

ped

COLLABORATORS

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Chapter 1

ped

1.1 PolyEd · Users Guide

PolyEd Texteditor

Users Guide

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written by Robert Brandner
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Introduction ...

Concepts	The philosophy of PolyEd
System requirements	Which computers can PolyEd run on?
Installation	How to install PolyEd?
Features	What PolyEd can do!

Using PolyEd ...

Getting started	How to start from Workbench or Shell
Editing	How to edit texts
Menus	All Menu functions.
Requesters	All those little windows

PolyEd's ARexx Port ...

PolyEd + ARexx	Some basics
Ports	Ports and how they are named
ARexx-Macros	How macros are generated using ARexx
Results	RC, RESULT, VAR and STEM
Commands	PolyEd's ARexx commands

Others ...

Registration	How to get a complete version of PolyEd.
Support	How to reach the author.
Acknowledgements	The author wants to thank...

Legals ...

Disclaimer

Warranty? Absolutely none ...

1.2 PolyEd · Concepts

Welcome to PolyEd
~~~~~

PolyEd is one of the most user friendly text editors for the Amiga.  
It is kept small and easy, but has all the features.

PolyEd has all features, needed to edit texts, but no other features,  
like clocks, memory displays, calculators ...

As the Amiga has a great multitasking operating system, it is, in my  
opinion unnecessary to put all those things into one single program,  
but better to set up one's desired environment by some different  
programs (which can be further improved by arexx).

In other words, if you need a calculator, parallel to PolyEd, why not  
run the one from the 'utilities' drawer or one from the public domain  
pool.

Via the arexx-port, centering, formating and functions you can think  
of, can be added to PolyEd too.

## 1.3 PolyEd · System requirements

System requirements  
~~~~~

PolyEd runs on all Amigas with operating system OS 2.0 or higher, and
also supports the new functions of OS2.1 and OS3.0 like localizing,
AGA chips etc.

PolyEd can be run with 512 kB and one floppy disk drive, but of course
it is better to have more memory and a hard disk. PolyEd has been
tested sucessfully on Amiga 1200 (where it has been developed) and
Amiga 4000/030 with OS3.0.

1.4 PolyEd · Installation

Installation
~~~~~

Installation is done via the Commodore Installer (not included in  
this package). Simply double-click the 'Install' icon and follow the  
instructions. The installation is only available in english (which  
should not bother you, as you are reading the english documentation  
too).

---

## 1.5 PolyEd · Features

PolyEd provides the following Features

~~~~~

- Easy to use
- Editing any number of texts simultaneous
- Any number of windows per text
- Unlimited Undo/Redo (almost)
- Context-sensitive help
- Supports OS 2.0, 2.1 and 3.0
- Different languages (OS 2.1 or higher)

- Supports the clipboard
- Supports all screen-modes
- nonmodal requesters
- Macros
- ARexx-Port
- and lots more

1.6 PolyEd · Getting started

Getting started

~~~~~

PoyEd can be started from workbench or shell. In both cases files may be passed, which are then opened automatically. You may also specify on which screen PolyEd shall be opened and some other things.

Starting from workbench

Starting from the shell

## 1.7 PolyEd · Editing texts

Editing texts

~~~~~

PolyEd allows to write and edit texts of arbitrary length with lines up to 10,000 characters. It is made for editing non-formated texts like programs etc. Beeing a editor and not a desktop-publishing prgram, PolyEd doesn't provide different text styles or layout functions.

Enter and correct text

How to edit texts

Moveing the cursor

How to move the cursor

Block operations

Copy, Cut, Paste...

Text windows

Where to edit texts

1.8 PolyEd · Menus

The Menus of PolyEd

~~~~~

Most of PolyEd's functions can be executed via menus.

|          |                                 |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| Project  | open, save, print texts         |
| Edit     | copy, cut, paste texts          |
| Search   | find and replace strings        |
| Windows  | arranging the windows           |
| Macros   | learning and managing macros    |
| Settings | adapt the editor to your wishes |

## 1.9 PolyEd · Requesters

### Requesters

~~~~~

Requesters are all the little windows which are no text windows. You can communicate with PolyEd via the requesters. As far as possible they are non-modal, so they do not lock other windows, while they are opened.

