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Introducing XEDIT by Scott Courtney

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Introduction: Why XEDIT?

- Extremely powerful, (almost) infinitely tailorable
- Macros allow subcommand/function extensions
- Available on Windows, MS-DOS, OS/2, *NIX
- If you have VM, you have XEDIT
 - You need to at least be able to use the system editor
- Few users *fully* exploit XEDIT!
- Note that editors are theology:
I like XEDIT, therefore *XEDIT is best!*



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PART 1: XEDIT BASICS



Invoking XEDIT

- XEDIT fn ft fm (options)
 - Most of the time you can omit fm
 - Beginners can usually omit options
- X prefix command from FILELIST



XEDIT screen behavior

- Modal: Whether you are typing text, entering a command, or manipulating lines depends on cursor location
- Also works in line mode, but Not Fun
 - Out of scope for this presentation
- SAVE and QUIT do what you would expect
- FILE is short for SAVE and then QUIT
- Double the first letter to mean "Yes, I really mean it"



XEDIT save and exit commands

- **SAVE**
 - Saves your current file
- **QUIT**
 - Exits from current file (no save implied)
- **FILE** is short for **SAVE** and then **QUIT**
- **QQ**
 - Quit without saving – and I really mean it!



XEDIT current line commands

- TOP
 - Move to line zero ("top" of file, not "first line")
- BOTTOM
 - Move to bottom of file (not "last line")
- Any number
 - Move down that many lines (positive)
 - Move up that many lines (negative)
- / in prefix area
 - Make the line with "/" the current line
- :number
 - Go to specified absolute line

More XEDIT commands

- / locates text from the XEDIT command line
- CHANGE /AAA/BBB/ * replaces text
- GET fn ft fm
 - Reads the specified file into the editor
 - File is inserted after current line

XEDIT preferences and options

- QUERY option
 - Informs you about XEDIT settings
- SET option
 - Lets you change XEDIT settings
 - For this session only unless in a profile
- Many, many options – use HELP to learn more



XEDIT prefix commands

- Prefix area (===== or auto-generated line numbers) accepts many commands, often working in sets
 - d Delete current line (follow with number for more)
 - m Move current line
 - c Copy current line
 - f Following this line (for move/copy)
 - p Preceding this line (for move/copy)
 - i Insert (follow with a number of lines, default 1)
 - Select ranges with dd, mm, or cc at first and last line of range
- Press ENTER to activate the prefix commands you have typed



Input mode

- Type INPUT (or IN) in command area
- Keep typing new text
- Enter key gives you more input space
- Enter on an empty line returns to normal
- Type one blank if you really want an empty line



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PART 3: XEDIT POWER TOOLS

FILE and SAVE parameters

- FILE and SAVE both accept optional parameters
- FILE fn ft fm
 - Write current changes to new file, then out
 - Original file untouched *at this time*
- SAVE fn ft fm
 - Write changes to new file, stays in original file



Named Line Targets

- Type `.foo` in prefix area to name a line "foo"
- In the command area, `.foo` will take you there
- Deleting the named line deletes the name
- Search for undefined name goes to bottom of file



PROFILE XEDIT

- Contains your editor preferences
- The comment first line flags this as a REXX file to CMS
- Example:

```
/* PROFILE XEDIT */  
SET NUM ON  
SET NULLS ON  
SET CASE M I  
SET PREF ON RIGHT  
SET CMDLINE TOP  
SET SCALE ON 4
```



Chained LOCATEs

- **LOCATE** subcommands may be chained together
- Subcommand may be specified after a **LOCATE**
- If **LOCATE** succeeds, subcommand is executed
- If **LOCATE** fails, subcommand is not executed
- Reduces terminal I/O (useful on slow lines!)



“Programming” via Chained LOCATEs

- Allow primitive programming without macros:
`/:h1./&/Topics/ 1 c/:h3./:h2./`
- This command:
 1. Locates next line containing `:h1.` and `Topics`
 2. Moves to next line
 3. Changes `:h3.` to `:h2.`
 4. `.CHANGE` is executed only if `LOCATE` successful



Chained LOCATEs and REPEAT

- Use chained **LOCATEs** with **REPEAT** for complex operations:

```
/:h1./&/Topics/ 1 c/:h3./:h2./  
repeat *
```

- Same as previous, but repeated through rest of file



UPPercase/LOWercase — Convert Text

- Convert one or more lines to upper/lower case
- Text between **ZONE** columns is changed
- Useful after text uppercased by
SET CASE UPPER



XEDIT on Other Platforms

- KEDIT — Mansfield Software Group
 - XEDIT for Windows, MS-DOS, OS/2
 - Very similar to CMS XEDIT
 - Extensions exploit workstation capabilities
 - Mature, popular product
 - Macros use Rexx or KEXX (built-in REXX subset)
 - Windows version beautifully merges Windows and 3270 paradigms: intuitive, configurable — *usable!*
 - www.kedit.com offers many powerful macros



XEDIT on Other Platforms

- THE — The Hessling Editor
 - Freeware UNIX editor by Mark Hessling
 - Modeled on XEDIT, with KEDIT DOS influences
 - Uses Rexx macros
 - Includes ISPF compatibility features
 - Check out www.lightlink.com/hessling/
- uni-Xedit — The Workstation Group
 - XEDIT for UNIX
 - uni-Rexx, uni-SPF also available
 - Check out www.wrkgpr.com



Conclusions

- XEDIT is powerful, rich in function
- Inexperienced users can add skills easily
- Learning more about it increases productivity
- Clones enable skills transfer to other platforms
- Read the manual!
- Note unfamiliar facilities, try them
- Experimenting is fun and easy!



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