

Update Package

UPD7446-11A

for

EMACS Standard User Interface Guide, DOC7446-192

April 1985

This Update Package, UPD7446-11A, is Update 1 for the First Edition of the EMACS Standard User Interface Guide, DOC7446-192. Pages that have been changed are listed on the next page. Changes made to these pages since the last printing are identified by vertical bars in the margins.

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EMACS Standard User Interface Guide

First Edition

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Updated by
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This guide documents the software operation of the Prime Computer and its supporting systems and utilities as implemented at Master Disk Revision Level 19.4 (Rev. 19.4).

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PRINTING HISTORY — EMACS Standard User Interface Guide

| <u>Edition</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Number</u> | <u>Software Release</u> |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| First Edition | July 1983 | DOC7446-192 | 19.2 |
| Update 1 | April 1985 | UPD7446-11A | 19.4 |

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About This Book

EMACS is a powerful, easy-to-use screen editor. This book tells you how to use the simplest version of EMACS, the Standard User Interface.

We assume the reader has no prior knowledge of EMACS, screen editors, or computers. All you need to know is how to log in.

ORGANIZATION OF THIS BOOK

This book is divided into three parts.

Part I gives information on how to use the Standard User Interface:

- Chapter 1 describes how to start the EMACS SUI.
- Chapter 2 describes how to use the keyboard for some general EMACS functions.
- Chapter 3 describes how to move the cursor.
- Chapter 4 describes how to find and move text.
- Chapter 5 describes various file functions.
- Chapter 6 describes special EMACS commands.
- Chapter 7 gives a brief introduction to SUIX, an advanced form of the Standard User Interface.

Part II consists of two lessons that allow you to try out all of SUI's functions.

| The five appendixes contain special reference information.

CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

The conventions listed below are used throughout this book.

| <u>Convention</u> | <u>Explanation</u> | <u>Example</u> |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <u>underlining</u> | Anything you enter after a prompt is underlined. This helps to differentiate between what you type and what the terminal prints. | Find file: <u>BYPASS</u> |
| rectangles | Function keys are represented by the name of the function surrounded by a rectangle. When you see a rectangle in an example, it means that the indicated function key is pressed at this point. | <div>SAVE FILE</div> |
| <div>CTRL</div> | This symbol indicates that the CONTROL key is pressed. The CONTROL key is always used with another key. Remember to keep pressing the CONTROL key when you use the other key. | <div>CTRL</div> -L |
| <div>ESC</div> | This symbol indicates that the ESCAPE key is pressed. The ESCAPE key is always used with another key. Remember to release the ESCAPE key before pressing the second key. | <div>ESC</div> 5 |

OTHER EMACS DOCUMENTATION

Eventually, you may want to use a more advanced mode of EMACS. For further information about EMACS, see the following documents:

- EMACS Extension Writing Guide, IDR5025.
- EMACS Primer, IDR6107-183.
- EMACS Reference Guide, IDR5026.

1

Working With the EMACS Standard User Interface

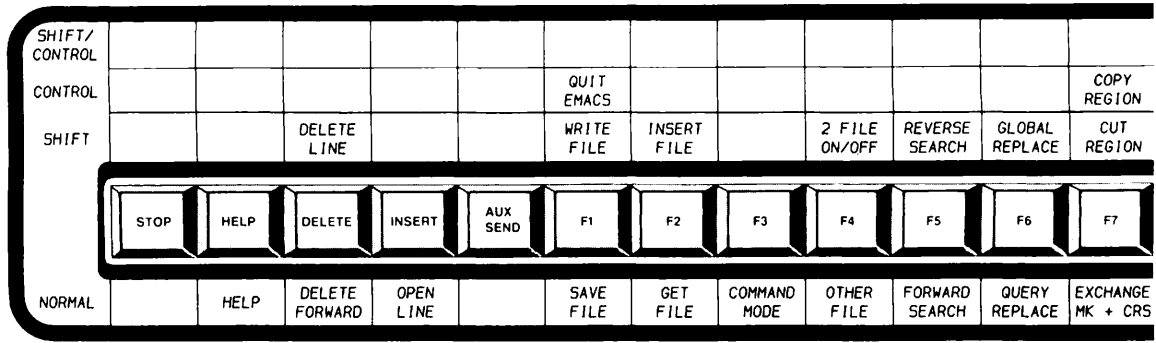
The EMACS Standard User Interface (SUI) provides a complete screen editor in an easy to learn format. It is a subset of full EMACS; that is, while it is a fully functional editor, it is not intended to represent all of EMACS's functionality. Incorporated within SUI are those commands felt to be most useful to the novice EMACS user. Simplicity of use has been the first consideration.

The EMACS SUI is available to any EMACS user who works on a Prime PT200 (see Appendix E), PST 100, or PT45 terminal. There is also an online tutorial called TEACH-EMACS-SUIX, which provides instruction on how to use the SUI. This tutorial is located in the User File Directory (UFD) EMACS*.

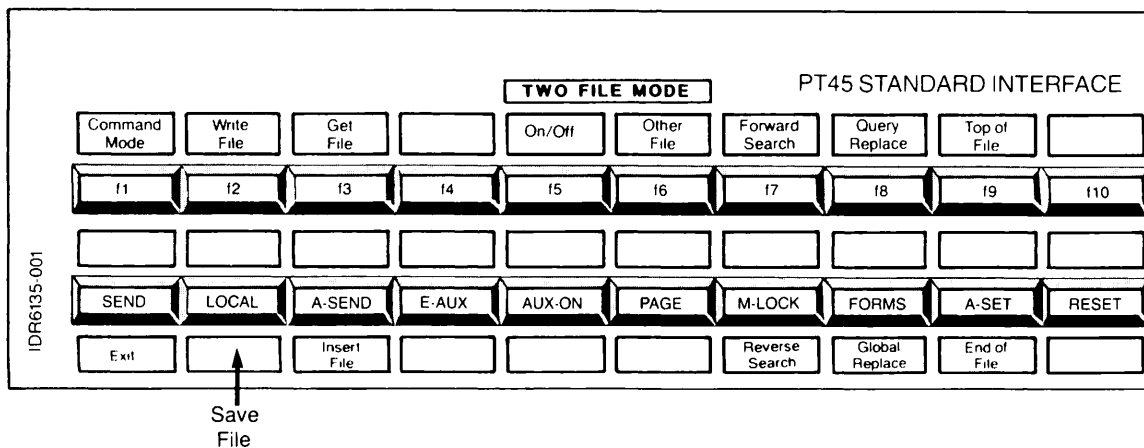
WHAT IS THE EMACS SUI?