Besides the requesters for opening and saving texts, settings and macros, PolyEd provides these requesters:

Reveal	Reveal hidden windows
Find	Find patterns
Find & Replace	Find and replace patterns
Go to line	Go to specified line
Select Macro	Selection of a macro
Assign Macro	Assign Macro to a key
Open own Screen	Select screenmode for own screen
Miscellaneous	misc. settings
Select Font	Select font
Colors	Adjust colors

1.10 PolyEd · Registration

Registration - or how to get the complete version

~~~~~

PolyEd is SHAREWARE. This means, that you have to pay me some money, if you use it frequently. You will get then the newest version of PolyEd without the shareware limitations.

To get the complete version, send me a letter, that you want to get the complete version of PolyEd, and enclose \$20.- or DM 30.-.

I will send you then a disk with the newest version of PolyEd and a (wunderful) certificate.

---



For another \$5.- or DM 8.- you can get a wonderful printed manual.

Send your order to the following address:

Robert Brandner  
Schillerstr. 3  
A-8280 Fürstenfeld  
AUSTRIA / EUROPE

## 1.11 PolyEd · Support

Support

~~~~~

PolyEd has been tested carefully and has been made as user friendly as possible. Nevertheless there may be bugs, and lots of things that could be done better.

If ypu have any questions, comments, suggestions, bug reports... please feel free, to contact me at one of the following addresses (eMail will be answered faster than other mail):

Where you can reach me:

Robert Brandner
Schillerstr. 3
A-8280 Fürstenfeld
AUSTRIA / EUROPE

e-mail: rbr@prip.tuwien.ac.at

1.12 PolyEd · Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

~~~~~

I want to thank the following people:

- Robert Kniedl for his support, programming, testing, suggestions ...
- Nico François for the great reqtools.library (although it is hardly used by PolyEd)
- Jan van den Baard for his GadToolsBox
- Michael Balzer for his ARexxBox, a great, but allmost unknown program
- all, who made editors with bad user interface (like xxx) as that made me to develop PolyEd!

- (Commodore) Amiga for the best computer in the world,  
with the best operating system in the world. ;^)
  - You (!) especially if you register ;^)
- ... thank you very much !!!

## 1.13 PolyEd · Disclaimer

Disclaimer

~~~~~

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

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1.14 PolyEd · Features - Easy to use

PolyEd is easy to use

~~~~~

All efforts were made to make PolyEd as easy as possible. So you don't have to worry about configuration files or make complicated installations. Just start it and use it. To make things even easier, PolyEd provides a context sensitive online help.

## 1.15 PolyEd · Features - Editing any number of texts simultaneously

PolyEd can handle any number of texts simultaneously

~~~~~

Some editors only allow editing one text, but not PolyEd. You may edit any number of texts simultaneously, each in it's own window. You may even open more than one window per text.

To not loose control, you may temporarily hide some texts. That is, the windows of the texts are closed, but can be revealed any time.

1.16 PolyEd · Features - Any number of windows per text

PolyEd can handle any number of windows per text
~~~~~

If you want to edit more than one area of one text at the same time, you may open several windows for the same text. See how modifications in one window are also shown in the others.

## 1.17 PolyEd · Features - Unlimited 'Undo' and 'Redo'

PolyEd provides unlimited 'Undo' and 'Redo'  
~~~~~

PolyEd allows you to 'undo' an allmost unlimited number of actions, and to 'redo' all 'undone' actions again.

The default are 1000 steps of undo with at most 10,000 characters. You may specify other values when starting PolyEd.

1.18 PolyEd · Features - Context sensitive Help

PolyEd provides context sensitive Help
~~~~~

PolyEd supports the amiga's help-key (beneath the del-key). Any time, you need help, just press help, and PolyEd does it's best, to help you. For this purpose the amigaguide system is used (you are allready using it, when reading this text).

Help on menus  
-----

To get help on a menu-function, select the the menu, keep the right mouse button held down, and and press help.

Help on text windows  
-----

If you press help, while a text window is activated, you get help on how to edit text, move the cursor ...

Help on requesters  
-----

If you press help, while a requester is activated, you get help on

---

that requester. There is no help available for file-requesters and other system requesters.

## 1.19 PolyEd · Features - Support of OS 2.0, 2.1 and 3.0

PolyEd supports OS 2.0, 2.1 and 3.0

~~~~~

PolyEd requires OS 2.0 (V37) or higher to run. It can be opened on any screen (even graphic-cards should work), supports the clipboard, adapts itself to the selected language, and also supports AGA chips if available.

