scheme using smaller increments.

HP EDIT only renumbers the saved text. The line numbers you edit in the text are not affected. To incorporate the new numbers in your text, you must read the file in again with the Text File command.

## Set Options

- Autokeep interval

Default value = 0

If zero, disables the automatic keep feature. If between 1 and 10000, HP EDIT automatically keeps the file whenever you execute this number of text-altering commands since the last automatic keep.

- Forward/back scroll size

Default value = 20

HP EDIT moves the text this number of lines up when you execute the Scroll Forward command and moves the text this number of lines down when you execute the Scroll Backward command. You can also reset the scrollsize by preceding one of the scroll commands with a count.

- Left/right scroll size

Default value = 60

When you press **g** you can change the left/right scroll size to any number between 1 and 1024.

- Right margin

Default value = The record length of the file.

HP EDIT sets the right margin at this variable value for join operations with the Join Lines and Join Lines And Justify commands, and for justification with the Right Justify Line command.

The right margin consists of the record length for COBOL and unnumbered files with fixed-length records. For standard-numbered files, it consists of the record length minus eight. Empty files default to 80 if unnumbered, 72 if standard-numbered, and 80 if COBOL-numbered.

- Shift count

Default value = 1

HP EDIT moves text on a line by this number of characters when you execute one of the shift commands. The maximum value is 80.

- Tab spacing

Default value = 5

HP EDIT moves the cursor this number of characters to the right when you press the **Tab** key. HP EDIT preempts any hardware terminal tabs that may have been set.

- Keep file type

Default value = None

HP EDIT automatically keeps the current file in its present state as unnumbered, standard numbered, COBOL numbered, or variable. You can alter this option to suit your needs if you want to keep the current file in another format. For instance, if you were editing a standard numbered file and wanted to keep it as an unnumbered file, you would specify unnumbered as the setting for this option.

If unnumbered, HP EDIT keeps the file as one with fixed length records and no line numbers. If standard numbered, HP EDIT keeps the file as a numbered file with fixed length records, which contain line numbers in the last eight columns. If COBOL numbered, HP EDIT keeps the file as a source file containing COBOL language statements (EDTCT file type), in which columns 1 through 6 are reserved for sequence numbers. If variable, HP EDIT keeps the file as one with variable length records.

- New file type

Default value = Unnumbered

When you specify a file that does not currently exist, HP EDIT considers it a new file. The value of this option represents the file type for editing and saving purposes.

If unnumbered, HP EDIT considers the new file as one that contains fixed-length records and no line numbers. If COBOL numbered, HP EDIT considers the new file as a source file containing COBOL language statements (EDTCT file type), in which columns 1 through 6 are reserved for sequence numbers. If variable, HP EDIT considers the new file as one that contains variable-length records. If standard-numbered, HP EDIT considers the new file as a numbered file that contains fixed-length records, in which the last eight columns are reserved for line numbers.

- Use function keys

Default = Yes, save

Pressing **u** takes you through three values for the Use function keys option. The options are:

**Yes, save** puts HP EDIT's labels on the screen and saves the user function keys. When you exit, HP EDIT restores the user function key labels.

**Yes, replace** puts HP EDIT's labels on the screen but does not save the user function keys.

**No** removes function keys from the screen.

## Set Options

### ■ Word category

Default value = [a-zA-Z0-9\_']

If the default value, HP EDIT considers words to consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, and hyphen.

If [a-zA-Z0-9\_], words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

If [a-zA-Z0-9], words consist of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

If [~], words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

### ■ Text entry exit key

Default = /

If you want a text entry exit key other than /, press **e**. The / character is erased from the screen and HP EDIT prompts you for a new text entry exit key. If you press **Return** after pressing **e**, the old value of / returns.

### ■ File path

Default = ""

When you press **q** the current path prints two lines below the prompt on the options screen. You can type in the new path, you can press **Return** to preserve the current file path, or you can enter two double quotes to erase the current file path. Once you set the file path, each time you create a file with the Text File or Join File commands, the extension will be the group name you specify on the Set Options screen.

## **Procedure** To use the Set Options help facility:

1. Press the **O** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Set Options function key. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the options screen.
2. Press the **?** key. HP EDIT displays the message *Help on which option?* at the bottom of the screen.
3. Press the key preceding the option for which you want to obtain information. HP EDIT provides a brief description of the specified option.

**To display the options screen and alter options:**

1. Press the **O** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Set Options function key. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the options screen.
2. Alter an option by pressing the key preceding the option to be changed. If you press one of the keys associated with an option in the left column, HP EDIT toggles from no to yes or from yes to no. If you press one of the keys associated with an option in the right column, HP EDIT either erases a numeric value and prompts for a new value, or displays another option choice.
3. After you have either toggled to the desired setting, specified the desired numeric value, or repeatedly pressed the key to sequence to the desired value, press **Return**. HP EDIT saves the changed values and returns to the editing session.

**Examples To change the Auto indent option to YES:**

1. Press the **O** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Set Options function key. HP EDIT displays the options screen.
2. Press the **a** key, which represents the Auto Indent option. HP EDIT changes the value from no to yes as shown:

```
[a] Auto indent:          Yes
```

3. Press **Return** to return to the editing session.

**To change tab spacing from 5 to 10:**

1. Press the **O** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Set Options function key. HP EDIT displays the options screen. The tab spacing option appears as shown:

```
[t] Tab spacing:          5
```

2. Press the **t** key, which represents the tab spacing option. HP EDIT erases the numeric value and moves the cursor beside the option as shown:

```
[t] Tab spacing:          -
```

## Set Options

3. Type the number 10 and press **Return**. HP EDIT saves this number as the new value as shown:

```
[t] Tab spacing:          10
```

If you decide not to change the tab spacing, you could simply press **Return** to abort the process and retain the original tab spacing of 5.

4. Press **Return** to return to the editing session.

### To change the new file type from unnumbered to COBOL numbered:

1. Press the **O** key, or press the MPE and Options function key, followed by the Set Options function key. HP EDIT displays the options screen. The new file type option appears as shown:

```
[n] New file type:      Unnumbered
```

2. Press the **n** key, which represents the new file type option. HP EDIT changes the option value to the next value in the sequence of four choices, which is COBOL numbered as shown:

```
[n] New file type:      Cobol Numbered
```

3. Press **Return** to return to the editing session.

**Related Commands**    None

---

## Shift End Of Line Left

- Purpose** Shifts a selected portion of text on a line to the left.
- Default Syntax**  $[n](\text{ESC}) <$   
where  $n$  is a count that represents the number of lines to shift to the left. The default value of  $n$  is 1.
- Description** This command shifts a portion of text on a line or lines a predetermined number of columns to the left.
- Shift Count** The number of columns shifted is determined by the position of the cursor when you execute the command as well as the *Shift Count* variable, which has a default value of 1. You can alter this variable by executing the Set Options command and changing the value of the Shift Count field. The non-default value you provide for this field only affects the current session. You can save this new default for other subsequent sessions, if desired, by using the Save Config File command.
- Requirements** In order for this command to function properly, the cursor must be positioned on a blank column. Since HP EDIT does not shift text that would write over non-blank text, a count value greater than the number of blank columns between the cursor and the next non-blank characters causes HP EDIT to partially shift the text.
- Procedures**
- To shift a portion of one line to the left:**
1. Move the cursor to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the line.
  2. Press  $(\text{ESC})$ , then press the  $<$  key. HP EDIT shifts all non-blank text after at the cursor position one column to the left.
- To shift portions of more than one line to the left:**
1. Move the cursor on the first line of the group to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the lines.
  2. Either specify a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to shift starting at the current line.
  3. Press  $(\text{ESC})$ , then press the  $<$  key. HP EDIT shifts all non-blank text following the cursor position one column to the left for each line.

## Shift End Of Line Left

**To shift a portion of a line more than one column to the left:**

1. Execute the Set Options (O) command.
2. Press the **s** key to modify the Shift Count field.
3. Enter the desired numeric value representing the number of columns to shift and press **(Return)**.
4. Press **(Return)** to return to your editing session.
5. Move the cursor to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the line to the left.
6. Press **(ESC)**, then press the < key. HP EDIT shifts to the left all non-blank text following the cursor position the number of columns specified as the shift count. All text to the left of the cursor remains in its original position.

*or*

7. Move the cursor to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the line to the left.
8. Press **(ESC)** and the < key repeatedly until the text shifts to the desired location.

**Example** To shift the following line beginning at the word **HERE**:

Part of this line starting \_ here will shift to the left.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above.
2. Press **(ESC)** and the < key twice. HP EDIT shifts the right portion of the line as shown:

Part of this line starting here will shift to the left.

### Related Commands

Shift End Of Line Right  
Shift Line Left  
Shift Line Right

---

## Shift End Of Line Right

<b>Purpose</b>	Shifts a selected portion of text on a line to the right.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	$[n](\text{ESC}) >$ where $n$ is a count that represents the number of lines to shift to the right. The default value of $n$ is 1.
<b>Description</b>	This command shifts a portion of text on a line or lines a predetermined number of columns to the right.
<b>Shift Count</b>	The number of columns shifted is determined by the position of the cursor when you execute the command as well as the <i>Shift Count</i> variable, which has a default value of 1. You can alter this variable by executing the Set Options command and changing the value of the Shift Count field. The non-default value you provide for this field only affects the current session. You can save this new default for other subsequent sessions, if desired, by using the Save Config File command.
<b>Requirements</b>	In order for this command to function properly, the number of blank columns at the end of the line must be equal to or greater than the shift count variable. For example, the command has no effect when invoked if the text of the line to be shifted ends in the last column.
<b>Procedures</b>	<p><b>To shift a portion of one line one column to the right:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the line to the right.</li><li>2. Press <math>(\text{ESC})</math>, then press the <math>&gt;</math> key. HP EDIT shifts all text from the cursor position one column to the right. All text to the left of the cursor remains in its original position.</li></ol> <p><b>To shift portions of more than one line to the right:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the lines to the right.</li><li>2. Either specify a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to shift starting at the current line.</li><li>3. Press <math>(\text{ESC})</math>, then press the <math>&gt;</math> key. HP EDIT shifts all text from the cursor position one column to the right for each line. All text to the left of the cursor remains in its original position for each line.</li></ol>

## Shift End Of Line Right

**To shift a portion of a line more than one column to the right:**

1. Execute the Set Options (O) command.
2. Press the **s** key to modify the Shift Count field.
3. Enter the desired numeric value representing the number of columns to shift and press **(Return)**.
4. Press **(Return)** to return to your editing session.
5. Move the cursor to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the line to the right.
6. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **>** key. HP EDIT shifts all text starting at the cursor position the specified number of columns to the right. All text to the left of the cursor remains in its original position.

*or*

7. Move the cursor to the character column where you want to shift the remaining text on the line to the right.
8. Press **(ESC)** and the **>** key repeatedly until the text shifts to the desired location.

**Example** To shift the following line beginning at the word **WILL**:

The end of this line will shift to the right.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above.
2. Press **(ESC)** and the **>** key four times. HP EDIT shifts the right portion of the line as shown:

The end of this line \_ will shift to the right.

### Related Commands

Shift End Of Line Left  
Shift Line Left  
Shift Line Right

---

## Shift Line Left

**Purpose** Shifts a line of text to the left.

**Default Syntax** `[n]<`

where *n* represents the number of lines to shift to the left. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command shifts a line or lines of text a predetermined number of columns to the left.

The number of columns shifted is determined by the *Shift Count* variable, which has a default value of 1. You can alter this variable by executing the Set Options command and changing the value of the Shift Count field. The non-default value you provide for this field only affects the current session. You can save this new default for other subsequent sessions, if desired, by using the Save Config File command.

The command has no effect when executed if the text of the line to be shifted begins in the first column. Similarly, if text begins in the third column and the shift count is 5, executing the command shifts the line only three columns to the left.

**Procedures** **To shift one line one column to the left:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be shifted.
2. Press the < key. HP EDIT shifts the line one column to the left.

**To shift more than one line to the left:**

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be shifted. Ensure that no characters occupy the first column of any of the lines.
2. Either specify a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to shift starting at the current line.
3. Press the < key. HP EDIT shifts each line one column to the left.

**To shift a line more than one column to the left:**

1. Execute the Set Options (O) command.
2. Press the s key to modify the Shift Count field.
3. Enter the desired numeric value representing the number of columns to shift and press **Return**.
4. Press **Return** to return to your editing session.

## Shift Line Left

5. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be shifted.  
Ensure that no characters occupy the specified number of columns at the beginning of the line.
6. Press the < key. HP EDIT shifts the line the specified number of columns to the left.

## Related Commands

Shift End Of Line Left  
Shift Line Right  
Shift End Of Line Right

---

## Shift Line Right

<b>Purpose</b>	Shifts a line of text to the right.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	$[n]>$ where $n$ represents the number of lines to shift to the right. The default value of $n$ is 1.
<b>Description</b>	This command shifts a line or lines of text a predetermined number of columns to the right.
<b>Shift Count</b>	The number of columns shifted is determined by the <i>shift count</i> variable, which has a default value of 1. You can alter this variable by executing the Set Options command and changing the value of the Shift Count field. The non-default value you provide for this field only affects the current session. You can save this new default for other subsequent sessions, if desired, by using the Save Config File command.
<b>Requirements</b>	In order for this command to function properly, the number of blank columns at the end of the line must be equal to or greater than the shift count variable.
<b>Procedures</b>	<p><b>To shift one line one column to the right:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be shifted.</li><li>2. Press the &gt; key. HP EDIT shifts the line one column to the right.</li></ol> <p><b>To shift more than one line to the right:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line to be shifted. Ensure that no characters occupy the last column of any of the lines.</li><li>2. Either specify a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to shift starting at the current line.</li><li>3. Press the &gt; key. HP EDIT shifts each line one column to the right.</li></ol> <p><b>To shift a line more than one column to the right:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Execute the Set Options (O) command.</li><li>2. Press the s key to modify the Shift Count field.</li><li>3. Enter the desired numeric value representing the number of columns to shift and press <b>Return</b>.</li></ol>

## Shift Line Right

4. Press **Return** to return to your editing session.
5. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the line to be shifted.  
Ensure that no characters occupy the specified number of columns at the end of the line.
6. Press the > key. HP EDIT shifts the line the specified number of columns to the right.

## Related Commands

Shift End Of Line Right  
Shift Line Left  
Shift End Of Line Left

---

## Show All Key Assignments

**Purpose** Displays all single keys and prefixed keys assigned to commands.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command displays all single keys and prefixed keys currently assigned to commands along with their associated command names. The displayed keys can consist of either default keys or keys that have been reassigned with the Assign Key command.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the first of several screen frames containing a list of keys assigned to commands. You can scroll through all of the screens, or you can exit a given screen at any time to return to the editing session.

If the list contains any keys assigned with the Assign Key command that were previously unassigned, the text beside the associated command states that the key is originally undefined. For instance, If you assigned the q key to the Exit command, the list entry would appear as *q Exit (originally undefined key)*.

