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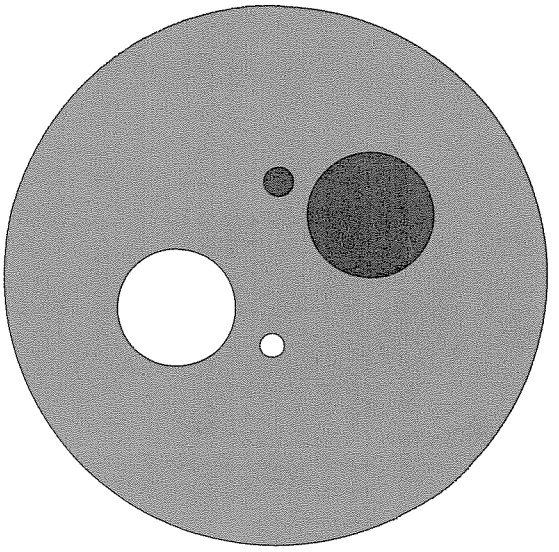

LEXICO Guide No. 5

EDITING

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1. General Description

1.1 Introduction

An EDIT block is used to edit a text that has already been entered into a collection. This block is designed for use from a remote terminal in an interactive mode. Facilities are provided for

(1) displaying the current contents of a text ;

(2) inserting and deleting citations ;

(3) combining or splitting citations; and

(4) altering portions of citations and their IDs.

1.2 The EDIT Block

Editing is performed by the following block:

```
EDIT text ;
  command 1 ;
  command 2 ;
      :
      :
END ;
```

where text is the name or code of a text (in the current collection) which is to be edited. An alternate block header is

```
EDIT ;
```

If this shorter form is used, LEXICO asks WHICH TEXT? Either the text name or the text code may be given in response.

In some blocks it is possible to enter the command IGNORE and thereby nullify any changes made in the block. This is not possible in an EDIT block.

1.3 Sequence Numbers

In an EDIT block, citations are referenced by sequence numbers. These are included in the listing of a text produced when it is added to a collection or when it is listed by the LIST TEXTS command (see Guide 3, Section 4.3). At the end of each EDIT block in which citations have been inserted or deleted, new sequence numbers are assigned. Thus, whenever an EDIT block is entered, the first citation has sequence number 1, the second is number 2, and so on. Renumbering may also occur during editing if a very large number of citations are added.

1.4 The Current Citation

During editing, a pointer indicates the current citation. Changes are made by first moving this pointer to a particular citation and then requesting that a change be made. In addition to the edit commands for modifying the text itself, several edit commands are used to move the pointer from one citation to another. When the block is entered, the pointer is positioned at the first citation.

1.5 Interaction in an EDIT block

Most EDIT commands consist of a reserved word (which may be abbreviated) perhaps followed by some required information. All user-entered commands must be terminated by a semicolon. However, user responses to system prompts (questions, etc.) should not be followed by semicolons.

The next section lists the commands allowed in an EDIT block. Each command is shown with any abbreviations it has. Material in square brackets is optional.

2. EDIT Commands

2.1 Moving the Pointer

TOP ;
T ;
: Move the pointer to the beginning of the text--before the first citation. This allows insertions to be made before the first citation.

BOTTOM ;
B ;
: Move the pointer to the last citation of the text.

GOTO n ;
G n ;
n ;
: Move the pointer to citation number n. n may be relative to an offset (see below). This command cannot be used to move the pointer to a citation inserted in this block.

NEXT [n] ;
N [n] ;
: Move the pointer forward (down) n citations. If n is omitted, 1 is assumed.

UP [n] ;
U [n] ;
: Move the pointer backward (up) n citations. If n is omitted, 1 is assumed.

Note that the NEXT and UP commands are the only way to reach a citation that has been inserted during the current editing session.

OFFSET n ;
: Add n (which may be negative) to any sequence number given in an editing command. This aids the user who does not complete the editing of a text in one EDIT block. If he adds or deletes citations in the first part of a text, ends the block, and later enters a new EDIT block, the sequence numbers will not be the same as those on the text listing. With this command, the second part of the text may be edited using the sequence numbers which appear on the listing. The pointer is not affected by this command.

2.2 Displaying Text

SN ;
: Display the sequence number of the current citation. (This command may be entered if the user loses track of his place). Sequence numbers refer to the text before it was edited, although they may be relative to an offset, as described in the preceding section. If the pointer is positioned at an inserted citation, the SN command displays AT n + i where n is the number of the last original citation and i is the number of citations following it up to and including the current one. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

ID [n] ; — Display the IDs of n citations, starting with the current one. If n is omitted, 1 is assumed. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

SHOW [n] ;
SH [n] ;
S [n] ; — Display n citations and their IDs, starting with the current one. If n is omitted, 1 is assumed. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

BRIEF ;
BR ; — Turn off all echo displays done after finding or changing a citation. Normally, when a pointer-moving command is entered, or when a citation is changed, the new citation is displayed. This command suppresses such displays. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

VERIFY ;
V ; — Turn echo displays back on. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

2.3 Inserting and Deleting Citations

DELETE [n] ;
D [n] ; — Delete n citations, starting with the current one. If n is omitted, 1 is assumed; After the citations have been deleted, the pointer is at the citation following the last one deleted. (If the last citation of the text is deleted by this command, the pointer returns to the top of the text).