1.20 PolyEd · Features - Different languages

PolyEd adapts itself to different languages

~~~~~

Starting with OS 2.1, PolyEd adapts itself to the selected language. With OS 2.0, english is used. Currently only translations for the following languages are provided:

english  
deutsch

The documentation is currently available in

english  
deutsch

If you can (and want) to translate the texts in the program and/or the documentation, please contact me.

## 1.21 PolyEd · Features - Clipboard

PolyEd supports the Clipboard

~~~~~

The Amiga allows to exchange data between different programs via the clipboard. PolyEd supports this feature. If you cut or copy a text block within PolyEd, it is placed onto the clipboard, and can be taken from there by any other program supporting the clipboard. This also works the other way round.

1.22 PolyEd · Features - Screen modes

PolyEd supports all screen modes

~~~~~

PolyEd on the Workbench or any other public screen with at least four colors.

You may also open an own public screen with PolyEd in any mode except for LowRes, HAM and the like. There is a restriction of four colors, for screens opened with PolyEd, to increase speed.

## 1.23 PolyEd · Features - Nonmodal Requesters

PolyEd has nonmodal Requesters

~~~~~

As far as possible, PolyEd's requesters are non modal. That means, they do not lock other windows while they are opened. You can open them, and continue with your editing.

Modal requesters like the file requesters, and the requesters appearing at the top left corner sometimes, lock all other windows, so you have to satisfy them before you can continue your work.

The nonmodal requesters of PolyEd are the one for 'misc. settings', 'colors', 'find' and 'find & replace'.

1.24 PolyEd · Features - Macros

PolyEd provides Macros

~~~~~

PolyEd provides the possibility to learn a series of actions, and to repeat them with a single key press. These macros may also be saved and loaded.

PolyEd's macros are simple arexx-programs. You may also load other (maybe more complex) arexx-programs as macros. By that, you can add all functions you miss, to PolyEd.

In the 'Macros' drawer you can find some useful macros. You may load them as normal text, to see how they work.

## 1.25 PolyEd · Features - ARexx Port

PolyEd has an ARexx Port

~~~~~

Like every good program, PolyEd has an arexx port. Via this port, you can control PolyEd with simple commands.

PolyEd does not have very much commands. Nevertheless it is possible to do almost everything with the commands it has.

In the 'Rexx' drawer you can find some arexx programs, which show how to combine PolyEd and ARexx.

1.26 PolyEd · Features - further Features

Further Features of PolyEd

~~~~~

- Wordwrap at end of line
- User defineable icons for every type of text
- automatic indention
- Real Tabs
- Tab width and line length (up to 10,000 chars) adjustable
- Very fast scrolling
- Font selectable (but no proportional fonts)
- Colors adjustable (when using an own screen)
- 
- 
- 

## 1.27 PolyEd · Starting from the workbench

Starting from the workbench

~~~~~

There are different possibilities how to start PolyEd from the workbench:

Via program icon

Double-clicking PolyEd's icon starts PolyEd with an empty project.

PolyEd as 'Default Tool'

If PolyEd is the 'Default Tool' of a project, double-clicking the project's icon starts PolyEd with that project.

You can also double-click PolyEd-settings files. This starts PolyEd with the settings specified in the file.

PolyEd and 'extended selection'

Select PolyEd and all projects you want to open and double-click one of the selected icons (keep shift key pressed). PolyEd starts and opens all selected projects.

If one of the selected files is PolyEd-settings file, the settings specified in that file are used.