**Procedure** **To display all key assignments:**

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **show all key assignments** and press **Return**. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the first of several screens of keys assigned to commands.
3. Press any key to scroll subsequent screens, or press **Return** to exit the display.

**Example** **To display the first screen of key assignments:**

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Command: \_

## Show All Key Assignments

2. Type **show all key assignments** and press **(Return)**. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays a list similar to the following:

```
Displaying all key assignments...

^A Append To Word
^B Cursor To Bottom
^C Cursor To Center
^D Delete Word
^E Edit Line Number
^H Back Character
^I Tab
^M Forward Line
^N Activate Next Process
^P Activate Previous Process
^R Replace Word
^T Cursor To Top
^U Downshift Word
^I Meta
^^ Upshift Word
  Forward Character
! Break To MPE
" Use Current Key Assignment
# Set Distance To Mark
$ Meta

Press any key to continue, Return to stop.
1 File 2 Edit 3Position4Search/ 48 42 5 Cut/ 6MPE and 7 Help 8 Exit
Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options
```

Note that a caret (^) represents the **(CTRL)** key, which you press and hold before pressing the key that follows the caret.

3. Press any key to scroll subsequent screens.
4. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT returns to the editing session.

## Related Commands

- Assign Key
- Insert All Key Assignments
- Reset All Key Assignments
- Reset Key Assignment
- Show Key Assignment
- Show Reassigned Keys

## Show Editor Statistics

**Purpose** Displays status information on the current editing session.

**Default Syntax** `[ESC] ?`

**Description** This command displays a screen that provides file names and sizes, mark settings, and other miscellaneous variables. When you execute the command, HP EDIT suspends the current editing session and displays the Editor Statistics screen. After you have finished viewing the screen, you press any key to exit the screen and return to the editing session.

**Variable Definitions** The information in this section lists all variables and provides a description for each variable. Figure 4-23 shows the Editor Statistics screen.

```

HP EDIT HP30316X.01.50          EDITOR STATISTICS
Edit file:                      LESSON4.PUB.ALBRIGHT (19 88-byte records)
Cut/Paste file:                 EDBUFFER (0 records)
Recovery file:                 K2291442 (39 95-byte records)
Block location:                no block selected
Defined macros:                0
Macro space used/avail:        1/2000 bytes
Flag value:                    false
Meta prefix:                   "$"
Search pattern:                ""
Replace pattern:               ""
Cursor position:               line 1.2 column 1
Sort key columns:              1..1024
Marks set:                     none
Press any key to continue

```

**Editor Statistics Screen**

- Edit file

Shows the name of the file currently being edited, the number of lines in the file, and the record length.

- Cut/paste file

Shows the number of lines that have been copied or cut to the cut/paste buffer.

## Show Editor Statistics

- Recovery file

Shows the name of the file that stores a copy of the current file for recovery purposes in case of system failures. The recovery file is always larger than the edit file because the temporary file also stores all the changes made during the editing session.
- Block location

Shows the current block selection.
- Defined macros

Shows the number of macros defined in this editing session and the number that are preemptive, if any.
- Macrospace used/avail

Shows the number of bytes of space that currently defined macros consume, followed by the total amount of space available for this purpose.
- Flag value

Shows whether the user-definable flag is true or false.
- Meta prefix

Shows the currently assigned printable Meta key for macros. You can use this key in macros or when executing commands instead of using the default Meta key (**ESC**).
- Search pattern

Shows the current user-defined search pattern. Empty quotes indicate that no search pattern has been defined.
- Replace pattern

Shows the current user-defined replace pattern. Empty quotes indicate that no replace pattern has been defined.
- Cursor position

Shows the line and column where the cursor is currently positioned.

■ Sort key columns

Shows the range of columns that HP EDIT uses as a sort key field when it performs one of the sort commands.

■ Marks set

Shows which marks are currently set and lists the corresponding line and column locations.

**Procedure**    **To display the Editor Statistics screen and return to the session:**

1. Press **(ESC)**, then press the **?** key. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the Editor Statistics screen.
2. Obtain the desired information by reading the screen. You cannot change any of the values shown while viewing this screen.
3. Press any key to exit the screen and return to the editing session.

**Related Commands**    None

---

## Show Key Assignment

**Purpose** Shows the command to which a single key or prefixed key is assigned.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command shows the command to which a single key or a prefixed key is currently assigned. The specified key can be either a default key or a key that has been reassigned with the Assign Key command.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT prompts you for the key that you want to display and asks you whether the Meta key prefixes the key. HP EDIT responds by displaying the assigned key and its current command on the message line.

**Procedure** To show an assigned key and its associated command:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **show key assignment** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Show which key?* on the message line.
3. Press the key for which you want to show the associated command. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Is key prefixed by Meta?* on the message line.
4. Press either the **y** key (yes for prefixed) or the **n** key (no for non-prefixed). If you press the **y** key, HP EDIT displays *Meta-X:Command Name* on the message line, where X represents the prefixed assigned key specified in Step 3. If you press the **n** key, HP EDIT displays the message *X:Command Name*, where X represents the assigned key specified in Step 3.

**Example** To show the command to which the **b** key is assigned:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Command: \_

## Show Key Assignment

2. Type **show key assignment** and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Show which key? _
```

3. Press the **b** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Is key prefixed by Meta? _
```

4. Press the **n** key. HP EDIT returns the cursor to its previous position in the file and displays the following message on the message line:

```
b:Back Word
```

### Related Commands

- Assign Key
- Insert All Key Assignments
- Reset All Key Assignments
- Reset Key Assignment
- Show All Key Assignments
- Show Reassigned Keys

---

## Show Macros

**Purpose** Shows all currently defined macros.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command shows all currently defined macros and their corresponding names (key assignments). When you execute the command, HP EDIT suspends the current editing session and displays a screen that shows the macros.

This command also shows whether a macro is preemptive or not. Preemptive macros preempt the function of the same key assigned to an HP EDIT command. Non-preemptive macros show = following the macro name; preemptive macros show : following the macro name.

If there are no currently defined macros, HP EDIT displays *No macros have been defined* on the message line. This message appears if:

- The EDCONFIG file does not contain any macros
- You have not read in a file containing any macros using the Load Config File command
- You have not defined any macros during the current session

**Procedure** **To show all currently defined macros:**

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **show macros** and press **Return**. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays a screen showing the macros and their associated names.
3. Press any key if there is more than one screenful of information, or press **Return** to return to your editing session.

**Example** To show three currently defined macros:

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

```
Command: _
```

2. Type **Show Macros** and press **Return**. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the following screen that shows the macros and their associated names:

```
Current macro definitions are:
```

```
A= AName:/^m$AAThank you!/^m
I= AInsert a line/^m$I; new text./^m
z= 3+1$t2D+$T5+
```

3. Press **Return** to return to your editing session.

**Related Commands**

Begin Capture  
 Capture Macro  
 Define Macro  
 Define Multiple Macros  
 Delete All Macros  
 Delete Macro  
 Execute Macro  
 Go To Macro  
 Insert All Macros  
 Insert Macro  
 Quit Macro  
 Use Current Key Assignment

---

## Show Reassigned Keys

**Purpose** Displays all single keys and prefixed keys reassigned to commands.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) K`

**Description** This command displays all single keys and prefixed keys that have been reassigned to commands with the Assign Key command.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays a message on a separate screen indicating that it is searching a keymap. HP EDIT displays the reassigned keys and associated commands when it finds them. After you have finished viewing the entries, you can press any key to exit the screen and return to the editing session.

**Procedure** **To display all reassigned keys:**

1. Press `(ESC)` and the **K** key. HP EDIT suspends the editing session and displays the message *Searching keymap...* at the top of a separate screen. It then displays the reassigned keys.
2. Press any key to return to your editing session.

**Example** **To display the keys reassigned to the Exit and Assign Key commands:**

1. Press `(ESC)` and the **K** key. HP EDIT displays the following message at the top of a separate screen:

```
Searching keymap...
```

2. Wait momentarily while HP EDIT searches the keymap. HP EDIT subsequently displays entries similar to the following:

```
Press any key to continue...
```

```
g Assign Key (originally Go To Line/Mark)
q Exit (originally unassigned key)
```

```
-
```

3. Press any key to return to your editing session.

**Related Commands**

Assign Key  
Insert All Key Assignments  
Reset All Key Assignments  
Reset Key Assignment  
Show All Key Assignments  
Show Key Assignment

---

## Size Window

**Purpose** Adjusts the current window size.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** **w**

where *n* represents the number of lines desired as the window size.

**Description** This command enables you to adjust the size of either a single window or the current window of a two-window screen. Refer to the Open Window command for information about using multiple windows.

**Command Applications** You would typically execute this command after you had executed the Open Window command and determined that the new window size was unsatisfactory. The command is also useful when you are editing over a slow communications line and want to reduce the time required to display an entire screen of text.

**Command Usage** Your usage of the command depends on whether you want to increase or decrease the window size. You can decrease the size of either window by simply executing the command, but you cannot increase the size of a window unless you first sufficiently reduce the size of the other window. This process is necessary because a screen consists of a finite number of lines that must be shared in a split screen environment.

For instance, if you want to increase one of the windows by five lines, you would first execute this command from the other window, reducing its size by five lines. Then you would return to the window you want to increase and execute the command without specifying a count.

**Procedures** **To reduce the size of a window:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere within the window to be reduced.
2. Type the new number of desired lines as the count. The count must be less than the number of lines currently in the window.
3. Press **ESC** and the **w** key. HP EDIT decreases the size of the window to the amount specified by the count and may display *Scrollsize set to X* on the message line, where X represents a value one less than the number of lines for the smallest window of the screen.

**To enlarge the size of a window:**

1. Move the cursor anywhere within the window that you do *not* want to increase.
2. Type a number as the count representing this window size minus the number of lines you want to increase in the other window. For instance, if the size of this window is 12 and you want to increase the size of the other window by 5, type 7 as the count.
3. Press **(ESC)** and the **w** key. HP EDIT decreases this window size to 7.
4. Move the cursor anywhere within the window that you want to increase.
5. Press **(ESC)** and the **w** key. HP EDIT increases the current window size by 5 lines.

**Related Commands**

Close Window  
Open Window

---

## Sort Ascending

**Purpose** Sorts lines in ascending order.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command sorts a specified number of lines in ascending order. When you execute this command, HP EDIT sorts the lines using predefined left and right column boundaries to define the sort key field.

You can assign values for these boundaries using the Define Sort Key Columns command. You should assign the values before executing the Sort Ascending command. If you do not assign values, the entire line is considered the sort key field.

**Procedure** To sort several lines:

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group to be sorted.
2. Either type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to sort beginning at the current line.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **sort ascending** and press **Return**. HP EDIT sorts the group of lines in ascending order. HP EDIT generally places sorted blank lines before sorted non-blank lines.

**Example** To sort the following lines:

```
Second
Third
First
```

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Type **3** as the count.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.

## Sort Ascending

4. Type **sort ascending** and press **Return**. HP EDIT sorts the lines as shown:

```
First  
Second  
Third
```

### Related Commands

Define Sort Key Columns  
Sort Descending

---

## Sort Descending

**Purpose** Sorts lines in descending order.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command sorts a specified number of lines in descending order. When you invoke this command, HP EDIT sorts the lines using predefined left and right column boundaries to define the sort key field.

You can assign sort key values for these boundaries using the Define Sort Key Columns command. You should assign the values before executing the Sort Descending command. If you do not assign values, the entire line is considered the sort key field.

**Procedure** To sort several lines:

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line of the group to be sorted.
2. Either type a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to sort beginning at the current line.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **sort descending** and press **Return**. HP EDIT sorts the group of lines in descending order. HP EDIT generally places sorted blank lines after sorted non-blank lines.

**Example** To sort the following lines:

```
Second
Third
First
```

1. Move the cursor to a column anywhere on the first line.
2. Type **3** as a count.
3. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
4. Type **sort descending** and press **Return**. HP EDIT sorts the lines as shown:

Third  
Second  
First

**Related Commands**

Define Sort Key Columns  
Sort Ascending

---

## Start/Stop Timers

**Purpose** Displays the amount of elapsed CPU time and clock time.

**Default Syntax** None

This command does not have a default key assignment. You can either assign a key to the command using the Assign Key command or issue the command using Execute Editor Command.

**Description** This command logs the amount of time that elapsed between executions of this command and displays the data in milliseconds for CPU time and seconds for wall clock time.

When you initially execute the command, HP EDIT starts the timers. Subsequent executions display the elapsed time between the last execution and the current execution.

**Procedure** **To start the timers and display the elapsed time for a set of editing functions:**

1. Issue Execute Editor Command (E). HP EDIT displays the prompt *Command:* on the message line.
2. Type **start/stop timers** beside the prompt and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays *Timers started* on the message line.
3. Execute the commands or macros for which you want to measure elapsed time.
4. Type the command again. HP EDIT displays *CPU A ms, Clock B sec* on the message line, where A represents the elapsed CPU time and B represents the elapsed clock time.

**Related Commands** None

---

## Swap Characters

**Purpose** Swaps the cursor character with the next character.

**Default Syntax** ~

**Description** This command exchanges a cursor character or blank space with the adjacent character or blank space to the right of the cursor. You can execute the command anywhere on a line except when the cursor is on the last character of the line. If you attempt to execute the command when the cursor is at this location, HP EDIT does not modify the text and displays an error message.

**Procedure** **To swap adjacent characters:**

1. Move the cursor to the character to be swapped with the next character.
2. Press the ~ key. HP EDIT swaps the positions of the two characters.

**Example** **To swap the characters 1 and 2 in the following sentence:**

The routine consists of 12 lines.

1. Move the cursor to the 1 as shown.
2. Press the ~ key. HP EDIT swaps 1 and 2 as shown:

The routine consists of 21 lines.

**Related Commands** Swap Word  
Swap Line

---

## Swap Cursor With Mark

**Purpose** Swaps the cursor with the specified mark.

**Default Syntax** `[n]@`

where *n* represents a mark number from 1 to 11. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command exchanges the cursor with a specified mark from 1 to 11. When you execute this command, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the line and column where the specified mark was located and moves the mark to the line and column formerly occupied by the cursor.

**Command Application** This command assists you in viewing text at another location in the file and then easily returning to the previous location to continue editing. For instance, you may have finished editing a certain portion of a file and want to mark it for future reference. You could assign a mark number at this location with the Set Mark command.

Later during the editing session, you may decide to return to this location. Rather than manually scrolling to this location, you could execute the Swap Cursor With Mark command to go to the location. After viewing the needed information, you could return to the previous location by executing the command again. At that point, the cursor and mark would be positioned where they were before you initially executed the command.

**Requirements** You must have previously set the specified mark with the Set Mark command before executing this command. If you did not set the specified mark, HP EDIT displays *Mark #X has not been set* on the message line, where X equals an invalid mark number.

**Procedure** **To swap the cursor with a specified mark:**

1. Type the desired mark number as the count.
2. Press the @ key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to the specified mark and moves the mark to the former cursor position.

