

516-54  
HL  
11/16/71

### Context Editing

Some context editing features have been added to the system TEXT editor (see document #516-30) in the form of one command with four optional arguments. The form of the command is as follows:

$S_{n_1, n_2}/ABC/XYZ/$

where

$n_1$  is the starting line number

$n_2$  is the last line number

ABC is the string of characters being scanned for, and

XYZ is the string of characters to be substituted for each occurrence of the scan string in the lines of text from  $n_1$  to  $n_2$  inclusive.

Examples of the possible forms of the command follow:

- $S1,999/ABC/$  - scan the complete file for all occurrences of the string of characters ABC, printing out the line numbers and line contents in which the string is found.
- $S,50$  - scan file from current line number position to line number 50 for all occurrences of string of characters specified by previous scan string.
- $S30,$  - scan starting at line number 30 until first occurrence of scan string.
- $S$  ) - scan for the next occurrence of the scan  
S//) string, starting at the current line number.
- $S35/ABC/XYZ/$  - replace the string ABC by the string XYZ on line number 35.
- $S1,999//XYZ/$  - replace all occurrences of the scan string specified previously by the substitution string, XYZ.

- S,30/// - replace occurrences of scan string specified previously by a null string from the current line number position to line number 30.
- S20,///XYZ/- replace the first occurrence of the previously specified scan string by the substitution string XYZ, starting at line number 20.
- S/// - replace next occurrence of previously specified scan string by a null string, starting at the current line number.

Note: (1) Once a scan or substitution command has positioned the file pointer to the end of the file, the next time either one of these commands is invoked, the scan of the file by means of S or S//XYZ/ will automatically begin at line number 1 of the file.

(2) The invoking of a substitution command will result in the print-out of the number of substitutions made.

(3) The forward slash character, /, used to delineate the scan and substitution strings can itself be scanned for or put in a substitution string by preceding it by a backward slash, \.

e.g., S25/A \ /B/A\*C/  
replaces A/B by A\*C.

S25/AB/ \\ABC/  
replaces AB by \ABC.

(4) The context editing commands are completely compatible with the line editing commands (see document #516-30).

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### USE OF SPECIAL CHARACTERS IN CONTEXT EDITING

The scan and substitution commands in the text editor have been enhanced by allowing the use of special characters for various functions in much the same manner as used in the QED text editor. The special characters and their meanings are as follows:

↑ beginning of line

\$ end of line

. any character

These characters themselves may be scanned for by preceding them by a backslash \ character in the scan string. The special characters are not interpreted as such in the substitution string.

Examples of the possible uses of the characters follow:

S1,30/↑A/BCD/ - replace all occurrences of the letter A at beginning of line by the string BCD from lines 1 to 30 inclusive.

S1,/ABC\$/ - scan for the first occurrence of the line ending in string ABC.

S1,5/↑..ABC// - replace all occurrences of any two characters followed by ABC at the beginning of a line by a null string from lines 1 to 5 inclusive.

S1,999/↑\$/ - scan for all empty lines.

Note: Use the substitution commands very carefully!  
Beware of the command S1,999/.///.

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### SINK COMMAND IN EDITOR

Another command has been added to the editor to enable a user to direct his output to various files as well as to his terminal. The specified file need not be created beforehand. If it already exists, output will be added to the end of the file. Output may be directed to the file by means of the PRINT command or SCAN command,

```
e.g.   =EFILE
        >ØFILE
        P1,20
        S1,999/↑ABC/
        >
```

The above sequence of commands will attach the file EFILE, sink output into ØFILE, copy the first twenty lines of EFILE into ØFILE, copy all lines in EFILE beginning with the string ABC into ØFILE and then return output to the user's terminal. Line numbers will be included in ØFILE; however, these may be inhibited by invoking the NO command.