PolyEd's 'Tooltypes'

~~~~~

Tooltypes are parameters, you can add to an icon via the workbench menu 'Icons/Information'. Below all Tooltypes, PolyEd understands, are explained:

#### PUBSCREEN=<Screen-Name>

-----

Name of public screen, PolyEd shall be opened on.

- If the screen exists, PolyEd opens on it.
- If the screen does not exist, PolyEd creates a screen with the specified name by itself, and opens on it. Screenmode and dimensions are cloned from the workbench screen.
- If this parameter is not specified, PolyEd opens, depending on the used settings on the Workbench, or opens an own screen, named 'POLYED.1', where the number increases with every PolyEd running concurrently.

#### PORTNAME=<Port-Name>

-----

Name, PolyEd shall use for it's arexx port. If no name is specified, 'POLYED.1' is used. The number again increases with every PolyEd running concurrently.

Additionally to this main port, every project has it's own arexx port. The names of these ports are derived from the main port, by extending them with a number. The port of the first project gets the name 'POLYED.1.1' for instance.

More details can be found in the ARexx Ports section.

#### SETTINGS=<filename>

-----

Name of the settings file, PolyEd shall use. If this file is not specified, the settings are derived from the following places (in the given order):

- File 'PolyEd.set' in current directory
- File 'PolyEd.set' in 'ENV:' directory
- Default settings

If you specify an other settings-file as described above (extended selection or default-tool) the settings are taken from that file.

---

STARTUP=<script-name>  
-----

Name of an arexx program, that shall be executed after starting PolyEd. The program is executed, after all specified texts have been loaded.

UNDOLEVELS=<number of steps>  
-----

Number of 'undo' steps. The default value is 1000 steps. A value of 0 (zero), turns undo/redo off, which saves some memory.

UNDOBUFFSIZE=<number of chars>  
-----

How many characters Undo/Redo can remember. The default value is 10,000 characters. Specifying 0 (zero) turns undo/redo off, which saves some memory.

! At the beginning all tooltypes are enbraced, and therefor  
! deactivated. To activate them, you only have to remove the  
! braces, and enter the values you want.

## 1.28 PolyEd · Starting from a shell

Starting from a shell  
~~~~~

When starting PolyEd from the a shell, several arguments are possible, which are explained below. All arguments are optional.

This is how the argument template of PolyEd looks like:

FILES/M,PUBSCREEN/K,PORTNAME/K,SETTINGS/K,STARTUP/K,
UL=UNDOLEVELS/K/N,UB=UNDOBUFFERS/K/N

FILES/M

Names of files, which shall be opened immediately. You may specify any number of files.

PUBSCREEN/K

Name of public screen, PolyEd shall be opened on.

- If the screen exists, PolyEd opens on it.
 - If the screen does not exist, PolyEd creates a screen with the specified name by itself, and opens on it. Screenmode and dimensions are cloned from the workbench screen.
 - If this parameter is not specified, PolyEd opens, depending on the
-

used settings on the Workbench, or opens an own screen, named 'POLYED.1', where the number increases with every PolyEd running concurrently.

PORTNAME/K

Name, PolyEd shall use for it's arexx port. If no name is specified, 'POLYED.1' is used. The number again increases with every PolyEd running concurrently.

Additionally to this main port, every project has it's own arexx port. The names of these ports are derived from the main port, by extending them with a number. The port of the first project gets the name 'POLYED.1.1' for instance.

More details can be found in the ARexx Ports section.

SETTINGS/K

Name of the settings file, PolyEd shall use. If this file is not specified, the settings are derived from the following places (in the given order):

- File 'PolyEd.set' in current directory
- File 'PolyEd.set' in 'ENV:' directory
- Default settings

If you specify an other settings-file as described above (extended selection or default-tool) the settings are taken from that file.

STARTUP/K

Name of an arexx program, that shall be executed after starting PolyEd. The program is executed, after all specified texts have been loaded.

UNDOLEVELS/K/N

Number of 'undo' steps. The default value is 1000 steps. A value of 0 (zero), turns undo/redo off, which saves some memory.

UNDOBUFFSIZE/K/N

How many characters Undo/Redo can remember. The default value is 10,000 characters. Specifying 0 (zero) turns undo/redo off, which saves some memory.