**Example** To swap the cursor with mark 2 and then return to the original cursor position:

1. Type the number 2 as the count. HP EDIT displays this number on the message line.
2. Press the @ key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to mark 2 and moves mark 2 to the position formerly occupied by the cursor.
3. After you have finished viewing the needed information, type the number 2 as the count. HP EDIT displays this number on the message line.
4. Press the @ key again. HP EDIT moves the cursor and mark 2 to their former locations.

**Related Commands**

Go To Column/Mark  
Go To Line/Mark  
Set Distance To Mark  
Set Distance To Previous Location  
Set Mark  
Swap With Previous Location

---

## Swap Lines

**Purpose** Swaps a line with the next line.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) ~`

**Description** This command exchanges the current line with the following line.

**Procedure** To swap lines:

1. Move the cursor to any column of the line to be swapped with the next line.
2. Press `(ESC)` and the `~` key. HP EDIT swaps the positions of the two lines.

**Example** To swap the following lines:

```
    this line.  
    This line should precede
```

1. Move the cursor to any column on the first line as shown.
2. Press `(ESC)` and the `~` key. HP EDIT swaps the lines as shown:

```
    This line should precede  
    this line.
```

**Related Commands** Swap Character  
Swap Word

---

## Swap With Previous Location

**Purpose** Swaps the cursor with the previous location mark.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) @`

**Description** This command swaps the cursor with mark 11, the previous location mark. The previous location mark assists you in viewing text at another location in the file and then easily returning you to the previous location to continue editing.

**Command Process** HP EDIT automatically sets or resets mark 11 whenever you:

- Scroll to the first line of the file
- Scroll to the last line of the file
- Scroll the text so that the previous location of the cursor no longer appears on the screen.

**Command Applications** You may have finished editing a certain portion of a file and have already moved the cursor to another location more than one screen from the edited portion, but did not remember to set a mark to return. You then decide that you want to return to the last edited portion.

Rather than manually scrolling to the previous location, you could swap the current cursor position with the previous location mark by executing this command. After viewing the information, you could return to the previous location by executing the command again. At this point, the cursor and mark 11 would be positioned where they were before you initially executed the command.

This command is useful when you have accidentally moved from the text you were editing and want to return to the same line you were editing. For instance, you may have inadvertently executed the Top Of File command. You could easily return to your previous text editing line by executing the Swap With Previous Location command.

This command is also useful when you insert several lines in text with the Join File or Insert All Key Assignments commands and want to move to the beginning of the joined lines.

## Swap With Previous Location

**Procedure** To swap the cursor with the previous location and then return:

1. Press **ESC** and the @ key. HP EDIT moves the cursor to its previous location (mark 11) and sets mark 11 to the previous location of the cursor.
2. Repeat step 1 to return the cursor and mark 11 to their previous locations.

## Related Commands

Go To Line/Mark  
Go To Mark/Column  
Set Distance To Mark  
Set Distance To Previous Location  
Set Mark  
Swap Cursor With Mark

---

## Swap Words

<b>Purpose</b>	Swaps a word with the next word.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	%
<b>Description</b>	This command exchanges the current word or portion of a word with the adjacent word to the right of the cursor.
<b>Word Definition</b>	<p>HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen.</p> <p>The following word definition options are available:</p> <p>[a-zA-Z0-9_'] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.</p> <p>[a-zA-Z0-9_] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.</p> <p>[a-zA-Z0-9] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.</p> <p>[~ ] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.</p>
<b>Procedure</b>	<p><b>To swap adjacent words:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Move the cursor to the first letter of a word or portion of a word to be swapped with the next word.</li> <li>2. Press the % key. HP EDIT swaps the positions of the two words.</li> </ol>

## Swap Words

**Example** To swap the last two words in the following sentence:

The last two words are in the order wrong.

1. Move the cursor to the letter **o** as shown.
2. Press the % key. HP EDIT swaps the words as shown:

The last two words are in the wrong order.

**Related Commands** Swap Character  
Swap Line

---

## Tab

<b>Purpose</b>	Moves the cursor forward to the next tab stop.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	<code>Tab</code>
<b>Description</b>	This command enables you to move the cursor to predetermined, evenly spaced locations within a given line. These tab locations are determined by the value of the Tab Spacing field of the Set Options screen. For the default value, the tab locations begin at the first column of a line and continue at 5-column intervals to the end of the line. You can change this value, if desired, requesting any value between 1 and 80.
<b>Command Process</b>	When you execute the command, HP EDIT moves the cursor to the next 5-column interval to the right. For instance, if the cursor is currently on column 12 when you press <code>Tab</code> , HP EDIT moves the cursor to column 15.
<b>Command Application</b>	You typically use this command to set up tabular information at regular column intervals or move forward faster than by using the Forward Character command.
<b>Options</b>	As with any other HP EDIT command, you can assign another key as a substitute for the default key by using the Assign Key command.
<b>Procedure</b>	<b>To use the Tab command:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press <code>Tab</code> or another assigned key repeatedly until the cursor moves to the desired location.</li></ol>
<b>Related Commands</b>	None

---

## Terminate True Clause

**Purpose** Terminates a conditional section within a macro.

**Default Syntax** \$T

**Description** This command, when used within a macro, enables you to conditionally execute selected portions of macros, depending on the value of a settable flag. This command is intended to be used in conjunction with the Test/Set/Clear Flag (\$t) command. When HP EDIT encounters this command, it continues executing the remainder of the macro. HP EDIT may or may not have executed the conditional section of the macro, depending on the value of the flag preceding the conditional section.

**Requirements** In order for this command to function properly, you must construct a macro that contains a conditional section. The conditional section consists of a portion of the macro that you want to execute only if the flag is set (true). The Test/Set/Clear Flag command initiates the conditional section and the Terminate True Clause command terminates the conditional section.

**Syntax Considerations** Since the standard Meta key (ESC) is displayed as ^[ when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$T within a macro.

Refer to the Define Macro command for information about macro syntax, and to the Test/Set/Clear command for information about conditional macro components and for additional information about conditional macro syntax.

**Procedure** To use this command within a macros:

1. Construct the macro so that this command terminates the conditional section, as in:

```
mZ=IAll employees/^m$t; over 40/^m$t; must respond./^m
```

**Examples** To construct, define, and execute a conditional macros:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macro beginning at the start of the line:

```
mX=3+$t2D+$T5+
```

3. Press / and Return to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Press the **z** key. HP EDIT removes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Press the **m** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Specify macroname

6. Press the **X** key. HP EDIT moves the cursor down three lines and tests the flag when it encounters the imbedded Test/Set/Clear Flag (\$t) command. If the flag is true, HP EDIT:
  - Deletes two lines
  - Moves the cursor down another line
  - Ends the conditional clause when it encounters the Terminate True Clause command

HP EDIT then moves the cursor down another five lines regardless of the flag setting.

**Related Commands**

Test And Execute Macro  
 Test And Go To Macro  
 Test/Set/Clear Flag

---

## Test And Execute Macro

**Purpose** Executes a macro as a subroutine if the flag is set.

**Default Syntax** \$m

**Description** This command, when used within a macro, combines the functions of the Test/Set/Clear Flag command and the Execute Macro command. This command enables you to conditionally execute a specified macro, depending on the value of a settable flag.

If the value of the flag is true, this command executes the named macro immediately following this command. This provides a method of conditionally executing a macro within a macro. After the macro called with this command finishes executing, HP EDIT returns to the next command in the current macro.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$m within a macro.

Refer to the Define Macro command for information about macro syntax, and refer to the Test/Set/Clear Flag command command for information about the flag.

**Procedures** To use this command within a macros:

1. Incorporate this command where you want to execute a macro if the flag is true, followed by the the name of the macro you want to conditionally execute, as in:

```
mZ=IAAll employees/^m$md; must respond./^m
md=; over 40/^m
```

**Example** To construct and execute a macro that indicates the value of the flag:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macros beginning at the start of the line:

```
mf=IFlag is /^m3$t$mnaset/^m3$t+
mn=anot /^m
```

3. Press / and **(Return)** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro and execute the Define Multiple Macros (**(ESC) z**) command. HP EDIT deletes the macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro command (m). HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Specify macroname

6. Press the **f** key. HP EDIT tests the flag and inserts the text *Flag is set* into your file if the value of the flag is true, and inserts *Flag is not set* if the value is false.

**Related Commands**

Terminate True Clause  
Test/Set/Clear Flag  
Test And Go To Macro

---

## Test And Go To Macro

**Purpose** Executes a macro if the flag is set.

**Default Syntax** \$M

**Description** This command, when used within a macro, combines the functions of the Test/Set/Clear Flag command and the Go To Macro command, enabling you to conditionally execute a specified macro, depending on the value of a settable flag.

If the value of the flag is true, this command executes the named macro immediately following this command. This provides a method of conditionally chaining to a macro from within a macro. After the macro called using this command finishes executing, the calling macro terminates.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of \$M within a macro.

Refer to the Define Macro command for information about macro syntax, and refer to the Test/Set/Clear Flag command command for information about the flag.

**Procedures** To use this command from within a macros:

1. Incorporate this command where you want to branch to another macro without returning, but only if the flag is true. Follow the command with the name of the macro you want to conditionally execute, as in:

```
mZ=IAAll employees/^m$Md; over 40 must respond./^m
md=; must respond./^m
```

**Example** To construct and execute a macro that indicates the value of the flag:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macros beginning at the start of the line:

```
mF=IFlag /^m$MGais not set/^m
mG=ais set/^m
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Move the cursor to the first macro and execute the Define Multiple Macros (**ESC z**) command. HP EDIT deletes the macros from the screen and stores them for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Specify macroname

6. Press the **F** key. HP EDIT tests the flag and inserts the text *Flag is set* into your file if the value of the flag is true, or inserts *Flag is not set* if the value is false.

### Related Commands

Terminate True Clause  
Test And Execute Macro  
Test/Set/Clear Flag

---

## Test/Set/Clear Flag

**Purpose** Tests, sets, clears, or complements the flag used in conditional macros.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]\$t$

where  $n$  represents the value of the flag. There is no default value for  $n$ .

**Description** This command, when used within a macro and not preceded by a count, enables you to conditionally execute selected portions of macros, depending on the value of a settable flag. When executed in this manner, the command is intended to be used in conjunction with the Terminate True Clause command. If given a count, however, the command modifies the flag.

This command functions differently depending on whether you want to set, clear, complement, or test the flag.

**Setting The Flag** To set the flag, which is equivalent to specifying a value of true, you specify a count of 1 before executing the command. If executed from the keyboard rather than from within a macro, HP EDIT displays *Flag set* on the message line.

**Clearing The Flag** To clear the flag, which is equivalent to specifying a value of false, you specify a count of 2 before executing the command. If executed from the keyboard, HP EDIT displays *Flag cleared* on the message line.

**Complementing The Flag** To complement the flag, which is equivalent to specifying a value opposite the current value, you specify a count greater than 2, such as 3, before executing the command. If executed from the keyboard, HP EDIT displays the flag value with *Flag set* or *Flag cleared* on the message line.

**Testing The Flag** You can begin a set of conditional commands in a given macro by testing the flag. To test the flag in a macro, you execute the command without specifying a count. This action only has an effect within a macro. If the flag is true (set), commands within the macro continue to execute normally. If the flag is false (cleared), HP EDIT skips commands until it encounters the Terminate True Clause command.

## Other Methods of Modifying the Flag

Search commands and search and replace commands modify the flag value. Successful searches set the flag to true. Failed searches, including user-aborted searches, clear the flag to false.

You can also set the flag by using certain operators available with the HP EDIT calculator. Seven calculator operators can set, clear, or complement the flag. Refer to the Calculate command for further information.

## Syntax Considerations

In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (**ESC**) is displayed as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of `$t` within a macro.

## Conditional Macro Components

A conditional macro may consist of the following components:

1. Initial section consisting of the macro initiator, macro name, preemptive status, and macro text:

```
mZ=IA11 employees/^m
```

2. Conditional section consisting of the Test/Set/Clear Flag command, conditional text, and the Terminate True Clause command:

```
mZ=IA11 employees/^m$t; over 40/^m$T
```

3. Final section consisting of text:

```
mZ=IA11 employees/^m$t; over 40/^m$T; must respond./^m
```

If you were to execute the macro example shown above, HP EDIT would either:

- Insert the text *All employees over 40 must respond* into your file if the flag is set (true),

*or*

- Insert the text *All employees must respond* into your file if the flag is cleared (false).

## Test/Set/Clear Flag

Note that more than one conditional section can exist in a conditional macro.

### Procedures

#### To set the flag:

1. Type **1** **(ESC)** **t** at the keyboard . HP EDIT displays *Flag set* on the message line.

*or*

2. Insert **1\$t** in a macro where you want to set the flag.

#### To clear the flag:

1. Type **2** **(ESC)** **t** at the keyboard . HP EDIT displays *Flag cleared* on the message line.

*or*

2. Insert **2\$t** in a macro where you want to set the flag.

#### To complement the flag:

1. Type **3** or any count greater than 2, then type **(ESC)** **t** from the keyboard. HP EDIT displays *Flag set* or *Flag cleared* on the message line, depending on the new value of the flag.

*or*

2. Insert **3\$t** in a macro where you want to switch the flag value.

#### To test the flag:

1. Construct a macro containing a conditional section initiated with **\$t** and terminated with **\$T**.
2. Execute the macro using either the Execute Macro (m) command or the Go To Macro (M) command. HP EDIT executes the entire macro if the value of the flag is true, and executes the macro without the conditional section if the flag is false.

### Examples

#### To construct, define, and execute a conditional macros:

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macro beginning at the start of the line:

```
mz=3+$t2D+$T5+
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Specify macroname

6. Press the z key. HP EDIT moves the cursor down three lines and tests the flag when it encounters the imbedded Test/Set/Clear Flag command. If the flag is true, HP EDIT:
  - Deletes two lines
  - Moves the cursor down another line
  - Ends the conditional clause because it encounters the Terminate True Clause command
  - Moves the cursor down five lines

If the flag is false, HP EDIT:

- Skips executing commands until encountering the Terminate True Clause command
- Moves the cursor down five lines

**To construct and execute a macro that shows whether the flag is set using the complement feature:**

1. Insert a new line in text by executing the Insert Line (I) command.
2. Type the following macro beginning at the start of the line:

```
mf=IFlag is /~m3$t$tanot /~m$Taset/~m3$t+
```

3. Press / and **Return** to exit Text Entry mode and enter Command mode.
4. Execute the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and stores it for subsequent execution.
5. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the following prompt on the message line:

Specify macroname

## Test/Set/Clear Flag

6. Press the **f** key. HP EDIT tests the flag and inserts the text *Flag is set* into your file. This indicates that the value of the flag is true. If you want to change the value to false (clear the flag), proceed to step 7.
7. Type the number 2 as the count and execute the Test/Set/Clear Flag command at the keyboard level by pressing **(ESC)** and the **t** keys. HP EDIT displays the message *Flag cleared* on the message line.
8. Issue the Execute Macro (m) command. HP EDIT displays the prompt *Specify macroname* on the message line.
9. Press the **f** key. HP EDIT tests the flag and inserts the text *Flag is not set* into your file. The false value remains until you specify another value at either the keyboard level or within the macro.