DTHRU n ;
DT n ; — Delete all citations from the current one through sequence number n . n must be larger than the sequence number of the current citation. It may be relative to an offset (see Section 2.1), but must be positive. After deleting the citations, the pointer is at the citation following the last one deleted (at the top of the text if the last citation is deleted).

Following a DELETE or DTHRU command, LEXICO displays the first and last citations to be deleted with the message DELETE? The user must enter y (for 'yes') for the deletion to take place. If the response is n (for 'no'), no deletion is made and the pointer is unaffected.

INSERT ;
I ; — Insert citations (with their IDs) after the current citation. LEXICO solicits the ID for each new citation with the message ENTER ID:. The user responds with the ID, using ID-level delimiters but no surrounding ID delimiters. The system then solicits the citation with the message ENTER CITATION:. The user enters the new citation (maximum allowable length is 1530 characters), terminated

with a citation delimiter. If more than one line is used to enter the citation, care must be taken to ensure the separation of words. This is done by beginning new lines with a blank. After the insertion, the pointer is at the new citation and a new ID is solicited for the next citation to be inserted. To terminate insertions, enter NOMORE (or NM) in response to ENTER ID:. For the use of delimiters in an EDIT block, see Section 2.7.

COPY n ; Insert a copy of citation n of the text after the current citation. n may be relative to an offset (see Section 2.1), but must be positive. The ID of the new citation is the same as that of the copied one. The citation is not deleted from its original position. The pointer is unaffected by this command, but must not point to n.

COPY m - n ; Insert a copy of citations m through n of the text after the current citation. The following rules apply to this command:

(1) m and n may be relative to an offset (see Section 2.1) but must be positive;
(2) the pointer must be before m or after n ;
(3) the IDs of the new citations are the same as those of the copied ones;
(4) citations m - n are not deleted from their original position in the text; and
(5) the pointer is unaffected by this command.

2.4 Combining and Splitting Citations

COMBINE [n] ;
CO [n] ; Combine n citations into one, starting with the current one. The ID of the resulting citation is that of the first of those combined. If n is omitted, 2 is assumed; that is, the current citation is combined with the next one. The pointer is positioned at the combined citation when the COMBINE is completed.

SPLIT 'st' ; Split the current citation into two citations, beginning at the character after the first occurrence of the string st. The first citation will end with st; the second will begin immediately thereafter. Both citations will have the same ID as the original citation. After splitting, the pointer will be at the first of the split citations. If st does not contain reserved characters and is not a reserved word or a number, it need not be enclosed in quotes .

2.5 Changing Parts of Citations and IDs

CHANGE 'st1' TO 'st2' ;
C 'st ' TO 'st2' ;

Change the first occurrence of st1 in the current citation to st2. Neither st1 nor st2 may be more than 72 characters. If either string does not contain reserved characters and is not a reserved word or a number, it need not be enclosed in quotes. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

CHANGALL 'st1' TO 'st2' ;
CA 'st1' TO 'st2' ;

Change all occurrences of st1 in the current citation to st2. Neither st1 nor st2 may be more than 72 characters long. If either string does not contain reserved characters and is not a reserved word or a number, it need not be enclosed in quotes. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

Warning: a missing quote mark or a single one included accidentally can lead to strange and uninterpretable error diagnostics; check carefully for proper use of quote marks.

CHANGEID 'newid' ;
CI 'newid' ;

Change the ID of the current citation to newid. If newid is multi-level, an ID-level delimiter must be used. However, newid should not be enclosed in ID delimiters. (See Section 2.7 on the use of delimiters in an EDIT block). If newid does not contain reserved characters and is not a reserved word or a number, it need not be enclosed in quotes. (This is unlikely to be the case except for one-level alphabetic IDs). The pointer is unaffected by this command.

Cm 'st' ; Change the mth level in the ID of the current citation to st. m may be 1, 2, or 3, but may not exceed the number of levels in IDs in the text being edited. If st is an alphabetic ID level that is not a reserved word and contains no reserved characters, it need not be enclosed in quotes. The pointer is unaffected by this command.

RENUMBERm n ; Add n to the mth level of the ID of the current citation. m may be 1,2, or 3, but may not exceed the number of levels in IDs of this text. The value for n may be negative. This command can only be used on numeric ID levels. The pointer is unaffected.

