

SUMEX-AIM

TV-EDIT

REFERENCE CARD

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TV-Edit was developed at the Institute for Mathematical Studies in the Social Sciences, Stanford University, by Brian Tolliver, John Prebus, and Pentti Kanerva.

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Storing Copies of Words and Lines:

\$(-)n .D DEL Store copies of next (previous) n words
\$\$(-) .D DEL Store copies of words to end (beginning) of line

\$(-)n .D CR Store copies of next (previous) n lines
\$\$(-) .D CR Store copies of lines to the bottom (top) of window or to page mark

\$\$.R DEL Release contents of the stored/deleted word buffer
\$\$.R CR Release contents of the stored/deleted line buffer

Recovering Words and Lines:

Note: The recovery commands (both \$ and \$\$) have three options. The unsigned commands (as shown) will recover the words or lines in the order in which they were deleted. The plus (+) commands recover from oldest deleted to newest deleted, and the negative (-) commands recover from the newest deleted to the oldest deleted.

\$ n R DEL Recover last n deleted or stored words
\$\$ R DEL Recover the remaining words that were last deleted or stored

\$ n R CR Recover last n deleted or stored lines
\$\$ R CR Recover the remaining lines that were last deleted or stored

\$ O OOPS-- Undo last command if it was a delete (OOPS will also undo itself.)

Moving Text:

\$(-)n M DEL Move word right (left) n words
\$\$(-) M DEL Move word to end (beginning) of line
\$(-)n M CR Move line down (up) n lines
\$\$(-) M CR Move line to bottom (top) of window or to page mark

Note: Text can also be moved by first deleting text and then restoring it in the desired place, or by defining a section of text as a string (\$ " c) and then retrieving it (\$ R c).

This reference card is designed to help find a particular TV-EDIT command. For a more complete introduction to TV-EDIT, a manual entitled TEC/DATAMEDIA TV-EDIT is available on-line at SUMEX (the file <DOC>TV.MANUAL). Hard copies are available at the SUMEX office.

TV-EDIT Command Conventions

TYPING OF COMMANDS AND THE EDIT KEY There are two ways to begin a TV-EDIT command, 1) by typing ESC (\$) and then the command, and 2) by typing the command while holding down the EDIT key. In commands where two ESCAPES (\$\$) are typed (see below), typing the EDIT key twice will not give the desired results. Instead, one ESCAPE can be typed while holding down the EDIT key.

CHARACTERS, WORDS, AND LINES Quite often, the way a TV-EDIT command ends gives a clue as to what action it performs. Commands that end with SP (space) are character oriented, commands that end with DEL (delete) are word oriented, and commands that end with CR (carriage return) are line oriented. For example:

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$5 D SP - will delete 5 characters
$5 D DEL - will delete 5 words
$5 D CR - will delete 5 lines
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"MINUS" COMMANDS Many TV-EDIT commands have negative counterparts which act in the opposite direction of the unsigned command. For example, \$5 D SP deletes five characters to the right of the cursor (including the cursor character), whereas \$-5 D SP deletes five characters to the left of the cursor. This convention also holds for the commands that end with DEL and CR. The unsigned commands always progress toward the end of the file and include the line, word, or character pointed to by the cursor. The "minus" commands work toward the beginning of the file and only involve the text that precedes the cursor. Commands that follow this convention are marked with (-). (i.e. \$(-) n D SP)

TWO ESCAPES Two ESCAPES (\$\$) in front of a command mean either 1) a very large count is to be used, or 2) a different function is to be performed. In the first case the command is usually bound by specific delimiters. As a general rule, commands that end with SP and DEL are bound by the rightmost and leftmost characters on a line, while commands that end with CR are limited by the top and bottom of the window and by page marks. If a count is given with two ESCAPES, it is used for that command and also by the Again command that might follow (two ESCAPES make the count "sticky"). In the =, F, H, N, X, and Y commands, the \$\$-forms have an entirely different function than the \$-forms.

Notations and Definitions:

\$ ESCAPE or ALTMODE key
 ↑ Control character indicator
 CR Carriage Return
 DEL Delete Key
 LF Line feed
 SP Space
 n An integer count (optional) used before a command
 c The command requires a target character
 s The command requires a target string

Control Character Commands:

↑A Repeat last command
 ↑L Leap, to abort the command
 ↑O Suppress output

Other Predefined Control Characters:

↑C To stop the program and return to the EXEC (this procedure is not recommended for exiting TV-edit, refer to the section on Saving and Finishing.)
 ↑I Tab
 ↑J Linefeed
 ↑M Carriage return
 ↑T Used by Tenex to give System load information
 ↑[Escape

Control characters corresponding to the remaining letters and to \,], ↑, and ← are available for defining TV strings.

Moving the Cursor:

\$ n LF Move cursor down n lines
 \$ n \ Same as above
 \$ n CR Move cursor down n lines, and to left margin
 \$\$ LF Move cursor to bottom of window
 \$\$ \ Same as above
 \$\$ CR Move cursor to next page mark
 \$ n ↑ Move cursor up n lines
 \$\$ ↑ Move cursor to top of window
 \$ n > Move cursor right n columns
 \$ n SP Move cursor right n characters
 \$ n < Move cursor left n columns
 \$ n DEL Move cursor left n characters (or up n lines if already at the left margin)
 \$ n (Move cursor left n words
 \$ n) Move cursor right n words

\$\$ (Move cursor to beginning of line
 \$\$ DEL Same as above (if not already at left margin)
 \$\$ < Move cursor to left margin
 \$\$ SP Move cursor to end of line
 \$\$) Same as above
 \$\$ > Move cursor to right margin
 \$ n .) Move cursor right to nth blank field
 \$ n .(Move cursor left to nth blank field
 \$ n X Move cursor to column n of window
 \$+n X Move cursor to window width + n
 \$-n X Move cursor to window width - n
 \$ n Y Move cursor to nth line of window
 \$+ Y Move cursor to bottom line, left margin
 \$-n Y Move cursor to nth line from bottom of window
 \$ G Go to top of next page
 \$- G Go to top of previous page
 \$ p.l G Go to page p, line l
 \$(-) @ Move to the next (last) fixed place
 \$\$(-) @ Fix place and move to next (last) fixed place
 \$.e Fix current place for future reference

Note: Two ESCAPEs (\$\$) with any G command cause the current place to become the last fixed place.