## Related Commands

Terminate True Clause  
Test And Execute Macro  
Test And Go To Macro

---

## Text File

**Purpose** Reads in a specified file.

**Default Syntax** t

**Description** This command reads in a specified existing file or enables you to edit a new file.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT responds appropriately depending on whether you saved all changes made to the current file. If you saved the current file, HP EDIT prompts you for a file name. If you did not save the current file, HP EDIT asks whether you want to discard your editing changes. This action prevents you from inadvertently concluding the session before you have saved text changes.

If you respond that you do not want to discard your editing changes, HP EDIT cancels the command and returns the cursor to its former position before the command was executed. If you indicate that you want to discard your editing changes, HP EDIT prompts you for a file name and does not save text changes made since the last time you executed the Keep Text command.

You can also text files into two windows on the same screen and edit them simultaneously. For more information, see Open Window command information.

**Procedure** **To read in an existing file:**

1. Execute the Keep Text (k) command, if necessary, to save the changes made in the current editing session.
2. Press the t key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Text File function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *File:* on the message line.
3. Type the desired file name and press **Return**. HP EDIT reads in the requested file name.

**To start editing a new file:**

1. Execute the Keep Text (k) command, if necessary, to save the changes made in the current editing session.
2. Press the t key, or press the File Commands function key, followed by the Text File function key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *File:* on the message line.
3. Type a currently non-existent file name and press **Return**. HP EDIT displays *Create new filename X (y/n)?* on the message line, where X represents the file name you specified.

## Text File

4. Reply yes (y) to the prompt or press **Return**. HP EDIT clears the text buffer, enabling you to begin editing in the new file. Note that the new file is not saved until you subsequently execute the Keep Text command.

**Example** To read in the file named **FILE2** from the current file named **FILE1**:

1. Press the **t** key. HP EDIT displays the prompt *File:* on the message line as shown:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
File: _
File : FILE1                            Record : 0 of 0

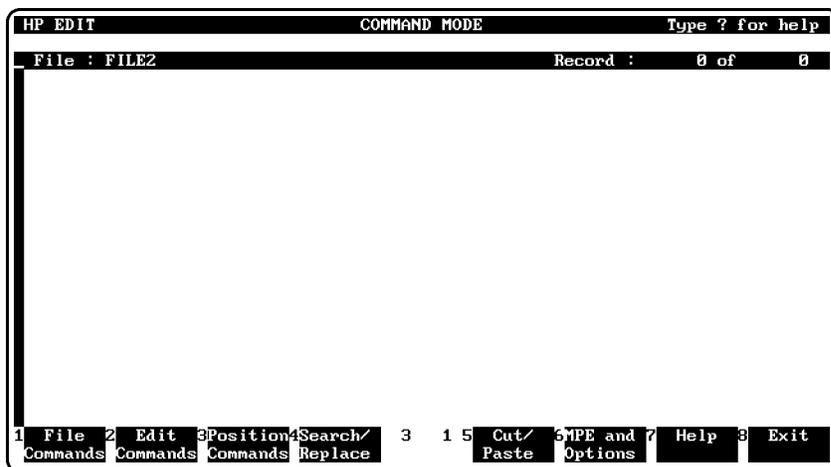
1 File 2 Edit 3 Position 4 Search/ 2 7 5 Cut/ 6 PE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options
```

2. Type the file named **file2** beginning at the cursor location as shown:

```
HP EDIT                                COMMAND MODE                                Type ? for help
File: file2_
File : FILE1                            Record : 0 of 0

1 File 2 Edit 3 Position 4 Search/ 2 12 5 Cut/ 6 PE and 7 Help 8 Exit
  Commands Commands Commands Replace Paste Options
```

3. Press **(Return)**. HP EDIT reads in the new file and changes the message line as shown:



**Related Commands**    Keep Text

---

## Top of File

**Purpose** Moves the cursor to the top of the file.

**Default Syntax** (

**Description** This command moves the cursor from its current position to the first column of the first line.

**Procedure** **To scroll to the top of the file, either:**

1. Press the ( key, or press the Position Commands function key, followed by the Top of File function key.

**Related Commands** Bottom of File

---

## Undo All

**Purpose** Cancels all text-altering commands.

**Default Syntax** `(ESC) U`

**Description** This command cancels all text-altering commands executed since the last Keep Text or Text File command was issued. When you execute the command, the file returns to its previous state before any of the text-altering commands were executed.

Since this command is also a text-altering command, you can execute Undo Last Command or the Undo Sequentially command to cancel the effect of this command. This feature is useful if you mistakenly cancelled the entire group of previously executed commands and want to restore the text changes.

**Procedures** **To undo all text-altering commands:**

1. Press `(ESC)` and the **U** key. HP EDIT cancels all text-altering commands executed since the last Keep Text command or Text File command was executed. HP EDIT also displays *No more changes since last keep* on the message line.

**To undo this command:**

1. Execute Undo Last Command (**u**). HP EDIT restores the text to its previous state before you executed the Undo All command. HP EDIT also displays *Text modified* on the message line.

**Related Commands** Undo Last Command  
Undo Sequentially

---

## Undo Last Command

**Purpose** Cancels the previous text-altering command.

**Default Syntax** u

**Description** This command cancels the most recently executed text-altering command and returns the file to its previous state.

Since this command is also a text-altering command, you can execute the command again to cancel the effect of this command or any other undo command. This feature is useful if you mistakenly cancelled the previous command and want to restore the text changes.

**Procedures** **To undo the previous command:**

1. Press the **u** key, or press the Edit Commands function key, followed by the Undo function key. HP EDIT restores the text as it was before you entered the previous command.

**To undo Undo Last Command:**

1. Press the **u** key again after you have pressed it once to undo this command. HP EDIT alters the text to appear as it was before you entered Undo Last Command.

**Related Commands** Undo All Commands  
Undo Sequentially

---

## Undo Sequentially

<b>Purpose</b>	Sequentially cancels previous text-altering commands.
<b>Default Syntax</b>	U
<b>Description</b>	<p>This command cancels a previously executed text-altering command, except for Undo Last Command. You can use the command to cancel any or all changes made to a file since the last Keep Text or Text File command was executed.</p> <p>If you are currently in Text Entry mode and want to cancel the most recent text entry command, you must first exit Text Entry mode before you can execute this command by pressing / and <b>Return</b>.</p>
<b>Command Process</b>	After you execute the command, HP EDIT searches through the record of text changes in reverse order and cancels previously executed commands. Each subsequent execution of the command cancels the next command in the sequence. When the first command in the sequence is cancelled since you last executed the Keep Text or Text file command, HP EDIT displays <i>No more changes since last keep</i> on the message line.
<b>Command Cancellation</b>	Since this command is also a text-altering command, you can execute Undo Last Command to cancel the effect of this command. This feature is useful if you mistakenly cancelled one of the commands in the command history sequence.
<b>Procedures</b>	<p><b>To undo previous commands:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Press the U key. HP EDIT cancels the previous text-altering command.</li><li>2. Press the key repeatedly, if necessary, until you have restored the file to the desired state.</li></ol> <p><b>To undo Undo Sequentially:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Execute Undo Last Command (u). HP EDIT alters the text to appear as it was before you entered the last Undo Sequentially command.</li></ol>
<b>Related Commands</b>	Undo All Commands Undo Last Command

---

## Upshift Character

**Purpose** Converts one or more alphabetic characters to uppercase.

**Default Syntax**  $[n]^{\wedge}$

where  $n$  represents the number of characters to convert to uppercase. The default value of  $n$  is 1.

**Description** This command converts one or more alphabetic characters on the cursor line from lowercase to uppercase by scanning the number of characters specified. HP EDIT does not convert non-uppercase characters, such as digits.

If you specify a greater number of characters for conversion than characters remaining on the cursor line, HP EDIT capitalizes the remaining lowercase characters on the line and moves the cursor to the last character on the line.

**Procedures** **To convert one lowercase character to uppercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the alphabetic character you want to convert.
2. Press the  $\wedge$  key. HP EDIT converts the character and moves the cursor one column to the right of the converted character.

**To convert more than one lowercase character to uppercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the group of alphabetic characters you want to convert.
2. Specify a count representing the number of characters to scan for conversion or select a block.
3. Press the  $\wedge$  key. HP EDIT scans the number of characters specified, converts all lowercase characters within the range, and moves the cursor one column to the right of the last scanned character.

**Example** **To convert the first ten characters of the following line:**

abc123DEFghi

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the line as shown.
2. Type the number 10 as the count.

3. Press the ^ key. HP EDIT converts the line as shown:

ABC123DEFghi

**Related Commands**

Upshift Word

Upshift Line

---

## Upshift Line

**Purpose** Converts one or more lines to uppercase.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **ESC** ^

where *n* represents the number of lines to convert to uppercase. The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command converts one or more lines from lowercase to uppercase, and moves the cursor to the first column of the first line following the capitalized lines. HP EDIT does not convert non-uppercase characters, such as digits.

If you specify a greater number of lines for conversion than lines remaining in the file, HP EDIT capitalizes the remaining lines in the file and moves the cursor to the last line in the file.

**Procedures** **To convert one lowercase line to uppercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character column of the line you want to convert.
2. Press **ESC** and the ^ key. HP EDIT converts the line and moves the cursor under the first character column of the next line.

**To convert more than one lowercase line to uppercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character column of the group of lines you want to convert.
2. Either specify a count or select a block. This value represents the number of lines you want to convert.
3. Press **ESC** and the ^ key. HP EDIT converts the number of lines specified and moves the cursor under the first character column of the following line.

**Example** **To convert the following line to uppercase:**

abc123DEFghi

1. Move the cursor anywhere on the line as shown.

2. Press **ESC** and the ^ key. HP EDIT converts the line as shown:

ABC123DEFGHI

**Related Commands**

Upshift Character

Upshift Word

---

## Upshift Word

**Purpose** Converts one or more words to uppercase.

**Default Syntax** [ *n* ] **CTRL** ^

where *n* represents the number of words to convert to uppercase.  
The default value of *n* is 1.

**Description** This command converts one or more words on the cursor line from lowercase to uppercase, and moves the cursor to the first character of the next word.

If the cursor is not positioned on the first character of a word, HP EDIT does not upshift characters to the left of the cursor.

If you specify a greater number of words for conversion than words remaining on the cursor line, HP EDIT capitalizes the remaining words on the line and moves the cursor to the last character on the line.

**Word Definition** HP EDIT enables you to specify the type of characters that constitute an HP EDIT word. There are four possible word definitions. You can specify a definition other than the default value by changing the value of the Word Category parameter from the Set Options screen. The following word definition options are available:

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_-'**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits, underscores, apostrophes, and hyphens. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore, apostrophe, or hyphen. This is the default definition.

[**a-zA-Z0-9\_**] Words consist of upper and lowercase letters, digits and underscores. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters besides the underscore.

[**a-zA-Z0-9**] Words consists of upper and lowercase letters as well as digits. Words are separated by spaces and any non-alphanumeric characters.

[**~**] Words consist of any non-space characters separated by spaces.

**Procedures**    **To convert one lowercase word to uppercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the word you want to convert.
2. Press **(CTRL)** and the ^ key. HP EDIT converts the word and moves the cursor under the first character of the next word.

**To convert more than one lowercase word to uppercase:**

1. Move the cursor to the first character of the group of words you want to convert.
2. Specify a count representing the number of words you want to convert.
3. Press **(CTRL)** and the ^ key. HP EDIT converts the number of words specified and moves the cursor under the first character of the next word.

**Example**    **To convert the following word to uppercase:**

This word will be uppercase.

1. Move the cursor to the position shown above.
2. Press **(CTRL)** and the ^ key. HP EDIT converts the word and moves the cursor to the next word as shown:

This WORD will be uppercase.

**Related Commands**    Upshift Character  
Upshift Line

---

## Use Current Key Assignment

**Purpose** Temporarily disables preemptive macros.

**Default Syntax** ”

**Description** This command interprets the next key pressed as a command, rather than a preemptive key assigned to a macro.

When you define a macro using the Define Macro command or Capture Macro command, you can specify that the assigned key preempt the same key assigned to an HP EDIT command. For instance, you may want to assign the s key to a preemptive macro so that every time you press the s key, HP EDIT executes the macro rather than the Scroll Forward command. However, you may also want to temporarily disable the preemptive macro so that the s key performs the command, rather than the macro to which the s key is assigned. Use Current Key Assignment performs this special function.

When you execute the command, HP EDIT informs you that the next key pressed will not execute a preemptive macro. After you subsequently press the key, all defined preemptive macros are enabled again.

**Procedure** To temporarily disable preemptive macros:

1. Press the ” key. HP EDIT displays *preemptive macros disabled for next keypress* on the message line.

**Related Commands**

- Begin Capture
- Capture Macro
- Define Macro
- Define Multiple Macros
- Delete All Macros
- Delete Macro
- Execute Macro
- Go To Macro
- Insert All Macros
- Insert Macro
- Quit Macro
- Show Macros

---

## Use X Register

**Purpose** Sets or retrieves the X register.

**Default Syntax** `[ n ]$x`

where *n* represents a count that, if specified, moves to the X register.

**Description** This command enables you to pass integers to and from macros and the HP EDIT calculator X register. The X register resides at the top of a four-register computational stack accessible through the Calculate command.

**Specifying A Count** If you specify a count before executing this command, the value is saved in the X register, replacing the previous value. If you do not specify a count, HP EDIT places the current value of the X register into the count for use by the next command.

Ordinarily, if you specify a count before executing a macro, the macro repeats the number of times specified. However, if the Use X Register command is the first command executed within the macro, the specified count is loaded into the X register and the macro executes only once. This process enables you to use the X register to pass a parameter (the count) to a macro.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (`ESC`) is displayed as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of `$x` within a macro.

**Procedure** **To place a value in the X register:**

1. Type a count representing the value desired.
2. Press `ESC` and the x key. HP EDIT stores the value in the X register.

## Use X Register

### To retrieve the X register value:

1. Press **ESC** and the **x** key. HP EDIT displays the value of the X register as a count on the message line.

## Examples

### To interactively delete the next n lines, where n represents the current X register value:

1. Press **ESC** and the **x** key. HP EDIT displays the value of the X register as the count on the message line.
2. Execute the Delete Line (D) command. HP EDIT deletes the number of lines displayed as the count.

### To define and execute a macro that shifts the current line the number of spaces specified in the count:

1. Execute the Insert Line (L) command to insert a new line and enter Text Entry mode.
2. Type the following macro, which saves the macro count in the X register, invokes the calculator, stores the count into the shift count, exits the calculator, and finally executes a shift to the right:

```
m>=$x$+s>^m>
```

3. Exit Text Entry mode by pressing / and **Return**.
4. Define the macro using the Define Macro (z) command. HP EDIT deletes the macro from the screen and displaying the following message:

```
1 macro defined
```

5. Type the number 5 as the count.
6. Execute the macro using the Execute Macro (m) command. When prompted for the command name, type >. HP EDIT shifts the current line 5 spaces to the right. Note that this shift count remains for subsequent shift commands until you change it or leave the session.

## Related Commands

Calculate  
Use Y Register

---

## Use Y Register

**Purpose** Sets or retrieves the Y register.

**Default Syntax** `[n]$y`

where *n* represents a count that, if specified, moves to the Y register.

**Description** This command enables you to pass integers to and from macros and the HP EDIT calculator Y register. The Y register resides directly below the X register on the four-register computational stack.

**Specifying A Count** If you specify a count before executing this command, the value is saved in the Y register, replacing the previous value. If you do not specify a count, HP EDIT places the current value of the Y register into the count for use by the next command.

Ordinarily, if you specify a count before executing a macro, the macro repeats the number of times specified. However, if the Use Y Register command is the first command executed within the macro, the specified count is loaded into the Y register and the macro executes only once. This process enables you to use the Y register to pass a parameter (the count) to a macro.

**Syntax Considerations** In order to use this command within a macro, you must properly construct the macro using correct syntax. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about required syntax.

Since the standard Meta key (`ESC`) is displayed as `^[` when inserted in a macro, HP EDIT provides the dollar sign (\$) as an alternate Meta key. Consequently, you should use the recommended syntax of `$y` within a macro.

**Procedure** **To place a value in the Y register:**

1. Type a count representing the value desired.
2. Press `ESC` and the `y` key. HP EDIT stores the value in the Y register.

## Use Y Register

### To retrieve the Y register value:

1. Press **ESC** and the **y** keys. HP EDIT displays the value of the Y register as a count on the message line.

## Examples

### To interactively delete the next *n* lines, where *n* represents the current Y register value:

1. Press **ESC** and the **y** key. HP EDIT displays the value of the Y register as the count on the message line.
2. Execute the Delete Line (D) command. HP EDIT deletes the number of lines displayed as the count.

### To interactively subtract the distance to mark 3 from the distance to mark 4:

1. Type the number 3 as a count.
2. Execute the Set Distance To Mark (#) command. HP EDIT displays the distance as the count on the message line.
3. Press **ESC** and the **x** key. HP EDIT stores the distance in the X register.
4. Type the number 4 as a count.
5. Execute the Set Distance To Mark (#) command. HP EDIT displays the distance as the count on the message line.
6. Press **ESC** and the **y** key. HP EDIT stores the distance in the Y register.
7. Press **ESC** and the **+** key. HP EDIT displays the following prompt:

Calculate:

8. Type **-** and press **Return**. The calculator subtracts the X register from the Y register and places the result in the X register. HP EDIT displays the following X and Y values:

$$X = n \quad Y = 0$$

where *n* represents the difference between the two distances.

## Related Commands

Calculate  
Use Y Register

## Error Messages

---

This appendix lists all HP EDIT error messages and explains the cause of each message. Some of the explanations also provide suggested corrective action. The letter combination of XXX represents a parameter, such as a number or command.

### 010 Line too long - not replacing

There was insufficient room on the line to replace the search pattern with the replace pattern. Consequently, HP EDIT did not replace the search pattern.

### 020 File not joined

You aborted a join file operation. HP EDIT responded by indicating that it did not join a file.

### 030 Unable to open the file to be joined

HP EDIT could not locate the file to be joined. You may have misspelled the file name.

### 040 Unable to access the file to be joined

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem when getting information about the file to be joined. Please report this HP EDIT error.

### 050 File to be joined is not a text file

HP EDIT cannot join the specified file because it is not an ASCII text file.

### 060 File to be joined is not a byte file

HP EDIT cannot join the specified file because it is not an ASCII byte file.

### 070 Can't read from cut/paste file (HPED 70, XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem while attempting to read from the cut/paste file (buffer). XXX represents the file system error number. Please report this HP

EDIT error.

080 The current line is blank

You attempted to upshift or downshift text on a blank line.

090 The cursor was above the first line

You attempted to issue a command while the cursor was above the first line of text on the screen.

100 The cursor was below the last line

You attempted to issue a command while the cursor was below the last line of text on the screen.

110 There is no next character to swap

An attempt was made to swap the last character on the line. As there is no next character on the line, the swap cannot take place.

120 There is no next word to swap

You attempted to swap the last word on the line. Since another word beyond the current word does not exist, HP EDIT cannot swap words.

130 There is no next line to swap

You attempted to swap the last line in the file. Since another line beyond the current line does not exist, HP EDIT cannot swap lines.

140 The character is not a valid delimiter

The cursor was positioned on a character that is not a valid delimiter. Valid delimiters are : ( ) [ ] { }

150 A matching delimiter was not found

HP EDIT could not locate a delimiter matching the character where the cursor is currently located.

160 The end of file was reached

You attempted to move the cursor beyond the end of the file.

170 The beginning of file was reached

You attempted to move the cursor above the beginning of the file.

180 There is no previous session

You attempted to activate a non-existent previous HP EDIT session. The current HP EDIT session is the first (top level) session.

190 There is no more text to delete on this line

You attempted to delete or replace text beyond the end of the line.

200 Could not get collating sequence table for this language

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to retrieve the collating table for the language of the text. The collating table contains the language-specific ordering of the characters. Please report this HP EDIT error.

210 Could not get collating sequence table length for this language

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to read the length of the collating table for the language of the text. The collating table contains the language-specific ordering of the characters. Please report this HP EDIT error.

220 Could not get attribute table for this language

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to retrieve the attribute table for the language of the text. The attribute table contains language-specific information about the characters. Please report this HP EDIT error.

230 There is not enough space for the NLS collating sequence table

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not find enough space in memory for the collating table. The collating table contains the language-specific ordering of the characters. Please report this HP EDIT error.

240 Could not compare strings using NLCOLLATE intrinsic

This is not a user error. A system routine that compares character strings failed to function properly. Please report this HP EDIT error.

250 Could not get the upshift table for this language

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to retrieve the upshift table for the language of the text. The upshift table contains language-specific capitalization information. Please report this HP EDIT error.

260 Could not get the downshift table for this language

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to retrieve the upshift table for the language of the text. The upshift table contains language-specific lowercase information. Please report this HP EDIT error.

**270 User lacks Process Handling (PH) capability**

MPE requires that a user have Process Handling (PH) capability in order to run programs from within HP EDIT.

280 Requested program does not exist

HP EDIT could not find the requested program. You may have misspelled the program name.

290 Invalid program name requested

MPE considers the requested program name invalid.

300 Received error #XXX attempting to create process

HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to run the requested program. XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT.

310 Unable to locate the command

You pressed a key that does not correspond to any currently defined HP EDIT command.

320 Command not listed in help catalog

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not find the description for the specified command in the help catalog. Please report this HP EDIT error.

330 Line too long to shift that far

The line is too long to be shifted right by the number of characters specified in the shift count.

340 Fill limited to XXX columns

The current line does not have sufficient room to accommodate the requested fill operation. Instead, the line was filled with XXX copies of the character.

350 Line XXX text won't fit in join length

The text on line XXX is too long to be centered between the left margin and the right margin defined by the join length.

360 Illegal pattern

The search pattern contains pattern-matching characters that HP EDIT cannot properly interpret.

370 Recovery file is empty

You attempted to recover a file using an empty recovery file.

380 Recovery file is incomplete

You attempted to recover a file using an incomplete recovery file.

390 Invalid recovery command: "XXX" in record XXX

This is not a user error. While attempting to recover a file, HP EDIT encountered an invalid command XXX in record XXX of the recovery file. Please report this HP EDIT error.

400 Cannot access input file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while getting information about the file being read in. Please report this HP EDIT error.

410 File is not a text file

The specified file is not an ASCII text file usable with HP EDIT.

420 Input file blocks are too large

The block size for the specified file is too large to be handled by HP EDIT.

430 File is not a byte file

The specified file is not a byte file usable with HP EDIT.

440 Input records are too large

The specified record size of the file is too large to be handled by HP EDIT.

450 File has more than XXX lines

The current editing session exceeded the current maximum number of lines (XXX) that HP EDIT can accommodate.

460 Cannot edit that many lines

The specified file contains more lines than HP EDIT can edit.

470 Could not read file name

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem while attempting to read the specified file name. Please report this HP EDIT error.

480 Received error XXX attempting to open recovery file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem while attempting to open the recovery file. XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

**490 Could not reopen recovery file**

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem while attempting to reopen the recovery file. Please report this HP EDIT error.

**500 Received error XXX attempting to create recovery file**

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem while attempting to create the recovery file. XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT.

**510 Too many recovery files already in this group**

HP EDIT could not create a new recovery file in the current group. Try using another home group or removing extraneous recovery files (files beginning with a K followed by the Julian date).

**520 Illegal delimiter in file name**

HP EDIT encountered an invalid delimiter character in the file name.

**530 First character of identifier not alphabetic**

One or more components of the requested file name begins with an invalid non-alphabetic character. You may have misspelled the file name.

**540 Unrecognized file name**

MPE rejected one or more components of the requested file name. You may have misspelled the file name.

**550 Identifier in file name is too long**

One or more components of the requested file name is longer than eight characters, which is the maximum MPE allows. You may have misspelled the file name.

**560 Not a legal file name (XXX)**

This is not a user error. MPE considers the file name invalid. XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

570 Received error XXX attempting to open file for recovery

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to open the recovery file. XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

580 Received error XXX while reading input file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to read from the input file. XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

590 Received error XXX attempting to reopen file for recovery

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to reopen the recovery file. XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

600 No cut/paste file available

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not find the file used for the cut/paste buffer. Please report this HP EDIT error.

610 No lines in cut/paste buffer

You attempted to paste text from an empty cut/paste buffer. Copy or cut text into the buffer first, then paste the text.

620 Can't write to cut/paste file (HPED 620,XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to write to the cut/paste file (buffer). XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

630 Can't open cut/paste file (HPED 630,XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to open the cut/paste file (buffer). XXX is the error number MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

640 Illegal column specified

You specified a count before executing the Paste Over command that was greater than the maximum line length. Consequently, HP EDIT pasted over the text at the current cursor location.

650 Bad macro definition

HP EDIT did not find the correct macro initiator. Refer to the Define Macro command for information about correct macro syntax.

**660 Received error codes XXX and XXX calling PROCINFO**

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem while attempting to activate a child editing session. XXX and XXX are the error numbers MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

670 Cannot read configuration file

HP EDIT could not read in the configuration file because you specified a non-existent file name.

680 Valid mark numbers are 1 - XXX

HP EDIT supports marks 1 - XXX. The current value of XXX is 11.

690 Cannot save configuration to file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to save the HP EDIT configuration file. Please report this HP EDIT error.

700 Text does not contain a valid file name

The current line does not contain a file name MPE considers valid.

710 Not yet implemented

This is not a user error. You attempted to execute an HP EDIT feature not yet implemented. Please report this HP EDIT error.

720 Unrecognized command: XXX

You attempted to execute an unknown HP EDIT command. XXX indicates the invalid key.

730 Unknown command. (CIERR XXX)

The MPE command interpreter does not recognize the specified command. XXX is the error number MPE returned.

740 Received CIERR XXX at parameter XXX

MPE returned the system error XXX for the parameter XXX. You may have misspelled the command.

750 No macros have been defined

You have not defined any macros in this editing session.

760 Mark #XXX has not been set

You have not set marker #XXX.

770 Meta-macro XXX does not exist

You have not defined the Meta-macro XXX. Possibly the configuration file containing the macro was not loaded into HP EDIT.

**780 Macro XXX does not exist**

You have not defined the macro XXX. Possibly the configuration file containing the macro was not loaded into HP EDIT.

**790 Not found**

HP EDIT did not find the character you were trying to locate.

**800 You have a next session active**

You attempted to exit the current session before terminating a child session. HP EDIT requires that you terminate all child sessions before exiting the current session.

**810 End of file on \$stdin**

You entered an :EOD sequence at the beginning of the line during text entry. HP EDIT interprets this sequence as a request to immediately exit HP EDIT.

**820 Can't activate TDP.PUB.SYS**

HP EDIT could not start the TDP.PUB.SYS program. Check whether TDP is installed on your system.

**830 Can't send TDP commands**

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not send TDP the necessary commands to invoke the formatter. Please report this HP EDIT error.

**840 Device type of keep file not supported**

You attempted to save the file to an unsupported device. Possibly the file name is file equated to a tape device.

**850 Received security violation error while attempting to save file**

You attempted to save the file to a group for which HP EDIT lacks write access. You may have inadvertently attempted to save text to another account.

**860 Invalid file reference specified**

MPE rejected one or more components of the requested file name.  
You may have misspelled the file name.

870 Received a file system error while attempting to save file  
(HPED 870,XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT received file system error XXX  
while attempting to save the file. Please report this HP EDIT  
error.

880 Could not open keepfile

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to open the file where the text is to be written. Please report this HP EDIT error.

890 Could not purge the old file. Kept to temporary file instead

The old file could not be purged. Instead, HP EDIT kept the text to a temporary file with the same name. Possibly the file was being accessed by another program at the same time.

900 Invalid exponent

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an invalid exponent. Please report this HP EDIT error.

910 Unable to write to the recovery file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to write to the recovery file. Please report this HP EDIT error.

920 OUT OF RECOVERY FILE SPACE! The last command will be ignored

HP EDIT has run out of recovery file space and will ignore the last command. You must save your text and exit the editing session.

930 The text on the line is too long to be justified

HP EDIT does not justify lines longer than the join length.

940 Autobump detection failed. Please report.

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered a problem while attempting to bump line numbers. Please report this HP EDIT error.

950 Leading blanks is a read-only variable

HP EDIT prohibits you from altering the *Leading Blanks* calculator variable.

960 Number of records is a read-only variable

HP EDIT prohibits you from altering the *Number of Records* calculator variable.

970 Trailing blanks is a read-only variable

HP EDIT prohibits you from altering the *Trailing Blanks* calculator variable.

980 Maximum line length is a read-only variable

HP EDIT prohibits you from altering the *Maximum Line Length* calculator variable.

990 Unknown calculator function: XXX

HP EDIT does not recognize XXX as a calculator function.

1000 Invalid variable or register name: XXX

HP EDIT does not recognize XXX as a calculator variable or register name.

1010 Cannot divide by zero

You cannot use the calculator to divide by zero.

1020 Integer overflow at input character XXX

The character at position XXX caused an integer overflow. Using a smaller number will eliminate this problem.

1030 Internal calculator error at input character XXX

This is not a user error. The character at position XXX caused an internal calculator error. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1040 Invalid line number entered

You entered an inappropriate line number for this file format. Check the line number format for this file before reentering a line number.

1050 Line number out of sequence

HP EDIT requires line numbers in numerical sequence. Check the line numbers preceding and following the entered line number to ensure that you enter a line number in numerical sequence.

1060 Line numbers must be displayed to be edited

You must display the line number to edit it. You can display line numbers by setting the *Display Line Number* parameter to yes from the Set Options screen.

1070 Value entered not in line number format

You entered an invalid line number. Check the line number format for this file.

1080 File is not numbered

HP EDIT does not allow you to edit a line number in an unnumbered file.

1090 File is empty

There is no text in the file to delete or replace.

1100 Internal error - illegal token type XXX

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an illegal character in the text you typed in. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1110 Cursor must be on the first character of a matching string

The cursor must be on the first character of a matching string for the Delete Pattern command to function properly.

1120 Search pattern is invalid

The Search pattern contains pattern-matching characters that HP EDIT cannot properly interpret.

1130 Invalid info string format entered (HPED 1130) press any key to continue

The line number argument in the info string is invalid. Check the syntax of the info string.

1150 The Clear Display key is not supported

HP EDIT does not support the Clear Display terminal key.

1160 Characters were lost in transmission

HP EDIT did not receive a portion of the current transmission. Possibly some of the text just typed in has not been inserted into the text.

1170 Unsupported escape sequence: ESC XXX

HP EDIT received the key sequence of ESC XXX, which is not supported.

1180 (XXX1) XXX2 invalid recovery command, record XXX3

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an invalid command in the recovery file. XXX1 and XXX2 are two representations of the invalid command. XXX3 is the record number where the command was found. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1190 Unable to renumber lines

Your response to one or more prompts was invalid. Check that your responses do not cause any of the new line numbers to be

longer than those that follow in the file.

1200 Text typed out of bounds ignored

HP EDIT ignored some of the text typed outside of the valid screen area.

1210 Macro does not exist

You attempted to execute an undefined macro.

1220 Macros nested too deep

The executing macro has exceeded the maximum nesting level allowable for macros. The maximum nesting level is 10.

1230 Macro too long, truncated to XXX characters

HP EDIT can insert only the first XXX characters of the macro and cannot display any characters beyond that point.

1240 Received error XXX attempting to open capture file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT failed to open the capture file. MPE returned the error code XXX. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1250 Capture already active

A capture is already in progress, and must be terminated before a new one can be initiated. You can terminate a capture using either the Capture Macro or Capture File commands.

1260 Error in macro definition

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not recognize the macro initiator. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1270 Key reserved for internal use

You typed in a key that HP EDIT reserves for internal use.

1280 Macro not defined. Captured keystrokes lost.

You assigned the macro to an invalid key five consecutive times. After five invalid responses, HP EDIT cancels the Capture Macro operation, and you must repeat the capture process.

1290 Capture not active

You must execute either the Capture Macro or Capture File command before executing the Begin Capture command.

1310 Can't read disc record XXX (line XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error occurred while attempting to read record XXX, which corresponds to line XXX. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1320 The file has more than XXX lines: overflow discarded

The file has more than XXX lines, which is the maximum HP EDIT can handle. HP EDIT discards the excess lines.

1330 Record XXX is beyond the end of the file

HP EDIT attempted to read a record beyond the end of the file. XXX is the invalid record number. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1340 Line XXX (record XXX) is not a text record

HP EDIT encountered line XXX that corresponds to record XXX, which is not a text record. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1350 Only two windows can be open at one time

HP EDIT supports a maximum of two screen windows.

1360 The upper window is too small

There must be at least one line of text above the cursor in order to open a new window.

1370 The lower window is too small

There must be at least one line of text below the cursor in order to open a new window.

1380 Invalid yes response from the message catalog

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not read the yes response from the message catalog. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1390 Couldn't get your answer - NO assumed

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to read the answer to a yes/no question. HP EDIT assumed the answer was no. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1400 Can't convert number: zero assumed

An error occurred while using the calculator to convert a number. HP EDIT assumed the value of the number to be zero.

1410 Trouble allocating extra data segment; maximum lines = XXX

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to allocate an extra data segment. The maximum number of lines that were allocated is XXX. Please report this HP

EDIT error.

1420 Reached maximum number of lines

The file has reached the maximum number of lines HP EDIT can handle. Additional lines cannot be added.

1430 Could not read the help catalog directory

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to read the help catalog directory. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1440 Could not get information about the help catalog

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to get information about the help catalog. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1450 No user labels in the help catalog

This is not a user error. The help catalog has an improper format. It is lacking user labels. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1460 Invalid keyword "XXX" found in the help catalog

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered the invalid keyword XXX in the help catalog. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1470 Read of help catalog failed on record XXX

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to read record XXX in the help catalog. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1480 Topic "XXX" is not in the help catalog

HP EDIT could not locate topic XXX in the help catalog.

1490 XXX is not a valid topic number

The topic numbered XXX does not exist. A list of valid topic numbers is available on the Topics screen.

1500 There is no next page

The last page of the current topic is being displayed. There is no next page to display.

1520 Unknown command "XXX"

XXX is an invalid command.

1530 Could not open help catalog : XXX

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not open the help catalog: XXX. The help system cannot be accessed without first opening the help catalog. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1540 Could not read the number of help topics

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to read the number of help topics from the help catalog. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1550 Received error XXX when attempting to open function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to open the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1560 Received error XXX writing to function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to write to the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1570 Received error XXX writing EOF to function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to write an End Of File character to the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1580 Received error XXX closing function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to close the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1590 Received error XXX opening function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to open the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1600 Received error XXX rewinding function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to rewind the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1610 Received error XXX reading from function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to read from the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1620 Received error XXX when attempting to reopen function key file

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to reopen the file where the function keys are preserved. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1630 Unable to read catalog message XXX1:XXX2 (HPED 1630, XXX3)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not locate a message in the message catalog. XXX1 is the set for the missing message. XXX2 is the number of the missing message. XXX3 is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1635 Unable to get the user interface language; default used (HPED 1635, XXX)

The user interface language you specified through the NLUSERLANG JCW is not recognized by the system. HP EDIT will use the system default language. This error could be due to the fact that you entered an invalid language number or that the language in question is not configured on your system. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT.

1640 Unable to get the default language; NATIVE-3000 used (HPED 1640, XXX)

HP EDIT could not get the system default language. Instead, it assumed that the language is NATIVE-3000. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT.

1650 Unable to construct the message catalog file name (HPED 1650, XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not construct the message catalog file name. Without the file name, HP EDIT cannot operate. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1660 Unable to open message catalog : XXX1 (HPED 1660, XXX2)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to open the XXX1 message catalog file. XXX2 is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this error.

1670 Unable to get the text language; using editor language (HPED 1670, XXX)

The text language you specified through the NLDATA LANG JCW is not recognized by the system. HP EDIT will default to the language being used for the user interface. This error could be due to the fact that you entered an invalid language number or that the language in question is not configured on your system. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT.