FOR n CITATIONS command ;
THRU NUMBER n command ;

Repeat a command on succeeding citations, where command is any of the change commands: CHANGE, CHANGEALL, CHANGEID, Cm, or RENUMBERm. FOR n CITATIONS repeats a command for a total of n citations, starting with the current one and including any that have been inserted. If n exceeds the number of remaining citations in the text, all citations through the last one will be changed. THRU NUMBER n repeats the command beginning at the current citation and continuing up to and including sequence number n. n may be relative to an offset (see Section 2.1), but must be positive. If n occurs before the current citation, or if n does exist, the command is not executed and an error message is given. For either repeat command, successful execution leaves the pointer in its original position. If an illegal ID or citation results from the specified change, execution terminates at that point and an error message is displayed. The pointer is then positioned at the citation where the error occurred.

2.6 Changing the ID Type

ID TYPE xxx ; Change the ID type of every ID in the text to xxx. xxx is a string of one to three a's and n's that indicates the number of levels and whether each is alphabetic or numeric. The pointer is unaffected.

Warning: this command produces strange IDs if alphabetic levels are changed to numeric and vice versa, or if the number of numeric levels is changed and the values of the higher levels are nonzero. In these cases, this command should be followed by one or more repeated CHANGEID, Cm, or RENUMBERm commands.

2.7 Delimiters in an EDIT block

CITATION DELIMITERS d1 d2 ... d6 ;
ID LEVEL DELIMITER d1 ;

Define temporary delimiters for entry or correction of IDs and citations during the current editing session. Upon encountering an END statement, these definitions are erased and the collection defaults are restored. Delimiters may be single characters, or two-character sequences. Since these definitions are temporary, the same character may occur as an ID level delimiter and as a citation delimiter.

SPECS ; Display current delimiters (either collection defaults or temporary text values.

2.8 Text Memo

MEMO 'note about text' ;

This memo will be displayed whenever the Status of the text is displayed (see STATUS OF command in Guide 3, Section 4.2). note about text is a string of up to 100 characters. One use of this statement is to enter text titles longer than the 12 characters allowed in text names.

3. Summary of Commands

The following commands pertain to editing:

```
EDIT text ;

TOP ;
T ;

BOTTOM ;
B ;

GOTO n ;
G n ;
n ;

NEXT [n] ;
N [n] ;

UP [n] ;
U [n] ;

OFFSET n ;

SN ;

ID [n] ;

SHOW [n] ;
SH [n] ;
S [n] ;
DISPLAY [n] ;
BRIEF ;
BR ;

VERIFY ;
V ;

DELETE [n] ;
D [n] ;

DTHRU n ;
DT n ;

INSERT ;
I ;

COPY n ;

COPY m - n ;

COMBINE [n] ;
CO [n] ;

SPLIT 'st' ;
SP 'st' ;

CHANGE 'st1' TO 'st2' ;
C 'st1' TO 'st2' ;

CHANGEALL 'st1' TO 'st2' ;
CA 'st1' TO 'st2' ;

CHANGEID 'newid' ;
CI 'newid' ;

Cm 'st' ;

RENUMBERm n ;
Rm nj
FOR n CITATIONS command ;
THRU NUMBER n command ;

ID TYPE xxx ;

CITATION DELIMITERS d1 d2 ... d6 ;

ID LEVEL DELIMITER  d1 ;

SPECS ;
MEMO 'note' ;
END ;
```

4. Reserved Words

The following words are reserved in an EDIT block:

ADD
ADDCONCORD
ALL
AUTOSTOP
B
BACKUP
BASETYPE
BEFORE
BLANK
BOTTOM
BR
BRIEF
BY
C
CA
CHANGE
CHANGEALL
CHANGEID
CHARACTER
CHARACTERS
CI
CIT
CITATION
CITATIONS
CLEAR
CLEANUP
CO
COLLECTION
COLON
COMBINE
COMMA
CONCORD
CONCORDANCE
CONCORDANCES
COPY
CREATE
C1
C2
C3
D
DELETE
DELIM
DELIMITER
DELIMITERS
DIR
DIRECTORY
DISPLAY
DO
DONOT
DT
DTHRU
EDIT
END
EXCEPT
FOR
FROM
G
GOTO
I
ID
IGNORE
INPUT
INSERT
INTO
LEVEL
LIST
LISTS
LOOKUP
MEMO
MINUS
N
NEW
NEXT
NO
NOT
NUMBER
OF
OFFSET
ON
OPTION
OR
OUT
PACK
RENAME
RENUMBER1
RENUMBER2
RENUMBER3
RESPELL
RESPELLED
RESTORE
ROUTE
RULE
RULES
R1
R2
R3
S
SEMI
SEQUENCE
SH
SHOW
SLIPS
SN
SP
SPECS
SPELLING
SPLIT
STATUS
T
TEXT
TEXTS
THRU
TO
TOP
U
UP
UPDATE
V
VERIFY
WITH