
Chapter 2. Practice Exercises

This chapter will give you practice in using some of the XEDIT subcommands discussed in Chapter 1, “An XEDIT Subset: Full-Screen Text Processing,” on page 1.

There are five exercises in the chapter. You do not have to do all of them at one time, but you should do them in sequence.

Some of the data you are asked to type contains errors so you can use subcommands to correct them.

Remember to press Enter each time you type a subcommand in the command line. However, when you press a PF key, do not press Enter.

Exercise 1. Creating a File

This part of the exercise covers the following subcommands: SET AUTOSAVE, QUERY TABS, SET TABS, INPUT, FILE, and the PF4 key.

Your first file will contain a list of famous inventions. The file name is INVENTOR; the file type is SCRIPT.

Type the following command in the CMS command line:

```
xedit inventor script
```

Now press Enter. The file identification line appears on the first line of the screen. The message, Creating new file:, appears on the second line (the message line). Take a moment to review the screen layout described in Figure 1 on page 2. Notice that the cursor is positioned on the command line, after the large arrow (====>).

To cause your file to be written to disk or an SFS directory at periodic intervals, enter the following subcommand:

```
====> set autosave 20
```

You will enter data in the file using PF4 for tabbing. To display the editor's initial tab settings for this file type, enter:

```
====> query tabs
```

The tab settings for a SCRIPT file type are displayed in the message line. You are going to use different tab settings, so enter:

```
====> set tabs 10 30
```

Now you are ready to begin entering data. Enter:

```
====> input
```

The cursor is positioned on the first line of the input zone. Press PF4, and the cursor moves to the column (10) you specified in the SET TABS subcommand. Type:

```
Telescope
```

Press PF4 again. The cursor moves to column 30. Type:

```
1608
```

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Press PF4. The cursor moves to column 10 on the next line of the input zone. Type:

```
Hot air balloon
```

Press PF4 and then type:

```
1783
```

Using PF4 to move the cursor, type the following:

```
Margarine      1869
Tranquilizer    1952
```

Now press Enter. The status area (lower right corner) shows you are still in input mode. The data you entered has moved up on the screen, with the last line you typed becoming the new current line. If you had more data to type, you could start typing at the cursor position. For now, press Enter to return to edit mode.



Checkpoint: If you have done everything correctly, your screen should look like this:

```
Telescope      1608
Hot air balloon 1783
Margarine      1869
Tranquilizer    1952
```

Enter:

```
====> file
```

Exercise 2. Using Power Typing

This part of the exercise covers the following subcommands: POWERINP, TOP, BOTTOM, UP, DOWN, /, the PF11 key, and the PA2 and insert mode keys.

Your second file will contain a description of the invention of the telescope. Enter:

```
xedit telescop script
```

In this file, you will enter the data in power typing mode. Enter:

```
====> power
```

In power typing mode, you type continuously, without regard for the length of the screen line. If you come to the end of a line and you are in the middle of a word, just keep on typing. The cursor will move to the beginning of the next line. Two of the words you type will start on one line and end on the next: “accidentally” and “mounted”.

Now type the following data (with errors):

Press ENTER twice. You are now in edit mode.

One day in 1608 held a lens in each hand and peered through both at once, accidentally discovering that two lenses placed in line would magnify an image. #He mounted lens at each end of a tube and invented the telescope.



Checkpoint: Your file should look like this:

One day in 1608 held a lens in each hand and peered through both at once, accidentally discovering that two lenses placed in line would magnify an image.
He mounted lens at each end of a tube and invented the telescope.

The two words that began on one line and finished on the next (“accidentally” and “mounted”) are put back together. The second sentence starts on a new line, because you typed a pound sign (#) before it. (A pound sign, the line end character, causes the data that follows it to start on a new line.)

Obviously, the first sentence is missing some words. One way to insert a long phrase in a line is to split the line in two. Move the cursor under the h in “held”. Press PF11, and the line is split.

Now type:

a Dutch spectacle maker named Lippershey

In the second sentence, the word “a” is missing before the word “lens”. Move the cursor under the l in “lens”. Press PA2, and press the insert mode key. Type the word “a” and press the spacebar once. The sentence has moved over to accommodate the added word. Now press Reset to take you out of insert mode.



Checkpoint: Your file should look like this:

One day in 1608 a Dutch spectacle maker named Lippershey
held a lens in each hand and peered through both at
once, accidentally discovering that two lenses placed in line would
magnify an image.
He mounted a lens at each end of a tube and invented the telescope.

The rest of this exercise will give you practice in moving the line pointer. If your cursor is not on the command line, press PF12 to bring it down to the command line and enter:

```
====> top
```

The new current line is the Top of File line. If you wanted to add data at the beginning of the file in either input mode or power typing mode, you would enter TOP, followed by either INPUT or POWER.

Enter:

```
====> bottom
```

The new current line is the last line of the file. Enter:

```
====> up 2
```

The new current line is two lines up, toward the top of file.

Enter:

```
====> down 2
```

The new current line is two lines down, toward the end of file.

Now type a / (diagonal) in the prefix area of any line, like this:

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====/ or this: ==/== or this: /====

When you press Enter, that line becomes the new current line.

When your file is too big to fit on one screen, you can use PF7 and PF8 (the BACKWARD and FORWARD subcommands) to scroll the screen.

Enter the following subcommand to write this file to disk or directory:

```
====> file
```

Exercise 3. Using Prefix Subcommands

This part covers the RECOVER subcommand and the following prefix subcommands: A, D, M, and P.