1680 Unable to get the decimal separator character''

This is not a user error. HP EDIT was unable to retrieve the decimal separator character for the user interface language. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1690 Unable to construct the help catalog filename (HPED  
1690, XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT could not construct the help catalog file name. Without the file name, the on-line help system is inaccessible. XXX is the error MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1700 No more room in recovery file to join in the file

There isn't enough room left in the HP EDIT recovery file to join in the file. It may be possible to achieve the desired result by saving the current file and reading it back into the editor.

1710 No more room in recovery file to paste in the lines

There isn't enough room left in the HP EDIT recovery file to paste the text from the cut/paste buffer. It may be possible to achieve the desired result by saving the current file and reading it back into the editor.

1720 No more room in Cut/Paste file to copy the lines

There isn't enough room left in the cut/paste file (buffer) to copy the specified block of text. Try cutting and pasting smaller blocks of text.

1730 Unable to open text message catalog : XXX

This is not a user error. HP EDIT encountered an error while attempting to open the text message catalog. XXX is the name of the catalog file. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1740 Insert would cause line number overflow. Press any key to  
continue

Inserting the text at the current location would cause a line number overflow. Instead, the text will be appended to the contents of the cut/paste buffer.

1750 Command is not programatically executable

The specified command may not be executed programatically. The HELLO command, for instance, may not be executed from within HP EDIT.

1760 The temporary file of this name cannot be purged

This is not a user error. HP EDIT was unable to purge a pre-existing temporary file with the same name as the current file. HP EDIT needs to create a temporary file with that name

in order to complete the keep operation. Please report this HP EDIT error.

**1770 Cannot open this file in the temporary domain**

This is not a user error. HP EDIT was unable to create a temporary with the same name as the current file. HP EDIT needs to create this file in order to complete the keep operation. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1780 Encountered invalid line number at record XXX

An invalid line number was encountered at record XXX while attempting to save an unnumbered file as numbered. The number may be invalid or it may be out of sequence.

1790 The line number entered was too large

You entered a line number which is beyond the range supported by HP EDIT. Try re-entering a smaller line number value.

1800 Key reserved for internal use

The key you specified is reserved for HP EDIT's internal use and may not be used in an assignment to a command.

1820 Warning: The message catalog does not match the program version

The message catalog is not compatible with this version of HP EDIT. It is strongly recommended that you do not continue to use the editor after having received this warning. This problem may be caused by a file equation such as "FILE EDCAT000.PUB.SYS=EDCAT000.OLD.VERSION".

1830 Null character encountered in record XXX. Encryption canceled

HP EDIT encountered a null character in the text at record XXX. Null characters can not be encrypted by HP EDIT.

1840 No occurrences found

The search pattern was not found in the text.

1850 Only one occurrence found

A single occurrence of the search pattern was found in the text.

1860 Only XXX occurrences found

HP EDIT only found XXX occurrences of the search pattern in the text.

1870 Unable to get the character size for the text language

This is not a user error. HP EDIT was unable to get the size (number of bytes) of characters in the text language. This information is necessary to edit Asian-language text. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1880 This does not appear to be a supported Asian terminal

The terminal you are using is not recognized as one which is supported for Asian-language editing. Although, you may continue editing Asian text with this terminal, there is a possibility that you will get unpredictable results.

1890 Unable to get the Asian character attributes (HPED 1890, XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT was unable to get the character attribute information needed for Asian-language editing. XXX is the error number that MPE returned to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1900 An illegal Asian character was found in the text

HP EDIT found an invalid Asian character in the text. This error could be the result of editing a file of a language different from that specified with the NLDATALANG JCW. For instance, this message is likely to show up if you edit a Japanese file when the NLDATALANG JCW is set to Korean. The message could also be an indication of a defect in the editor.

1910 The last character entered was lost

Since Asian characters are two bytes long, there is a possibility that the first half of an Asian character may be the last byte read into the Text Entry mode buffer. In that case, the last character will need to be re-entered.

1920 Unable to read the system typeahead flag (HPED 1920, XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT was unable to read the system typeahead flag on an MPE/XL system. XXX is the error number returned by MPE. Please report this HP EDIT error.

1930 There is insufficient room to construct the pattern

The search pattern would require more memory than is available. Try to simplify the pattern by limiting the number of wildcard characters used in the pattern.

2500 Invalid lockword specified

You entered an incorrect lockword for the file.

2510 Received security violation opening XXX

The file XXX could not be opened due to a security violation.

2520 Unable to open file XXX1 (HPED 2520,XXX2)

The file XXX1 could not be opened due to a file system error. The FOPEN intrinsic returned error XXX2 to HP EDIT.

2530 "XXX" is not allowable as a Text Entry exit key

The character “XXX” is reserved for HP EDIT’s internal use and is not valid as the Text Entry exit key.

2540 Text Entry exit key is limited to being one character

The Text Entry exit key must be a single character.

2550 File too large to copy to recovery file

The file exceeds the maximum size allowed by HP EDIT.

2560 Could not invoke spelling checker. HPSPELL must be installed

The HPSPELL product must be installed on your system in order to invoke the spelling checker.

2570 The other window has the same file name

You have attempted to rename the file in one window by giving it the same name as the file in the other window. Windows displaying different files must have different file names. In order to bring the same file into both windows, you must text-in the desired file in the window which you no longer need.

2590 Recovery file specified was not created by HP EDIT (HPED 2590)

The file specified is not an HP EDIT recovery file. It may have been created by another product such as EDIT/3000.

2600 An HP EDIT process is already running in this session. Please use the Activate Next Process command to edit multiple files.

HP EDIT is restricted to one invocation per session. To edit multiple files in a session, you may use the Activate Next Process command or you may open a second window on the current screen.

3000 Received an error reading from the terminal (HPED 3000, XXX)

This is not a user error. HP EDIT was unable to read the input from the terminal. XXX is the error number returned by MPE to HP EDIT. Please report this HP EDIT error.

9980 Internal error XXX. Please report.

This is not a user error. This is a general purpose internal error message used for safety purposes. XXX is the number of the internal message. Please report this HP EDIT error.



# B

## Alphabetical List of Commands

Command Name	Command Keys	Command Name	Command Keys
Activate Next Process	<b>CTRL</b> n	Cursor Line To Bottom	<b>ESC</b>
Activate Previous Process	<b>CTRL</b> P	Cursor Line To Center	<b>CTRL</b> b
Append Line	A	Cursor Line To Top	<b>ESC</b>
Append Line From Macro	\$A	Cursor To Bottom	<b>CTRL</b> c
Append To Character	a	Cursor To Center	<b>ESC</b>
Append To Character From Macro	\$a	Cursor To Top	<b>CTRL</b> t
Append To End Of Line	;	Cut And Append To Buffer	<b>CTRL</b> b
Append To End Of Line From Macro	;\$	Cut To Buffer	<b>CTRL</b> c
Append To Word	<b>CTRL</b> a	Decrypt	<b>CTRL</b> t
Append To Word From Macro	\$	Decrypt With Key	<b>ESC</b> C
Assign Key	<b>CTRL</b> a	Define Macro	C
Back Character	K	Define Multiple Macros	<b>ESC</b> z
Back Line	<b>BKSP</b>	Define Replace Pattern	=
Back Word	<b>CTRL</b> H	Define Replace Pattern From Macro	<b>ESC</b> =
Begin Capture	-	Define Replace Pattern From Text	
Beginning Of Line	b	Define Search Pattern	f
Bottom Of File	<b>ESC</b> (	Define Search Pattern From Macro	<b>ESC</b> f
Break To MPE	[	Define Search Pattern From Text	
Calculate	)	Define Sort Key Columns	<b>ESC</b> k
Cancel Block	!	Delay	
Capture File	<b>ESC</b> +	Delete All Macros	<b>ESC</b>
Capture Macro	<b>CTRL</b> X	Delete Character	<b>CTRL</b> d
Center Text	<b>ESC</b> )	Delete Line	d
Change Filename		Delete Macro	<b>ESC</b> D
Change Filename From Text	T	Delete Next Character	<b>ESC</b> B-1
Check Spelling	<b>ESC</b> S	Delete Word	<b>ESC</b> D
Clear To Beginning Of Line	L		
Clear To End Of Line	l		
Close Window	<b>ESC</b>		

Command Name	Command Keys	Command Name	Command Keys
Downshift Character	v	Insert Replace Pattern	
Downshift Line	V	Insert Search Pattern	
Downshift Word	(CTRL) v	Join File	J
Edit Line Number	(CTRL) e	Join Lines	j
Encrypt		Join Lines and Justify	(ESC) j
Encrypt With Key		Keep Text	k
End of Line	]	Load Config File	(ESC) l
Execute Editor Command	E	Mark Character Block Start	x
Execute Macro	m	Mark Line Block Start	X
Execute MPE Command	:	Meta	(ESC)
Exit	e	Open Window	W
Fill Character	(ESC) ' ,	Overwrite	o
Find .	.	Overwrite From Macro	\$o
Find All Occurrences	G	Paste After	P
Find Blank Space	-	Paste Before	P
Find Character	F	Paste Over	(ESC) P
Find Matching Delimiter	,	Print Text	(ESC) P
Find Previous .	(ESC) .	Quit Macro	Q
Find Previous Blank Space	(ESC) -	Refresh Line	(ESC) *
Find Previous Character	(ESC) F	Refresh Screen	*
Forward Character	<space>	Renumber Lines	(ESC) r
Forward Line	+	Replace Character	r
Forward Word	w	Replace Character From Macro	
Global Search And Replace Backward	(ESC) {	Replace Line	R
Global Search And Replace Forward	(ESC) }	Replace Line From Macro	
Go To Line/Mark	g	Replace Word	(CTRL) r
Go To Macro	M	Replace Word From Macro	
Go To Column/Mark	(ESC) g	Reset All Key Assignments	
Help	?	Reset Key Assignment	
Insert All Key Assignments		Right Justify Line	(ESC) J
Insert All Macros	(ESC) Z	Run Program	&
Insert Character	i	Run TDP Formatter	(ESC) &
Insert Character From Macro	\$i	Save Config File	(ESC) s
Insert Date		Scroll Backward	S
Insert Filename		Scroll Forward	s
Insert Line	I	Scroll Left	L
Insert Line From Macro	\$I	Scroll Right	R
Insert Macro	Z		

Command Name	Command Keys	Command Name	Command Keys
Search And Replace Backward	{	Swap Characters	~
Search And Replace Forward	}	Swap Cursor With Mark	@
Search Backward	\	Swap Lines	(ESC) ~
Search Forward	/	Swap With Previous Location	(ESC) @
Select Block	B	Swap Words	%
Set Distance To Mark	#	Tab	(TAB)
Set Distance To Previous Location	(ESC) #	Terminate True Clause	(ESC) T
Set Encryption Key	'	Test And Execute Macro	(ESC) m
Set Mark	O	Test And Go To Macro	(ESC) M
Set Options	(ESC) O	Test/Set/Clear Flag	(ESC) t
Shift End of Line Left	<	Text File	t
Shift End of Line Right	(ESC) <	Top Of File	(
Shift Line Left	<	Undo All	(ESC) U
Shift Line Right	>	Undo Last Command	u
Show All Key Assignments	(ESC) ?	Undo Sequentially	U
Show Editor Statistics	(ESC) ?	Upshift Character	^
Show Key Assignment		Upshift Line	(ESC) ^
Show Macros		Upshift Word	(CTRL) ^
Show Reassigned Keys	(ESC) K	Use Current Key Assignment	"
Size Window	(ESC) w	Use X Register	(ESC) x
Sort Ascending		Use Y Register	(ESC) y
Sort Descending			
Start/Stop Timers			

**Note**



Commands listed on this table that do not have a command key assignment must be executed by using the Execute Editor command key, **E**.



## Command Reference Tables

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The tables in this appendix list all commands according to function and provide the default key assignment, a brief definition, and the page number where you can obtain reference information for a particular command.

The tables are very useful during an editing session when you want to perform a certain function but are uncertain about which HP EDIT commands you can use to perform the function. You can find the commands used to perform a particular function by looking at the appropriate function table and noting the commands that perform the desired function. You can then obtain detailed information about the commands by referring to the corresponding page numbers located in chapter 4.

## Cursor And Window Commands

### Moving The Cursor Within The Current Window

Key	Command	Definition
<b>[SPACE]</b>	Forward Character	Moves cursor forward [count] characters
<b>w</b>	Forward Word	Moves cursor forward [count] words
<b>+</b>	Forward Line	Moves cursor forward [count] lines
<b>[BKSP]</b>	Back Character	Moves cursor to the left [count] characters
<b>b</b>	Back Word	Moves cursor to the left [count] words
<b>-</b>	Back Line	Moves cursor backwards [count] lines
<b>[CTRL] t</b>	Cursor To Top	Moves cursor to top line of display
<b>[CTRL] c</b>	Cursor To Center	Moves cursor to center line of display
<b>[CTRL] b</b>	Cursor To Bottom	Moves cursor to bottom line of display

### Moving To A Specific Location

Key	Command	Definition
<b>[</b>	Beginning Of Line	Moves cursor to first character of the line
<b>]</b>	End Of Line	Moves cursor to last character of the line
<b>(</b>	Top Of File	Moves cursor to top line of text
<b>)</b>	Bottom Of File	Moves cursor to last line of text
<b>[ESC] g</b>	Go To Column/Mark	Moves cursor to [count] marker or prompted column number
<b>g</b>	Go To Line/Mark	Moves cursor to [count] marker or prompted line number
<b>[Tab]</b>	Tab	Advances cursor to next tab stop

### Scrolling And Positioning Text

Key	Command	Definition
s	Scroll Forward	Scrolls screen (or [count] lines) forward
S	Scroll Backward	Scrolls screen (or [count] lines) backward
<b>(ESC) L</b>	Scroll Left	Scrolls screen (or [count] columns)
<b>(ESC) R</b>	Scroll Right	Scrolls screen (or [count] columns)
<b>(ESC) (CTRL) t</b>	Cursor Line To Top	Moves current line to top of display window
<b>(ESC) (CTRL) c</b>	Cursor Line To Center	Moves current line to center of display window
<b>(ESC) (CTRL) b</b>	Cursor Line To Bottom	Moves current line to bottom of display window

### Using Multiple Windows

Key	Command	Definition
W	Open Window	Divides screen into two independent viewing areas
<b>(ESC) w</b>	Size Window	Adjusts window size to [count] lines
<b>(ESC) W</b>	Close Window	Closes the current window

---

## Text Entry Commands

### Appending Text

Key	Command	Definition
a	Append To Character	Switches to Text Entry mode and appends text after the current character
<b>CTRL</b> <b>ESC</b> a	Append To Word	Switches to Text Entry mode and appends text to end of current word
;	Append To End Of Line	Switches to Text Entry mode and appends text to end of current line
A	Append Line	Switches to Text Entry mode and appends text on a new line below the current line

### Inserting Text

Key	Command	Definition
i	Insert Character	Switches to Text Entry mode and inserts text beginning at the cursor position
I	Insert Line	Creates a new line above the current line where text can be inserted

### Replacing Text

Key	Command	Definition
r	Replace Character	Deletes [count] characters and switches to Text Entry mode
<b>CTRL</b> r	Replace Word	Deletes [count] words and switches to Text Entry mode
R	Replace Line	Deletes [count] lines and switches to Text Entry mode

### Overwriting Text

Key	Command	Definition
o	Overwrite	Switches to Text Entry mode and overwrites text beginning at cursor

## Text Alteration Commands

### Deleting Text

Key	Command	Definition
<b>d</b>	Delete Character	Deletes [count] characters
<b>(CTRL) d</b>	Delete Word	Deletes [count] words
<b>D</b>	Delete Line	Deletes [count] lines
<b>L</b>	Clear To Beginning Of Line	Deletes from cursor to start of line except for the current character
<b>I</b>	Clear To End Of Line	Deletes from cursor to end of line including the current character
<b>(ESC) -</b>	Delete Leading Blanks	Deletes leading blanks, if any
<b>(ESC) d</b>	Delete Pattern	Deletes the current string of text if it matches the currently defined search pattern

### Cutting And Pasting

Key	Command	Definition
<b>c</b>	Copy To Buffer	Copies [count] lines to Cut/Paste buffer
<b>(ESC) c</b>	Copy And Append To Buffer	Copies [count] lines and appends to Cut/Paste buffer
<b>C</b>	Cut To Buffer	Removes [count] lines and puts text in Cut/Paste buffer
<b>(ESC) C</b>	Cut And Append To Buffer	Removes [count] lines and appends to Cut/Paste buffer
<b>P</b>	Paste Before	Inserts contents of Cut/Paste buffer before the current line
<b>p</b>	Paste After	Inserts contents of Cut/Paste buffer after the current line
<b>(ESC) p</b>	Paste Over	Overwrites text, beginning at the current cursor position, with the contents of Cut/Paste buffer

### Sorting Text

Key	Command	Definition
<b>ESC</b> k	Define Sort Key Columns	Prompts for range of columns to be compared during the sort
	Sort Ascending	Sorts [count] lines of text in ascending order
	Sort Descending	Sorts [count] lines of text in descending order

### Encrypting Text

Key	Command	Definition
	Set Encryption Key	Defines password key used to encrypt and decrypt text
	Encrypt	Encrypts [count] lines of text
	Encrypt With Key	Encrypts [count] lines with specified encryption key
	Decrypt	Decrypts [count] lines of text
	Decrypt With Key	Decrypts [count] lines with specified encryption key

### Spell Checking

Key	Command	Definition
<b>ESC</b> S	Check Spelling	Checks the spelling of a line, block, or an entire file

## Formatting Text

### Joining And Justifying

Key	Command	Definition
<b>j</b>	Join Lines	Joins next [count] lines with current line
<b>(ESC) j</b>	Join Lines And Justify	Joins next [count] lines with current line and right justifies
<b>(ESC) J</b>	Right Justify Line	Right Justifies [count] lines according to join length margin variable

### Shifting Text

Key	Command	Definition
<b>&lt;</b>	Shift Line Left	Shifts [count] lines to the left
<b>&gt;</b>	Shift Line Right	Shifts [count] lines to the right
<b>(ESC) &lt;</b>	Shift End Of Line Left	Shifts text from cursor to end of line left
<b>(ESC) &gt;</b>	Shift End Of Line Right	Shifts text from cursor to end of line right
<b> </b>	Center Text	Centers [count] lines of text

### Changing Text Case

Key	Command	Definition
<b>^</b>	Upshift Character	Converts [count] characters to uppercase
<b>(CTRL) ^</b>	Upshift Word	Converts [count] words to uppercase
<b>(ESC) ^</b>	Upshift Line	Converts [count] lines to uppercase
<b>v</b>	Downshift Character	Converts [count] characters to lowercase
<b>(CTRL) v</b>	Downshift Word	Converts [count] words to lowercase
<b>V</b>	Downshift Line	Converts [count] lines to lowercase

### Swapping Text

Key	Command	Definition
~	Swap Characters	Swaps current character with next character on line
%	Swap Words	Swaps current word with next word on line
<b>(ESC)</b> ~	Swap Lines	Swaps current line with following line

### Compressing Blanks

Key	Command	Definition
	Compress Blank Space	Compresses multiple blank spaces into single blanks
	Compress Blank Lines	Compresses multiple blank lines into single blank lines

### Filling A Line

Key	Command	Definition
<b>(ESC)</b> '	Fill Character	Replicates current character [count] times

### Numbering Lines

Key	Command	Definition
<b>(CTRL)</b> e	Edit Line Number	Prompts for new line number to assign the current line
<b>(ESC)</b> R	Renumber Lines	Renumbers specified lines

### Time Stamping Text

Key	Command	Definition
	Insert Date	Inserts current date and time in text

## Text Location Commands

### Finding Characters

Key	Command	Definition
<b>G</b>	Find All Occurrences	Locates all occurrences of a given character
<b>F</b>	Find Character	Locates next occurrence of a given character
<b>(ESC) F</b>	Find Previous Character	Locates previous occurrence of a given character
<b>_</b>	Find Blank Space	Locates next [count] occurrence of a blank space
<b>(ESC) _</b>	Find Previous Blank Space	Locates previous [count] occurrence of a blank space
<b>.</b>	Find .	Locates next [count] occurrence of a period
<b>(ESC) .</b>	Find Previous .	Locates previous [count] occurrence of a period
<b>,</b>	Find Matching Delimiter	Locates next delimiter which matches the current delimiter

### Defining Search And Replace Patterns

Key	Command	Definition
<b>f</b>	Define Search Pattern	Prompts for search pattern
	Insert Search Pattern	Inserts search pattern in text
	Define Search Pattern From Text	Uses text on current line to define search pattern
<b>=</b>	Define Replace Pattern	Prompts for replace pattern definition
	Insert Replace Pattern	Inserts currently defined replace pattern in text
	Define Replace Pattern From Text	Uses text on current line for replace pattern definition

### Searching For And Replacing Text

Key	Command	Definition
/	Search Forward	Searches forward for defined search pattern
\	Search Backward	Searches backward for defined search pattern
}	Search And Replace Forward	Searches forward for search pattern, then prompts for replacement action
{	Search And Replace Backward	Searches backward for search pattern, then prompts for replacement action
<b>[ESC]</b> }	Global Search And Replace Forward	Searches forward for search pattern and replaces all occurrences without prompting
<b>[ESC]</b> {	Global Search And Replace Backward	Searches backward for search pattern and replaces all occurrences without prompting

### Setting And Accessing Place Markers

Key	Command	Definition
`	Set Mark	Sets place marker <count 1-11>
#	Set Distance To Mark	Calculates distance to [count] marker and uses this as the count
<b>[ESC]</b> #	Set Distance To Previous Location	Calculates distance to previous marker position and uses this for the count
<b>[ESC]</b> g	Go To Column/Mark	Moves cursor to [count] marker or prompts for column number
g	Go To Line/Mark	Moves cursor to [count] marker or prompts for line number
@	Swap Cursor With Mark	Exchanges cursor with [count] marker
<b>[ESC]</b> @	Swap With Previous Location	Exchanges cursor with previous location marker 11

---

## Block Selection Commands

### Block Selection Commands

Key	Command	Definition
<b>CTRL X</b>	Cancel Block	Cancels a block selection.
<b>x</b>	Mark Character Block Start	Marks the beginning or end of a character block.
<b>X</b>	Mark Line Block Start	Marks the beginning or end of a line block.
<b>B</b>	Select Block	Selects or reselects a character or line block.

---

## File And Session Management Commands

### Manipulating Files

Key	Command	Definition
<b>t</b>	Text File	Reads in contents of named file
<b>J</b>	Join File	Inserts contents of named file before the current line of text
<b>k</b>	Keep Text	Saves editing session to named file
	Change Filename	Assigns new filename to current editing session
	Insert Filename	Inserts current filename in text
	Change Filename From Text	Assigns text on line as new filename

### Accessing Processes And Programs

Key	Command	Definition
<b>CTRL</b> n	Activate Next Process	Activates child editing session
<b>CTRL</b> p	Activate Previous Process	Activates parent editing session
!	Break To MPE	Accesses MPE command interpreter
:	Execute MPE Command	Prompts for and programmatically executes specified MPE commands
<b>ESC</b> &	Run TDP Formatter	Accesses TDP text formatter and executes TDP "FINAL" command on contents of editing session
&	Run Program	Executes specified MPE programs
	Start/Stop Timers	Enables CPU and wall clock timers, then displays elapsed time

### Issuing Commands

Key	Command	Definition
<b>E</b>	Execute Editor Command	Executes named editor command
<b>ESC</b>	Meta	Accesses prefixed commands

### Undoing Changes

Key	Command	Definition
<b>u</b>	Undo Last Command	Undoes effects of previous command
<b>U</b>	Undo Sequentially	Undoes commands in sequential order
<b>ESC</b> <b>U</b>	Undo All	Undoes all commands since start of session

### Getting Help

Key	Command	Definition
?	Help	Accesses Help system
	Describe	Describes specified commands

### Refreshing The Screen

Key	Command	Definition
<b>ESC</b> *	Refresh Line	Rewrites current line of display
*	Refresh Screen	Rewrites entire display

### Printing Text

Key	Command	Definition
<b>ESC</b> P	Print Text	Prints a line, block, or file of text on a printer.

### Exiting HP EDIT

Key	Command	Definition
e	Exit	Exits HP EDIT

## Configuration Commands

### Customizing And Configuring The Editing Environment

Key	Command	Definition
<b>O</b>	Set Options	Accesses screen of user configurable editor options
<b>(ESC) s</b>	Save Config File	Saves editing environment to default or named configuration file
<b>(ESC) l</b>	Load Config File	Loads specified configuration file
<b>(ESC) ?</b>	Show Editor Statistics	Displays statistics on editing session

### Controlling Key Assignments

Key	Command	Definition
<b>K</b>	Assign Key	Assigns key sequence to named command
	Reset Key Assignment	Reassigns specified key to its default command value
	Reset All Key Assignments	Clears all user-defined key assignments
	Show Key Assignment	Shows command assigned to specified key sequence
	Show All Key Assignments	Shows all currently defined key assignments
<b>(ESC) K</b>	Show Reassigned Keys	Shows all user-defined key assignments
	Insert All Key Assignments	Inserts all key assignments in text

## Macro Commands

Key	Command	Definition
<b>(ESC) (</b>	Begin Capture	Begins capturing keyboard input
<b>(ESC) )</b>	Capture Macro	Uses captured input for macro definition
	Capture File	Saves captured input to named file
<b>z</b>	Define Macro	Uses text on current line for macro definition
<b>(ESC) z</b>	Define Multiple Macros	Uses text on each successive line as a separate macro definition
<b>m</b>	Execute Macro	Executes named macro
<b>M</b>	Go To Macro	Branches to and executes named macro
	Show Macros	Displays all defined macros
<b>(ESC) ”</b>	Display Message	Prompts for text to display on message line
	Delay	Suspends macro execution for [count] seconds
<b>Z</b>	Insert Macro	Inserts definition of named macro in text
<b>(ESC) Z</b>	Insert All Macros	Inserts all macro definitions in text
<b>(ESC) D</b>	Delete Macro	Deletes a specified macro
<b>(ESC) (CTRL) d</b>	Delete All Macros	Removes all macro definitions
<b>Q</b>	Quit Macro	Terminates macro execution
<b>”</b>	Use Current Key Assignment	Interprets following keystroke as editor command instead of macro name

## Commands Used Within Macros

### Pausing Macro For Input

Key	Command	Definition
<b>Ⓢ a</b>	Append To Character From Macro	Pauses macro execution and prompts for text to append after the current character
<b>Ⓢ CTRL a</b>	Append To Word From Macro	Pauses macro execution and prompts for text to append after the current word
<b>Ⓢ A</b>	Append Line From Macro	Pauses macro execution and prompts for text to append after the current line
<b>Ⓢ ;</b>	Append To End Of Line From Macro	Pauses macro execution and prompts for text to append at the end of the current line
<b>Ⓢ i</b>	Insert Character From Macro	Pauses macro execution and allows insertion of text from the keyboard
<b>Ⓢ I</b>	Insert Line From Macro	Pauses macro execution, creates a new line, then prompts for text to be inserted
	Replace Character From Macro	Pauses macro execution, deletes [count] characters and prompts for text to be inserted
	Replace Word From Macro	Pauses macro execution, deletes [count] words, and prompts for text to be inserted
	Replace Line From Macro	Pauses macro execution, deletes [count] lines, and prompts for text to be inserted
<b>Ⓢ o</b>	Overwrite From Macro	Pauses macro execution, and prompts for overstrike text
<b>Ⓢ f</b>	Define Search Pattern From Macro	Pauses macro execution, and prompts for search pattern definition
<b>Ⓢ =</b>	Define Replace Pattern From Macro	Pauses macro execution, and prompts for replace pattern definition

### Using Conditional Expressions

Key	Command	Definition
<b>(ESC) t</b>	Test/Set/Clear Flag	Sets or clears conditional flag or begins a “true clause” in a macro
<b>(ESC) T</b>	Terminate True Clause	Terminates true clause established with Test/Set/Clear and resumes unconditional macro execution
<b>(ESC) m</b>	Test And Execute Macro	Tests flag and executes named macro if flag is set to true
<b>(ESC) M</b>	Test And Go To Macro	Tests flag and branches to named macro if flag is true

### Performing Calculations

Key	Command	Definition
<b>(ESC) +</b>	Calculate	Prompts for and performs calculator functions
<b>(ESC) x</b>	Use X Register	Sets or retrieves value in X register
<b>(ESC) y</b>	Use Y Register	Sets or retrieves value in Y register

## Using HP EDIT with 16-bit Characters

---

### Purpose

This appendix describes the differences between editing ASCII (8-bit) characters and editing Asian (16-bit) using HP EDIT.

Except as noted in this appendix, all features of HP EDIT are as described in the *HP EDIT Reference Manual*.

---

### Hardware

#### Requirements

HP EDIT processes 16-bit characters on MPE/XL systems and operates in Native Mode.

HP EDIT can process Asian characters on the following terminals:

- HP 700/92A Terminal
  - HP part number C1010-TKC for use in Korea, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China.
  - HP part number C1010-TKJ for use in Japan.
- Asian HP Vectra
  - For use in Korea, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China.
  - The Asian HP Vectra requires Advancelink B.
- HP Vectra/AX
  - HP part number 45970C-AX for use in Japan.
  - The HP Vectra/AX requires Advancelink/AX.

#### Restrictions

Hewlett-Packard does not recommend using HP EDIT in network environments that do not support a highly interactive dialog between the user and the host machine. This precludes networks, such as X.25, which have a large amount of lag time (greater than one-half second) and which use separate transmissions for prompting and reading responses. Hewlett-Packard also recommends that you do not use HP EDIT on heavily loaded systems or those burdened with a large number of terminals.

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## Software

### Requirements

HP EDIT requires either the availability of the Native Language Input/Output (NL I/O) subsystem when used in HP 16 mode or a terminal that can be configured to operate in HP 15 mode.

In order to run HP EDIT, the program file must reside in a user group that has Process Handling (PH), and Data Segment (DS) capabilities. This requirement will be met if you place HP EDIT in the PUB.SYS group as recommended.

The user must have Save File (SF) capability.

---

### Running HP EDIT with Asian Text

To edit 16-bit text, you must specify the Asian language using the NLDATALANG JCW.

HP EDIT supports four Asian languages. They are:

- Simplified Chinese (Chinese-S, language number 201)
- Traditional Chinese (Chinese-T, language number 211)
- Japanese (language number 221)
- Korean (language number 231)

To run HP EDIT from MPE using Asian text, type:

```
:SETJCW NLDATALANG language number  
:RUN HPEDIT.PUB.SYS [;INFO=filename]
```

---

### The HP EDIT Screen

On an Asian terminal the HP EDIT screen displays 21 lines of text. HP EDIT supports a maximum of 40 16-bit characters on each line (each 16-bit character occupies two columns).

---

## Definition of a Word

HP EDIT has two definitions for a word.

- A series of 8-bit characters.  
(As defined by the word category on the Options Page.)

**or**

- A single 16-bit character.

HP EDIT uses these definitions when performing the following commands:

- Append to Word
- Back Word
- Delete Word
- Forward Word
- Replace Word
- Swap Words

---

## Command Mode

### Key Assignments

You cannot assign 16-bit Asian characters to a command key. However, Japanese users can assign Katakana characters to a command key.

### Cursor Movement

The cursor occupies the full width of a character, whether the character is 8-bits or 16-bits. In other words, when the cursor is under an 8-bit character, it occupies only one column. When you move the cursor to a 16-bit character, the cursor expands to occupy two columns.

### Using the TAB Key

While in Command Mode the forward **▶ TAB** key always places the cursor on a full 16-bit character. However, the back **◀ TAB** key can tab to the second half of a 16-bit character.

For example, if you back tab to the Asian character “[ ]” and the tab is set in the second column that the character occupies (“]”), the cursor occupies only the second column of the character. When you issue a command the cursor expands to occupy both columns of the 16-bit character. If you execute the Delete Character command and the cursor is under the second half of the Asian character, HP EDIT deletes the entire character.

---

## **Text Entry Mode**

A 16-bit character will not fit in the 80th column on the screen since each Asian character takes up two columns. If you try to insert a 16-bit character in the 80th column, the character will automatically move to the next line.

### **Inserting Text**

While in text entry mode, you can enter 8-bit and 16-bit text in any sequence. Inserting 16-bit characters will make the end of the line move two columns (the width of a 16-bit character) to the right for each character inserted.

### **Overwriting Text**

A 16-bit character overwrites a 16-bit character; an 8-bit character overwrites an 8-bit character.

When an 8-bit character overwrites a 16-bit character, the second half of the 16-bit character is changed to a USASCII blank.

When a 16-bit character overwrites 8-bit text, two 8-bit characters are overwritten.

When you overwrite an 8-bit character in the 80th column with a 16-bit character, HP EDIT blanks out the 80th column, moves the cursor to the next line, and inserts the 16-bit character over the text in the first two columns.

For example, given the following two lines on the screen:

```
Start of line.... End of lineoff the screen
```

```
Next line.... off the screen
```

When you enter the 16-bit character “`␣`”, the screen changes to look like the following example.

```
Start of line.... End of lin off the screen
```

```
␣xt line.... off the screen
```

## Using Terminal Keys

The cursor keys act the same in Text Entry Mode and in Command Mode.

While inserting text, the `Backspace` key HP EDIT deletes one character to the left, whether it is an 8-bit character or a 16-bit character.

Similarly, each time you press the `Del Char` key HP EDIT deletes the character under the cursor, whether it is an 8-bit character or a 16-bit character.

## Using the TAB Key

The `TAB` key is column oriented in Text Entry Mode; the cursor tabs to a column, not a character.

If the cursor lands in the first column of a 16-bit character, it occupies both columns of the character.

If the cursor lands in the second column of a 16-bit character, it occupies only the second column of the character. If you try to delete the character in this instance, only the second half of the character will be deleted; the first half of the character be changed to a USASCII blank.

---

## Creating Macros

Macros cannot be assigned to 16-bit characters. Macro definitions, however, can contain 16-bit characters within strings.

---

## Command Descriptions

Most HP EDIT commands process both 16-bit text and 8-bit text as described in the *HP EDIT Reference Manual* (HP part number 30316-90001). This section describes the commands that operate differently.

### Assign Key

This command works only with 8-bit characters, including Japanese Katakana characters.

### Calculate

The following table shows how the R, @, ;, and : calculator variables are different when editing 16-bit text.

R	Join Length (Recall/Store Access)	The length is expressed in columns, not characters.
@	Current Character (Recall/Store Access)	The @ operator works only with 8-bit characters.
;	Current Line Length (Recall Only Access)	The length is expressed in columns, not characters.
:	Max Line Length (Recall Only Access)	The length is expressed in columns, not characters.

### Change Filename From Text

Change Filename From Text does not process 16-bit characters.

### Compress Blank Space

Compress Blank Space does not compress 16-bit blank characters; it compresses USASCII blanks.

### Decrypt Commands

The two Decrypt commands are:

- Decrypt
- Decrypt With Key

The Decrypt commands process only 8-bit characters.

### Define Search Commands

The three Define Search commands are:

- Define Search Pattern
- Define Search Pattern From Macro
- Define Search Pattern From Text

Define Search commands accept 8-bit and 16-bit characters in search patterns. But you cannot specify a negated range in a search pattern that includes 16-bit characters.

## **Delete Leading Blanks**

Delete Leading Blanks does not delete 16-bit blank characters; it deletes USASCII blanks.

## **Display Message**

When you edit a file with Asian text, the Display Message Command displays a prompt for a few seconds, then blanks out the message line to allow you to enter a string.

## **Encrypt Commands**

The three Encrypt commands are:

- Encrypt
- Encrypt With Key
- Set Encryption Key

The Encrypt and Encrypt With Key commands do not encrypt 16-bit characters or 8-bit Katakana characters.

However, you can use 16-bit characters or 8-bit Katakana characters in the encryption key.

## **Execute MPE Command**

MPE does not support 16-bit characters.

## **Find Commands**

The two Find commands are:

- Find Character
- Find Previous Character

When you are editing 16-bit text, the Find commands prompt you for two bytes instead of one.

When searching for an 8-bit character, you must press the **RETURN** key after typing the character to begin the search.

When you are searching for a 16-bit character, the Find begins when you enter the character; you don't need to press the **RETURN** key.

## **Go To Column/Mark**

The Go To Column/Mark command always positions the cursor at the beginning of a 16-bit character, even if you specified a column position occupied by the second half of an Asian character.

## **Join Commands**

The two Join commands are:

- Join Lines
- Join Lines And Justify

A blank will be inserted if you use a Join command when an 8-bit character is on a join boundary (the last character of the first line being joined, or the first character of the second line being joined). A blank will not be inserted if Asian characters are on both sides of a join boundary.

## **Paste Commands**

The three Paste commands are:

- Paste After
- Paste Before
- Paste Over

Paste After and Paste Before commands process 8-bit and 16-bit characters. When you use the Paste Over command and a 16-bit character straddles a column where text is to be pasted over, the portion of the character to the left of the column will be changed to a USASCII blank.

## **Run TDP Formatter**

The TDP Formatter does not support 16-bit text.

## **Search And Replace Commands**

The two Search And Replace commands are:

- Search And Replace Backward
- Search And Replace Forward

Search And Replace commands accept 8-bit and 16-bit characters in search patterns. But you cannot specify a negated range in a search pattern that includes 16-bit characters.

## **Shift Commands**

The four Shift commands are:

- Shift End Of Line Left
- Shift End Of Line Right
- Shift Line Left
- Shift Line Right

The Shift commands work with 8-bit and 16-bit text. However, when you are using the Shift End of Line Right command and you specify a column which contains the second half of a 16-bit character, the entire character will be shifted.

For example, if you specify lines of text to be shifted starting in column 15, then any Asian characters that start in column 14 will be shifted as well.

## **Sort Commands**

There are three Sort commands. They are:

- Sort Ascending
- Sort Descending
- Define Sort Key Columns

Sort commands process 8-bit and 16-bit characters. When you are sorting 16-bit text, however, characters must not straddle Sort column boundaries; otherwise the Sort function will not execute properly.

Before executing a Sort command make sure 16-bit characters are aligned, or specify Sort column boundaries that are outside of the text to be sorted.

## **Upshift/Downshift Commands**

The six Upshift/Downshift commands are:

- Upshift Character
- Upshift Line
- Upshift Word
- Downshift Character
- Downshift Line
- Downshift Word

Upshift and Downshift commands have no effect on Asian characters.