The Standard User Interface will allow you, by pressing single function keys, to manipulate files by deleting and inserting text, to search for a specific text segment, to replace one piece of text with another, to move text from one file to another, and to find, create, insert, and save text files.

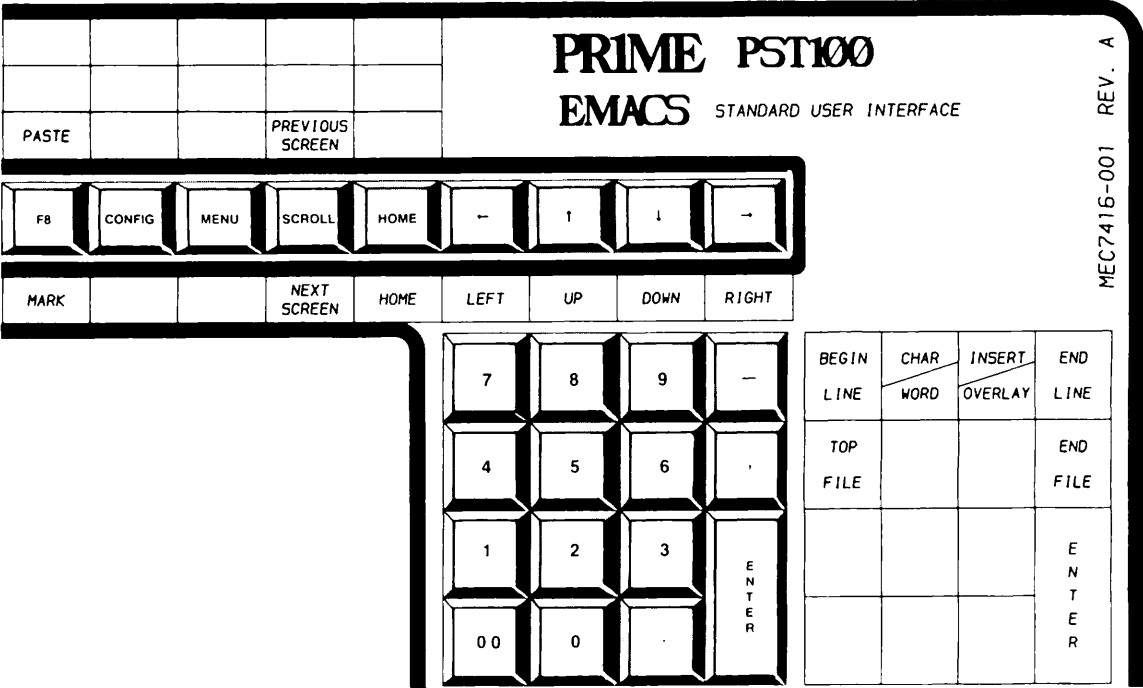
The EMACS SUI is very easy to learn. Most commands are based on your terminal's function keys, and are clearly labeled. Usually, all you will have to do is look at the EMACS SUI overlay that is supplied by Prime Computer. An online HELP file is also available. See Figures 1-1 and 1-2 for overlays showing the function names for the PST 100 and the PT45 terminals. Figure E-1 shows the PT200 overlay.



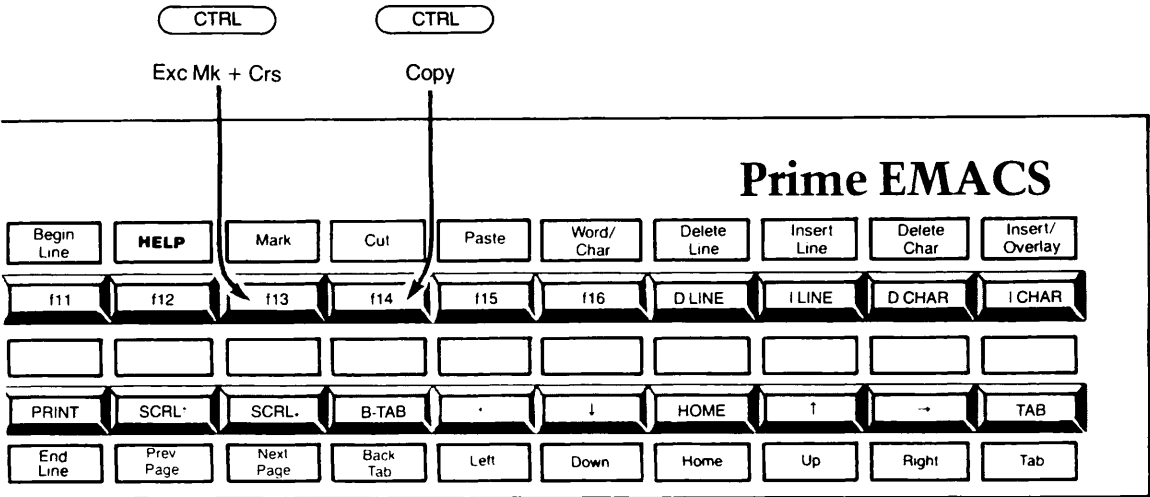
PST 100 Overlay
Figure 1-1



PT45 Overlay
Figure 1-2



PST 100 Overlay
Figure 1-1 (continued)



PT45 Overlay
Figure 1-2 (continued)

Though most functions have the same names on all terminals, a few of the function names may vary slightly (as listed in Appendix C). Note that explanations in this book will use the names for the PST 100 terminal.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The section ABOUT THIS BOOK, in the front matter, provides helpful information for using this book. Be sure to read this section before proceeding.

You will need a text file to work with as you go through the first section of this guide. Use PRIMOS's COPY command to duplicate a file that already exists on your computer. For example, to copy the file OLDFILE and give it the name NEWFILE, type:

OK, COPY OLDFILE NEWFILE

Your current directory now has two identical files, NEWFILE and OLDFILE.

THE BASICS

Starting and using the EMACS SUI is simple, especially if you have mounted the EMACS SUI overlay on your terminal.

Mounting the Overlay

Position the overlay over your terminal's function keys.

If You Do Not Have an Overlay: The positions and uses of all function keys used with the EMACS SUI are indicated in the HELP file. Once EMACS is started, press the HELP function key for a display showing a map of all key locations.