To create this file, enter:

```
xedit balloon script
```

Enter:

```
====> input
```

Type:

```
The heat inflated the petticoat and caused it to rise.
The Montgolfier brothers were paper manufacturers.
Hot air from a fire lifted the first balloon.
```

Press Enter twice to reenter edit mode.

Let us rearrange these sentences. Type an M in the prefix area of the second sentence, and a P in the prefix area of the first sentence, like this:

```
====p The heat inflated the petticoat and caused it to rise.
====m The Montgolfier brothers were paper manufacturers.
```

Now press Enter. The sentences have been reversed.

Type an A in the prefix area of the first sentence in the file and press Enter. In the blank line you just added, type:

```
They realized hot air's ability to float a balloon by accident.
```

The cursor is at the end of the line you just typed. Without moving the cursor, press PF2, which adds a new blank line and moves the cursor to the beginning of it.

Now type:

```
Jacques' wife washed a petticoat and hung it over a fire to dry.
```

Type 5a in the prefix area of the last line, and press Enter. Type in anything you want. Now, type DD in both the first and last lines you added, like this:

```
=dd= This is your first line.
      .
      .
      .
=dd= This is your fifth line.
```

Press Enter.

Do you really want to keep those lines? If you do, enter:

```
====> recover *
```



Checkpoint: Your file should look like this:

```
The Montgolfier brothers were paper manufacturers.
They realized hot air's ability to float a balloon by accident.
Jacques' wife washed a petticoat and hung it over a fire to dry.
The heat inflated the petticoat and caused it to rise.
Hot air from a fire lifted the first balloon.
```

Enter:

```
====> file
```

Exercise 4. Making Changes

This part of the exercise covers the following subcommands: CHANGE, PF5, and PF6 keys for a selective change.

Enter:

```
xedit margarin script
```

Enter:

```
====> input
```

Type these lines:

Press Enter twice to reenter edit mode.

```
Bitter was expensive and in short supply.
Napoleon sought a substitute for butter that wasn't bitter.
He needed something like bitter that would store well on ships.
He held a contest and offered a prize for the best bitter substitute.
```

Move the line pointer to the first line of the file by entering:

```
====> up 3
```

To change the first occurrence of “Bitter”, enter:

```
====> change/Bitter/Butter/
```

Now you are going to practice using the PF5 and PF6 keys to make a selective change. You want to change “bitter” to “butter”, but not all of the time.

Type the following subcommand in the command line, but *do not press Enter*.

```
====> c/bitter/butter/
```

Now press PF5. The cursor moves under “bitter” in the second sentence, and the line is highlighted. The message line tells you that if you want to make the change, press PF6. This “bitter” is fine, so press PF5 again.

In the third sentence, you want to make the change, so press PF6. The message line tells you the change has been made.

Press PF5.

Press PF6.



Checkpoint: Your file should look like this:

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Enter:

Butter was expensive and in short supply.
Napoleon sought a substitute for butter that wasn't bitter.
He needed something like butter that would store well on ships.
He held a contest and offered a prize for the best butter substitute.

====> file

Exercise 5. Getting It All Together

This part covers the following subcommands: GET and PUT.

You now have the following files:

- inventor script
- telescop script
- balloon script
- margarin script

The following exercise will give you practice in transferring data between files.

Enter:

xedit inventor script

You are going to insert the entire file named TELESCOP SCRIPT at the end of this file.

To make the last line of this file current, enter:

====> bottom

Now enter:

====> get telescop

You do not have to specify a file type when you GET a file if the file type of the file you are *getting* is the same as the file you're currently editing.

The message EOF reached tells you the entire file has been inserted. The new current line is the last line inserted. The file TELESCOP is still on disk or directory; only a copy of it has been inserted.

Now you are going to insert part of a file into this one.

Enter:

====> xedit balloon

This file now appears on the screen. Notice the status area indicates you are editing two files, that is, two files are in virtual storage.

You are going to insert lines two and three into the INVENTOR file. Enter:

====> down 2

Enter:

====> put 2

Enter:

====> quit

The INVENTOR file now appears on the screen. Enter:

```
====> get
```

Lines two and three from the BALLOON file are inserted; the new current line is the last line that was inserted.

Now you are going to insert the entire MARGARIN file. Enter:

```
====> get margarin
```

The entire file is inserted.



Checkpoint: Your file should look like this:

Telescope	1608
Hot air balloon	1783
Margarine	1869
Tranquilizer	1952

One day in 1608 a Dutch spectacle maker named Lippershey held a lens in each hand and peered through both at once, accidentally discovering that two lenses placed in line would magnify an image. He mounted a lens at each end of a tube and invented the telescope. They realized hot air's ability to float a balloon by accident. Jacques' wife washed a petticoat and hung it over a fire to dry. Butter was expensive and in short supply. Napoleon sought a substitute for butter that wasn't bitter. He needed something like butter that would store well on ships. He held a contest and offered a prize for the best butter substitute.

You have inserted two whole files and one partial file into another file. This is a good place to practice prefix subcommands. Using the A prefix subcommand, add lines between the different inventions, and then type headings in those lines. You can also rearrange the inventions by using the M and P (or F) prefix subcommands. When you are finished, enter:

```
====> quit
```

A warning message tells you the file has been changed and to enter QQUIT if you want to quit anyway. Enter:

```
====> qquit
```