Scrolling:

\$(-)n W Scroll up (down) n lines
 \$(-) W Scroll to next (previous) window
 \$(-)n .W Scroll so that current line is line n from top (bottom) of window
 \$\$(-) .W Scroll so that current line is at bottom (top) of window

Changing Window Size:

\$\$ n X Set window width to n columns
 \$\$ n Y Set window length to n lines

Searching:

\$(-)n S c Search right (left) on current line for nth occurrence of character c
 \$(-)n S DEL c Search right (left) on current line for nth word beginning with character c
 \$(-)n S CR c Search below (above) current line for nth line beginning with character c
 \$(-)n S CR CR Search below (above) current line for nth blank line

\$(-)n T s CR Scan forward (backward) n lines for the first occurrence of string s (1 line is the default)

\$\$(-) T s CR Scan forward (backward) through rest of file for first occurrence of string s

Inserting:

\$ I Enter Insert mode
 \$(-)n I CR Insert n blank lines above current line
 \$\$(-) I CR Insert blank lines to the end of the window
 \$(-)n I DEL Insert n blank spaces in front of current word
 \$\$ I DEL Insert 70 blank spaces in front of current word; Cursor moves to first blank space
 \$(-) P Insert page mark above current line

Entering Control Characters:

\$ ' a CR Enter the character with ASCII value octal a (the way to enter control characters)

Deleting:

\$(-)n D DEL Delete n words to right (left) of cursor
 \$\$(-) D DEL Delete words to end (beginning) of line
 \$ 0 D DEL Delete spaces from cursor to next word
 \$(-)n D CR Delete n lines
 \$\$(-) D CR Delete lines to bottom (top) of window or to page mark
 \$(-)n K Delete n characters
 \$\$(-) K Delete characters to end (beginning) of current line
 \$(-)n Z c Delete characters from cursor toward right to nth occurrence of target character c
 \$(-)n Z DEL c Delete words toward right (left) to nth word beginning with character c
 \$(-)n Z CR c Delete lines on the page or window to nth line beginning with character c
 \$(-)n Z CR CR Delete lines down (up) to nth blank line

Breaking and Joining Lines:

\$ n B Break line and indent by n spaces
\$\$ B Break line leaving spaces as they are
\$-n B Break, indent by n spaces, and leave cursor
at original position
\$\$- B Break line and leave cursor at original
position

\$ n J Join next line to end of current line,
separate with n blank spaces
\$\$ J Join next line to end of current line without
adding spaces
\$-n J Join current line to end of preceding line,
separate with n blank spaces
\$\$- J Join current line to end of preceding line,
without adding spaces

Saving and Finishing:

\$ F Save current state of file as current version
and continue
\$ 2 F Save current state of file as a new version
and continue
\$\$ F Finish
\$\$2 F Finish and restore old version

TV Strings:

\$ / Begin/end string definition from keyboard,
warn if string identifier is already
defined --refer to Control character
section for available characters

\$\$ / Same as above, but no warning is given

\$ " Define a string to be the text on rest of
window or page, or up to "\$/", where \$ is
entered as octal 33 ('\$33 CR) -- Warn if
already defined

\$\$ " Same as above, but no warning is given

\$ R c Insert TV string defined as character c
(c must be a control character)

\$\$.R 0 Release (undefine) all currently defined
strings

\$\$.D c Dump current strings onto page c of
TV-STRINGS.PMAP on login directory

\$\$.D. Dump current strings onto last accessed
page of TV-STRINGS.PMAP

\$\$.R c Read strings from page c of TV-STRINGS.PMAP
file of login directory into currently
assigned set. Redefine any currently
defined strings on page c

\$\$.R. Read the strings from last accessed page
of TV-STRING.PMAP

Do It Again:

Note: The again commands can be modified with + or -.
If the command is unsigned, the previous command will be
duplicated in the original direction. If the command is
modified with plus (+), the command will be executed to-
ward the end of the file. If modified with minus (-),
the command will be executed toward the beginning of the
file.

\$ A Do last edit command again -- count = 1,
original direction
\$ n A Do again -- count = n, original direction
\$\$ A Do again -- original count and direction

Changing to Lowercase or Uppercase:

\$ n H Shift (from uppercase to lowercase or vice
versa) for next n input characters
\$\$ H Shift lock

\$ n L Enter next n input characters in lowercase
\$\$ L Lock into lowercase

\$n .L SP Convert n characters to lowercase
\$\$.L SP Convert rest of line to lowercase

\$n .L DEL Convert n words to lowercase
\$\$.L DEL Convert rest of the line to lowercase

\$n .L CR Convert the current line and next n-1 lines
to lowercase
\$\$.L CR Convert rest of window or page to
lowercase

Note: For conversion from lowercase to uppercase, type
U in place of the L. For example, \$3 .U DEL converts the
next three words to uppercase.

Showing and Refreshing:

\$ = Show file name and current position
information
\$\$(-) = Show composition of current line on the line
above (below)

\$ 0 N Refresh message line
\$\$(-)n N Refresh n lines below (above)
\$\$ N Refresh the whole screen