Note

If you are using a PT200 or PST 100 terminal, the HELP key is labeled "HELP". If your terminal is a PT45, the HELP key is labeled "f12". See Chapter 6 for an explanation of this key.

Starting EMACS and the SUI

To start EMACS, type the command EMACS.

To start EMACS and have a file appear in your work area, type:

OK, EMACS filename -TTP type

where type is either PT200, PST100, or PT45. Note that if you are using a PST 100, type must be entered as PST100 without the space.

When EMACS appears on the screen, type:

X SUI

(See USING THE ESCAPE KEY below.) A reverse video rectangle will appear at the bottom of the screen. You are now ready to work.

Helpful Hint: You may go to the EMACS SUI directly from PRIMOS by typing the following:

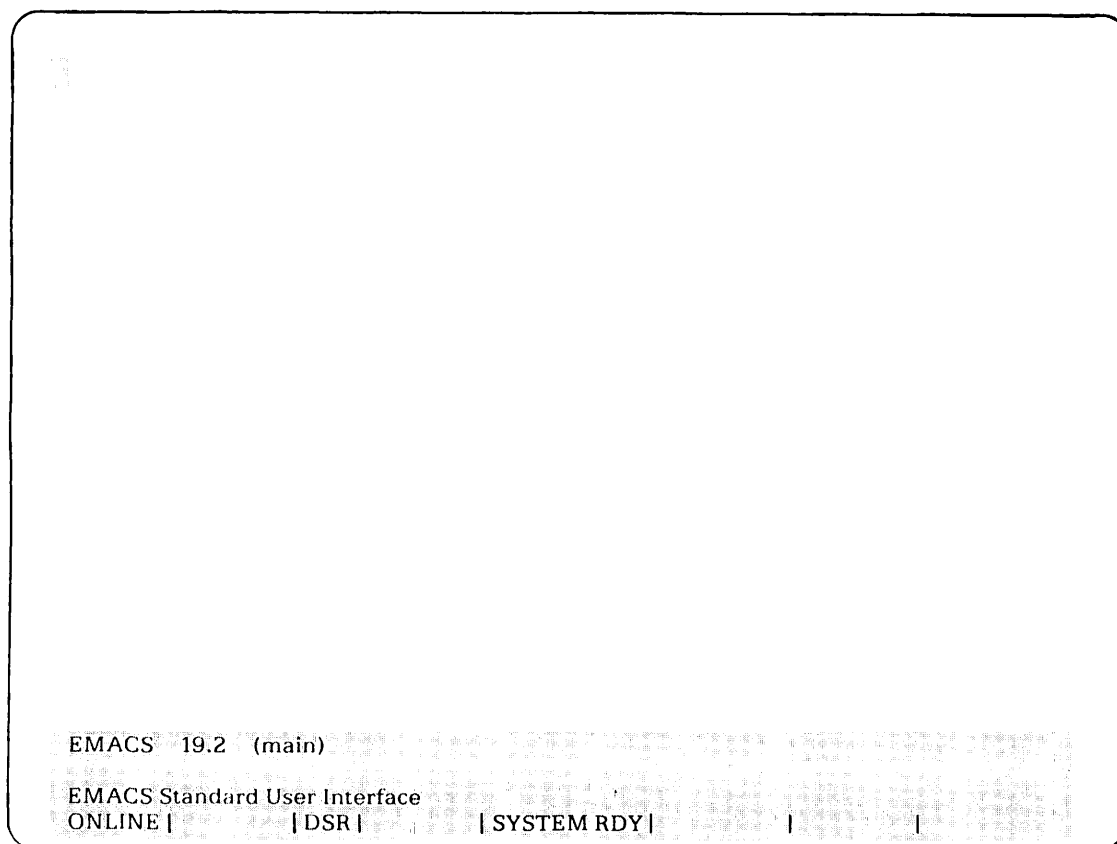
OK, EMACS filename -TTP type -SUI

Note

An even simpler way to call up the EMACS SUI is through use of abbreviations. If your system supports abbreviation files, refer to Appendix A.

What You Will See

When the EMACS SUI is invoked, you will note that your screen is divided into two distinct areas: a large section at the top of the screen (note the cursor in the extreme upper left-hand corner) and a smaller, reverse video section. The larger portion of the screen, referred to as the "window", is your work area. It is here that you will enter and manipulate text. The smaller area, called the "minibuffer", is used for communications between you and the EMACS SUI. See Figure 1-3 for an illustration of the EMACS SUI screen.



EMACS SUI Screen
Figure 1-3

About the Minibuffer: The four-line minibuffer at the bottom of the screen contains the following information:

- Line 1
 - Whether you are in word or character mode ("word" appears if you are in word mode). For information on word and character modes, see Chapter 3.
 - Whether you are in line-fill or no-line-fill mode ("fill" appears if you are in line-fill mode). For information on line-fill and no-line-fill modes, see Chapter 6.
 - The PRIMOS pathname of your current work file.
- Lines 2 and 3
 - Prompts from SUI, and your responses to these prompts.
 - Messages from EMACS.
- Line 4
 - Terminal status information. (This line is not a part of EMACS and will vary according to your system.)

Using the Wide-screen Option in EMACS Fundamental Mode

The wide-screen option (27x132) on the PT200 is available to EMACS fundamental mode users. (See Appendix E for more information on the PT200 and the wide-screen option.) To invoke EMACS in 27x132 display mode, type the following:

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200W

EMACS will respond in wide-screen mode and you can begin your editing session. The wide-screen option can also be invoked in the SUI. You can do this by typing the following:

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200W -SUI

RETURNING TO PRIMOS

To return to PRIMOS command level, press SUI's QUIT EMACS function key. (If you are in EMACS but have not engaged SUI, type CTRL -X CTRL -C.)

| |
|---------------|
| QUIT EMACS |
|---------------|

If you have not saved your file (which is discussed in Chapter 5), EMACS tells you that you have modified the file and waits for you to say you really want to leave.

USING THE SHIFT KEY

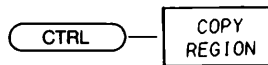
If you are using a PST 100 terminal, some SUI function keys require use of your terminal's SHIFT key. All such keys are clearly labeled on your SUI overlay, illustrated in Figure 1-1.

To operate these keys, press and hold the SHIFT key; then, while maintaining pressure, press the function key.

USING THE CONTROL KEY

Some SUI commands require use of your terminal's CTRL key. (See the illustrations of the overlays, Figures 1-1, 1-2, and E-1.)

To perform these functions, press the CTRL key and maintain pressure on the CONTROL key while pressing the function key. For example, to perform the COPY REGION function, type:



USING THE ESCAPE KEY

When using the ESC key with another key, you must always press the ESC key, release the ESCAPE key, and then press the next key. For example, to type ESC X:

1. Press the ESC key.
2. Release the ESC key.
3. Press the X key.
4. Release the X key.

Remember that use of the ESC key is quite different from the use of the CTRL key.

ENTERING TEXT

To enter text, use your terminal's keyboard in exactly the same way as you would if you were working with a typewriter. When you want to use one of the special SUI features, use the function keys as described in the following chapters.

Note

If EMACS does not seem to be performing correctly, try moving the cursor with the DOWN key. If the cursor moves into the reverse video area at the bottom of the screen, your terminal is configured incorrectly. Call your Prime System Analyst, who will make the necessary adjustments.

3

Cursor Control

The cursor may be moved horizontally (left-to-right) and vertically (up-and-down).

HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT

You may control the cursor to make both short and long horizontal movements. Such movement may be as short as a single character, or as long as moving across a 132-character line.

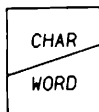
Short Movement

Short movements are accomplished by using the LEFT and RIGHT function keys. You may move the cursor one space (character) at a time, or one word at a time.

| |
|------|
| LEFT |
|------|

| |
|-------|
| RIGHT |
|-------|

Moving One Character at a Time: To move the cursor by one-space increments, simply press the appropriate arrow key. Thus to move one space to the left, press the LEFT key once. To move the cursor five spaces to the right, press the RIGHT key five times.

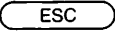



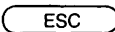
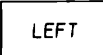
Moving One Word at a Time: If you wish to have your cursor move from one word to the next rather than a single character at a time, press the CHAR/WORD key once. This causes the cursor to move from word-to-word rather than from one character to the next. The word "word" will be displayed in the first line of the minibuffer whenever the terminal is in word mode.

Once the CHAR/WORD key has been pressed, simply use the RIGHT key each time you wish to move one word to the right and the LEFT key each time you wish to move one word to the left. Thus, if the CHAR/WORD key has been pushed, move the cursor two words to the right by pressing the RIGHT key twice.

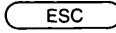
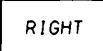
Note


To switch back to single-character movement, press the CHAR/WORD key again. You may shift back and forth between word and character movement as often as you wish.

Helpful Hint: The  key may be used to make swift multiple cursor movements. To use this feature, press the  key followed by the appropriate number key(s). For example, if you have placed your terminal in word-movement mode and wish to move the cursor five words to the left, type:

 5 

To move 11 words to the right, type:

 11 

The  key is used in the same fashion when in character-movement mode.

Horizontal Scrolling

Horizontal scrolling of the display screen can be performed on PT45 and PST 100 terminals, as well as on the PT200 terminal. This new feature enables files created in wide-screen display mode (27x132) to be viewed on narrower display terminals running the EMACS SUI, or among a cluster of PT200 terminals that have been invoked in either 24x80 or 27x132 display modes.

Horizontal scrolling on the PT200 is a relatively simple task. All you have to do is press the function key labeled SCROLL LEFT or SCROLL RIGHT, depending on the direction in which you want to scroll the text.

PT45 and PST 100 users, however, will have to make a slight modification to their respective templates to reflect the new functionality. It is recommended that descriptive labels be placed on the template adjacent to the function keys that have been reserved for horizontal scrolling (see Table 3-1 below).

Table 3-1
PT45 and PST 100
Horizontal Scrolling Function Keys

| Terminal Type | Scroll Left | Scroll Right |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| PT45 | E-AUX | AUX-ON |
| PST 100 | PF4 | PF6 |

The EMACS SUI users who may now be using the newly-designated horizontal scrolling keys for other purposes can resolve this conflict of key designations in one of two ways:

1. Remove the old functionality from the newly-designated function keys to be used for horizontal scrolling; or,
2. Bind the horizontal scrolling functions to unused keys on your terminal. This prevents your keybindings from taking precedence over the Prime-supplied horizontal scrolling keybindings.

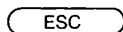
Unless otherwise specified, the default number of columns scrolled is 40 in either direction. You can change the default by pressing the `(ESC)` key followed by a number, and then either the scroll left or scroll right key on your terminal. For example, if you want to scroll left 24 columns, you would issue one of the following commands. If your terminal is a PT200, type:

`(ESC) 24 SCROLL LEFT`

From a PST 100, type:

`(ESC) 24 PF4`

From a PT45, type:

 ESC

24 E-AUX

Note that the first column begins at zero. Also, the SUI will revert back to the default column setting for your next scrolling command.

Using Tabs

If you wish, you may use tabs precisely as you would if you were working with a typewriter. To do this, use the TAB and BACK TAB keys.



How to Tab Forward: To tab forward, press the TAB key. Pre-set tabs exist every five spaces. Thus, to move 15 spaces to the right (that is, three tab settings forward), press the TAB key three times.

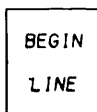


How to Tab Backward: To tab backward, press the BACK TAB key. Pre-set tabs exist every five spaces. Thus, to move 10 spaces to the left (that is, two tab settings backwards), press the BACK TAB key two times.

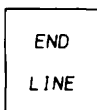
Making Your Own Tab Settings: For directions on how to set your own tab stops, see Chapter 6.

Long Movement

With a single key stroke, you may make horizontal movements to the beginning or end of a line of text.



Move to Beginning of Line: To move to the beginning of your current line of text, press the BEGIN LINE function key. The cursor will move to the extreme left of the screen.



Move to End of Line: To move to the end of your current line of text, press the END LINE function key. The cursor will move to the end of the text line.

VERTICAL MOVEMENT

With a single keystroke you may move the cursor up and down throughout the text of your document. Such vertical movement may be done line-by-line, by screens, or all the way to the beginning or end of your file.

Line-By-Line Movement

UP

DOWN

To move the cursor one line at a time, use the UP and DOWN function keys. For instance, if you wish to move the cursor three lines towards the top of the screen, press the UP key three times. To move 11 lines down the screen, press the DOWN key 11 times.

Helpful Hint: The

ESC

 key may be used to make swift multiple cursor movements. To use this feature, press the

ESC

 key followed by the appropriate number key(s). For example, to move the cursor 11 lines downwards use the DOWN key in conjunction with the

ESC

 key in this manner:

ESC

 11

DOWN

Note that UP and DOWN may also cause the cursor to move back and forth horizontally. For example, if you are at the end of a long line and move to a shorter line the cursor will move to the left. If you then move back to a line that is the same length or longer than the original line, the cursor will return to the original column.

Movement By Pages

A screen of text is often referred to as a page (although such "pages" are not necessarily the same size as the pages of an actual document). Moving the cursor a page at a time rather than by individual lines proves especially handy when you need to traverse large regions of text.

HOME

Movement to the Home Position: The extreme upper left of your screen is called the cursor's "home" position. You may move the cursor to the home position by pressing the HOME function key.

PREVIOUS
SCREEN

Moving Up a Screen: To move the cursor to your file's previous page of text, press the PREVIOUS SCREEN function key.

NEXT
SCREEN

Moving Down a Screen: To move the cursor to your file's next page of text, press the NEXT SCREEN function key.

Helpful Hint: The ESC key may be used to make swift screen movements. To use this feature, press the ESC key followed by the appropriate number key(s). For example, to move the cursor 3 screens upwards, use the PREVIOUS SCREEN key in conjunction with the ESC key in this manner:

ESC 3 PREVIOUS
SCREEN

Movement to the Top and Bottom of a File

TOP
FILE

If you wish to place the cursor at the top or bottom of your file, press the TOP FILE or END FILE function key. The cursor will immediately move to the desired position.

END
FILE

After you press the TOP FILE key, the cursor moves to the first column of the first line. In contrast, the END FILE key moves the cursor to the last character. Thus, if the last line did not end with a RETURN, the cursor will be at the end of the line. Normally, it will rest on a blank line after all text in the file.

5

File Handling

The Standard User Interface provides special file handling facilities. They allow you to:

- Create a new file.
- Save the file on which you are currently working.
- Insert another file into your current work file.
- Work with two files simultaneously.

This chapter explains how and when to use these facilities.

CREATING A NEW FILE

New files may be created by using the WRITE FILE function key. Use this key when you want to:

- Name your work file, so that the work can be saved.
- Rename your work file, thus providing an additional copy.

Creating a file is also known as "writing" a file.

WRITE
FILE

To write a new file, press the WRITE FILE function key. When the "Write file:" prompt appears in the minibuffer, enter a legal PRIMOS filename. For example, if you wish to name your file GUIDEBOOK, enter:

WRITE
FILE

Write file: GUIDEBOOK

The file GUIDEBOOK now exists in your current directory.

Note

Pathnames may be used when you create a new filename. For example, if you wish to name your file GUIDEBOOK, but place it in another top level directory named UNIVERSAL, enter:

WRITE
FILE

Write file: UNIVERSAL>GUIDEBOOK

SAVING YOUR PRESENT FILE

To save the file on which you are working, use the SAVE FILE function key. If you want to save your work, this must always be done before exiting EMACS. Additionally, you may wish to save your work file periodically as a precaution against any inadvertent deletion of text.

SAVE
FILE

To save your file, press the SAVE FILE key. Nothing else is required.

FINDING ANOTHER FILE

There may be times when you may want to edit or simply view several files simultaneously without having to close one before looking at another. This can be done with the FIND FILE function key.

Note

The FIND FILE function is labeled GET FILE on the PT45 and PST 100 terminals. PT45 and PST 100 users should revise the GET FILE labels on their terminals to reflect the new FIND FILE function. If you wish to revert back to the GET FILE function for this session, simply issue the SET_GET_FILE command after pressing the COMMAND MODE key on your terminal.

FIND
FILE

Press the FIND FILE key. When the minibuffer displays the "Find file:" prompt, enter the name of the file you need. For instance, to work on the file BYPASS, enter the following.

FIND
FILE

Find file: BYPASS

To work on the file GUIDEBOOK in the directory UNIVERSAL, enter:

FIND
FILE

Find file: UNIVERSAL>GUIDEBOOK

INSERTING ANOTHER FILE INTO YOUR WORK AREA

If you wish to insert another entire file into your current work area, use the INSERT FILE function key.

INSERT
FILE

Place the cursor in the position where the inserted file is to appear. Press the INSERT FILE key. When the minibuffer displays the "Insert file:" prompt, type in the appropriate filename. For example:

INSERT
FILE

Insert file: BYPASS

WORKING WITH TWO FILES SIMULTANEOUSLY

It is frequently helpful to work with two files at once. The EMACS SUI allows you to have two files on your screen simultaneously by using EMACS's two-file mode.

Two-file mode is controlled by the 2 FILE ON/OFF and OTHER FILE function keys.

2 FILE
ON/OFF

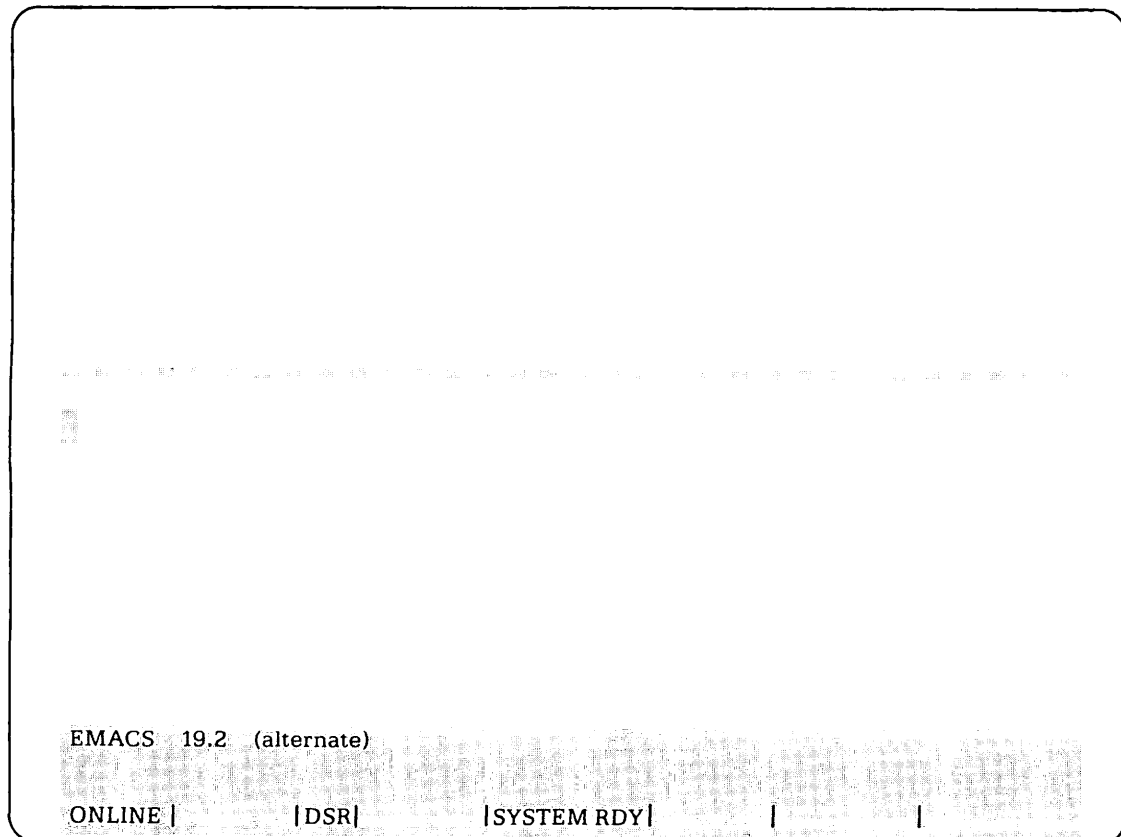
To turn EMACS's two-file mode on and off, press the 2 FILE ON/OFF function key. When two-file mode is in use, a line will appear in the middle of your screen dividing the window into two work areas, one for each file.

The cursor always appears in the current work area. To place a file in this work area, use the FIND FILE key.

OTHER
FILE

To shift to the alternate work area, press OTHER FILE. The cursor will shift to the alternate work area.

- I Now use FIND FILE again to get another file. The second file will appear in the alternate work area.



Two-file Mode
Figure 5-1

8

Beginning Tutorial

This chapter provides a basic tutorial on the use of SUI. Upon its completion, you will have executed most of the commands documented in this book and will be ready to try your hand at the advanced tutorial found in Chapter 9. To use the tutorials, just follow the instructions that begin below.

INSTRUCTIONS

Start EMACS by typing:

OK, EMACS

Start the Standard User Interface by typing:

X SUI

Find the file EMACS*>INFO>TUTORIAL.FILE by typing:

EMACS*>INFO>TUTORIAL.FILE

The file's contents may also be found in Appendix D.

Copy this file into your own directory and give it the name TUTORIAL by typing:

WRITE
FILE

TUTORIAL

First, read the file. When you have read everything in the current text window, press the NEXT SCREEN key. Repeat this procedure until you have finished reading the file.

NEXT
SCREEN

...

When you arrive at the bottom of the file, return to the file's beginning by pressing the TOP FILE key.

TOP
FILE

Count the number of times the word desk appears in the file. To do this, use the FORWARD SEARCH key:

FORWARD
SEARCH

Forward search: desk

The cursor will stop after its first encounter with the word. To repeat the search, press the FORWARD SEARCH key and the RETURN key. You should find the word four times.

Go to the end of the file:

END
FILE

Now, let's look backwards through the file and count the number of appearances of the word room.

REVERSE
SEARCH

Reverse search: room

REVERSE SEARCH RETURN repeats the search. You should find 14 occurrences of the word (including two times where it appears as a part of bathroom).

Now, try making some changes in the text.

9

Advanced Tutorial

Start up the EMACS SUI again, this time starting the Standard User Interface from PRIMOS. Also, type in the name of the file TUTORIAL on the command line.

OK, EMACS -TTP PST100 -SUI TUTORIAL

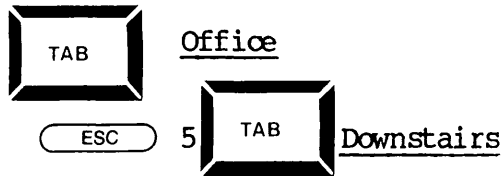
(This assumes that you are using a PST 100 terminal. If your terminal is a PT200 or a PT45, type PT200 or PT45 in place of PST100.)

Shift to two-file mode.

| |
|------------------|
| 2 FILE ON/OFF |
|------------------|

Your screen has now been divided into two separate text windows, with the cursor at the top of the lower section. The word alternate appears in parentheses at the top of the minibuffer, indicating that the second file has not yet been named.

The second file will be used to make a record of the items listed in the file TUTORIAL. Create the headings for two columns, labeled Office and Downstairs. Using the TAB key, put the first column five spaces from the left, and the second column five tabs further on.



Place the cursor in the window holding the file TUTORIAL.

OTHER
FILE

Using the NEXT SCREEN key, scan the file to locate all the items mentioned as being in the office.

NEXT
SCREEN ...

As you locate each item, shift to the other file and enter the item in the first column. Continue switching between files until you have listed all items that are in the office.

OTHER
FILE

TAB Ebenezer

OTHER
FILE ...

Now scan TUTORIAL to locate all items found downstairs. Enter these items in the bottom window's second column.

OTHER
FILE

ESC 7 TAB TV

OTHER
FILE ...

When you have completed the list, with the cursor in the bottom text window, name the alternate file:

WRITE
FILE

Write file: LIST

The name of the file, LIST, now appears at the top of the minibuffer.

A

Setting Up an Abbreviation

If your system supports abbreviation files, the EMACS SUI may be started directly through use of an abbreviation. To construct your abbreviation, type:

```
ABBREV -AC abbrevname EMACS %l% -TTP terminal_type -SUI [-ULIB libname]
```

The contents of this entry are explained below:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| ABBREV -AC | Signals PRIMOS that this is an abbreviation to be added to your abbreviation file. |
| abbrevname | The name of your abbreviation. This may be any legal PRIMOS abbreviation name. |
| EMACS | Tells PRIMOS to start EMACS. |
| %l% | Permits the use of a filename as an argument with the EMACS abbreviation. |
| -TTP terminal_type | Specifies your terminal type. <u>terminal_type</u> must be either <u>PT200</u> , <u>PST100</u> , or <u>PT45</u> . |
| -SUI | Signifies that the Standard User Interface is to be started immediately. |

-ULIB libname Specifies your EMACS user library. libname
may be any legal PRIMOS filename. Add this
option to your abbreviation only if you are
using a customized user file.

For example, to create an abbreviation called EMACSSUI that starts up
the EMACS SUI and allows you to start a file directly (assuming you are
using a PST 100 terminal) type:

OK, ABBREV -AC EMACSSUI EMACS %1% -TTP PST100 -SUI

C

The SUI Overlay

A special plastic EMACS Standard User Interface overlay has been designed for use with your terminal. See Figure 1-1 for the PST 100 overlay and Figure 1-2 for the PT45 overlay. The overlay for the PT200 is shown in Figure E-1.

COMPARISON OF THE OVERLAYS

Although you use the EMACS SUI identically on all three types of terminals, several functions have different names on the overlays for the PT200, PST 100, and the PT45.

Table C-1 lists the command names as they appear on all three terminal overlays. Note that on the PT200, many command names are etched on the keyboard itself and not on the overlay.

Table C-1
Comparison of the
PST 100, PT45, and PT200 SUI Overlays

| PST 100 Function Key Name | PT45 Function Key Name | PT200 Function Key Name |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| BEGIN LINE | BEGIN LINE | [etched] |
| CHAR/WORD | WORD/CHAR | CHAR/WORD |
| COMMAND MODE | COMMAND MODE | COMMAND MODE |
| COPY REGION | COPY | COPY REGION |
| CUT REGION | CUT | CUT REGION |
| DELETE FORWARD | DELETE CHAR | DELETE FORWARD |
| DELETE LINE | DELETE LINE | DELETE LINE |
| DOWN | DOWN | [etched] |
| END FILE | END OF FILE | [etched] |
| END LINE | END LINE | [etched] |
| EXCHANGE MK & CRS | EXC MK & CRS | EXCHG MK & CRS |
| FORWARD SEARCH | FORWARD SEARCH | FORWARD SEARCH |
| GET FILE | GET FILE | FIND FILE |
| GLOBAL REPLACE | GLOBAL REPLACE | REPLACE |
| HELP | HELP | HELP |
| HOME | HOME | [etched] |
| INSERT FILE | INSERT FILE | INSERT FILE |
| INSERT/OVERLAY | INSERT/OVERLAY | INSERT/OVERLAY |
| LEFT | LEFT | [etched] |
| MARK | MARK | MARK |
| NEXT SCREEN | NEXT PAGE | [etched] |

Table C-1 (continued)
 Comparison of the
 PST 100, PT45, and PT200 SUI Overlays

| PST 100 Function Key Name | PT45 Function Key Name | PT200 Function Key Name |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| OPEN LINE | INSERT LINE | [etched] |
| OTHER FILE | OTHER FILE | OTHER FILE |
| PF4 | E-AUX | SCROLL LEFT |
| PF6 | AUX-ON | SCROLL RIGHT |
| PASTE | PASTE | PASTE |
| PREVIOUS SCREEN | PREV PAGE | [etched] |
| QUERY REPLACE | QUERY REPLACE | REPLACE |
| QUIT EMACS | EXIT | QUIT EMACS |
| REVERSE SEARCH | REVERSE SEARCH | REVERSE SEARCH |
| RIGHT | RIGHT | [etched] |
| SAVE FILE | SAVE FILE | SAVE FILE |
| TOP FILE | TOP OF FILE | [etched] |
| 2 FILE ON/OFF | ON/OFF | 2 FILE ON/OFF |
| UP | UP | [etched] |
| WRITE FILE | WRITE FILE | WRITE FILE |

E

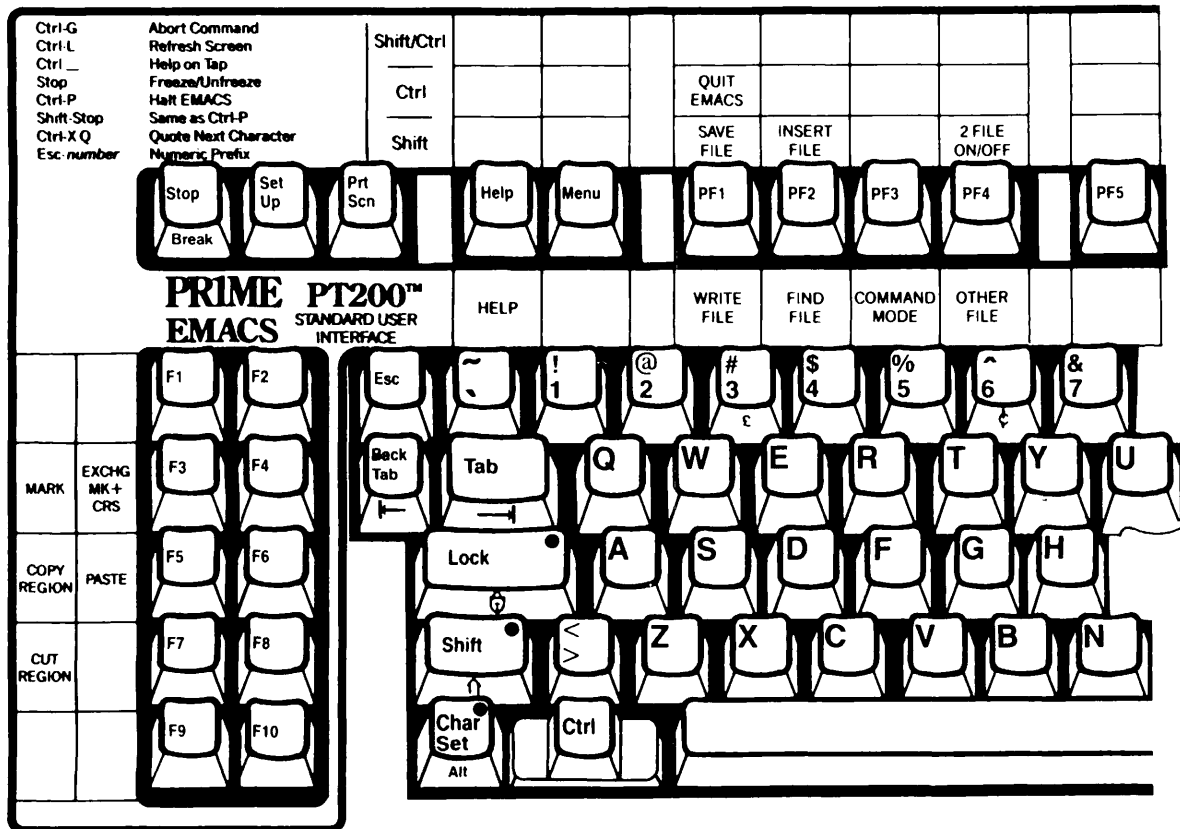
EMACS SUI on the Prime PT200

INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes the EMACS SUI on the PT200 terminal. For more information on EMACS, consult the EMACS Primer and the rest of this book.

MOUNTING THE PT200 OVERLAY

Position the PT200 template overlay, shown below in Figure E-1, over your terminal's function keys.



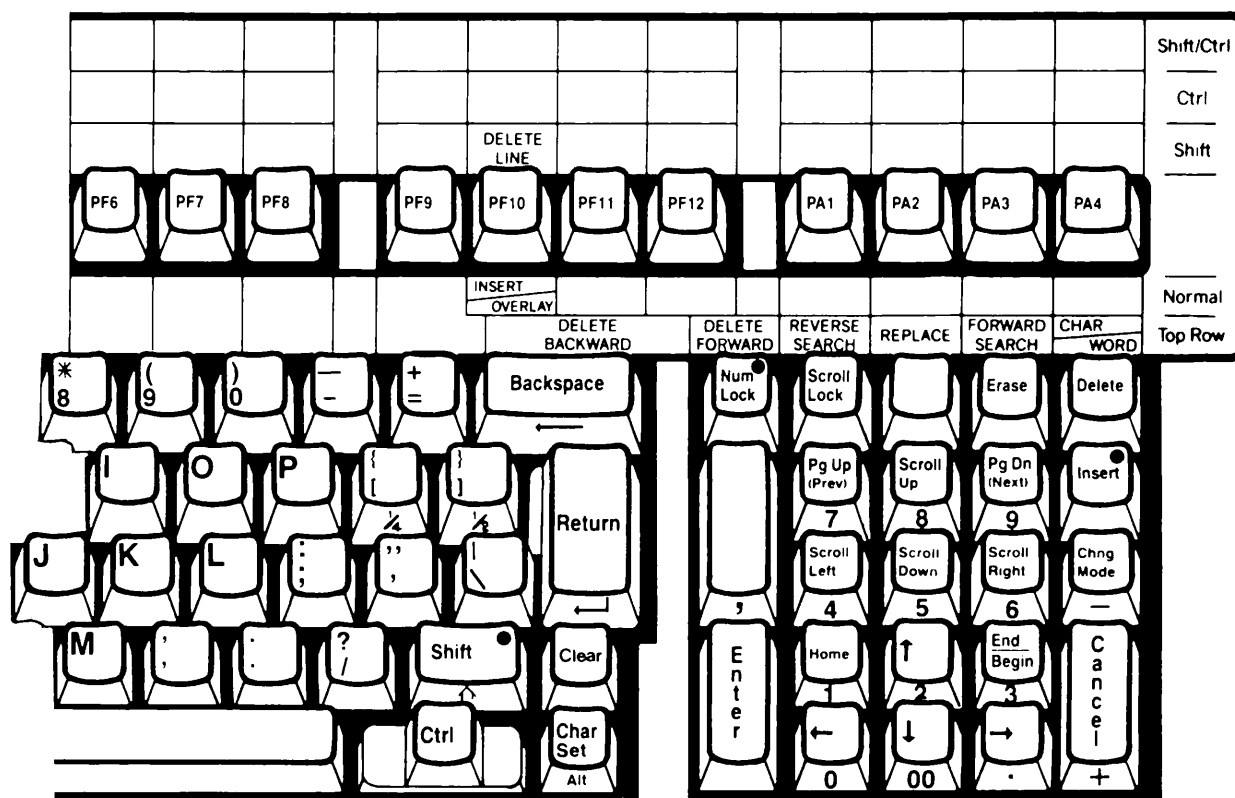
PT200 Overlay
Figure E-1

INVOKING THE EMACS SUI ON THE PT200

The procedure for invoking the EMACS SUI on the PT200 is virtually identical to the procedure for invoking the EMACS SUI on the PT45 and PST 100 terminals. However, PT200 users also have the option of invoking the EMACS SUI in either 24x80 (default) or 27x132 (wide-screen) display mode.

To invoke the EMACS SUI in 24x80 display mode from PRIMOS command level, simply type the following:

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200 -SUI



PT200 Overlay
Figure E-1 (continued)

You are now ready to begin using the EMACS SUI in 24x80 mode. To invoke the EMACS SUI in 27x132 display mode from PRIMOS command level, type the following:

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200W -SUI

You are now ready to begin using the EMACS SUI in wide-screen mode. Abbreviation files can also be used to invoke the EMACS SUI. Refer to Appendix A for information on abbreviation files.

Note

Display mode switching is not allowed during an EMACS session. If you want to switch display modes from 80 columns to 132 columns or vice versa, you must exit the EMACS SUI and reenter in the other display mode.

The EMACS SUI also has an online HELP system that displays the locations and uses of all function keys. You can access the HELP file simply by pressing the function key labeled HELP on your PT200.

Invoking the EMACS SUIX in Wide-screen Mode

The EMACS Standard User Interface with Extensions (SUIX) can also be invoked in either 24x80 or 27x132 display mode. All you have to do is specify the option -SUIX on the command line. For example:

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200 -SUIX

or,

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200W -SUIX

SAVING THE PT200 SCREEN

After you have terminated an editing session, the EMACS SUI normally clears the screen and returns you to PRIMOS command level. You can instruct the EMACS SUI to save whatever was on your screen before you began your editing session. This can be achieved with the command line option -SAVE_SCREEN. (This option is also available in the EMACS SUIX mode.)

The -SAVE_SCREEN option is not a default and can only be used on a PT200 terminal in 48x80 display mode. Moreover, the cursor must be positioned at the bottom of the display screen prior to invoking the -SAVE_SCREEN option.

To use the `-SAVE_SCREEN` option, you must specify the option, or its abbreviated form, when you invoke the EMACS SUI. For example:

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200 -SAVE_SCREEN -SUI

or,

OK, EMACS filename -TTP PT200 -SS -SUI

Note

You can add the `-SAVE_SCREEN` option to your abbreviation file.
(See Appendix A.)

EXITING THE EMACS SUI

Before you exit from the EMACS SUI, you should press the SAVE FILE function key to save any changes made to the file. After you have saved the file, press the QUIT EMACS function key to leave the EMACS SUI and return to PRIMOS command level.

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