1.29 PolyEd · Enter and correct text

Enter and correct text

~~~~~

Texts are edited within the text windows. The characters you type, are allways entered at the cursor position.

In 'Insert Mode' the cursor is a small bar, which is allways betwwen two characters. This indicates, where the characters you enter will go - between that two characters. The text is shifted apart, to have a place for the new characters.

In 'Overwrite Mode' the cursor is a bar as wide as a character, and allways covers one character. Characters you type go where the cursor is, so the covered character is overwritten.

The 'Overwrite Mode' can be turned on and off with Settings/Overwrite?.

With the 'Delete' and 'Backspace' keys you can remove the character to the right resp. the left of the cursor. To remove a larger amount of text, you can mark it and remove it with 'Edit/Erase'.

If you made a mistake (or even more than one), you can undo your actions step by step with 'Edit/Undo'. All undone actions can be redone with 'Edit/Redo'.

## 1.30 PolyEd · Moving the cursor

Moving the cursor

~~~~~

The cursor (flashing bar) shows where entered text is placed. You may place it either with the mouse, by clicking to the desired place, or with the cursor keys. <cursor left> and <cursor right> move the cursor one position to the left or right, <cursor up> and <cursor down> move it one line up or down.

If you keep the Shift key pressed, <cursor up> and <cursor down> move the cursor one page up or down, <cursor left> and <cursor right> move it to the beginning resp. end of a word.

If you keep the Ctrl key pressed, the cursor jumps to the beginning or end of the text resp. the current line.

If you keep Ctrl and Shift key pressed, the cursor is moved about a quarter of a page to the specified direction.

If you additionally press the Alt key, the text the cursor goes across is selected. This is necessary for the menu 'Edit'.

1.31 PolyEd · Block operations

Block operations

~~~~~

Using the block operations of the menu 'Edit', you can edit bigger amounts of text. Before you can use these functions, you have to select a block, by either clicking with the mouse on one end of the area, and moving the cursor to the other end, while keeping the left mousebutton pressed, or by using the cursor keys, together with the Alt key, as described elsewhere.

The selection disappears, as soon as you move the cursor, enter some text etc.

## 1.32 PolyEd · Text windows

### The Text windows

~~~~~

A text window consists of the following areas:

titlebar:

The titlebar contains - from left to right - the closing-gadget, the number of the project, the title of the project (possibly expanded by a remark that the text has been modified), and the gadgets for window arrangement.

right border:

The right border contains a scrollbar and arrows for selecting the visible part of the text fast and easily.

bottom border:

Within the bottom border of the active window, some informations like the cursor-position are displayed.

inner area:

The inner area is used to display and edit the text LINK EDIT.

1.33 PolyEd · Menu Project

Menu Project

~~~~~

Via the menu 'Project' you can begin new projects, load, save and print, hide and reveal projects.

New

---

---

Opens a new empty project in a new window.

Open...

-----

Brings up a filerequester where you can select a project, which is then loaded into a new window.

Save

----

Saves the text of the current project under it's old name. The old text gets lots, except you enabled backups. If the project is unnamed, a filerequester is opened, where you can specify a name for the text.

Save As...

-----

Saves the text of the current project under a new name. A file requester is brought up where you can specify the new name.

Print...

-----

Prints the text of the current project.

Hide

----

Hides all windows of the current project. The text is not lost! With 'Project/Reveal' all windows can be revealed again.

Reveal...

-----

Allows to reveal hidden projects. See requester 'Reveal Project'.

Close

-----

Closes the current project. If the text has been modified, you are asked whether you want to save the text before closing the project.

If you don't save the text, all changes you made since the last saving of the project are lost.

About...

-----

Shows informations on the current project, like size, number of lines and name of the arexx port.

About PolyEd...

-----

Shows informations on PolyEd. Besides the copyright text, the name of

---

the screen and the name of the arexx port are shown.

Quit PolyEd...

-----  
Quits PolyEd. Before, all projects are closed. For every modified project, you are asked whether you want to save it before closing.

## 1.34 PolyEd · Menu Edit

Menu Edit

~~~~~

Via the menu 'Edit', you can copy, cut, paste and erase text blocks, and undo/redo modifications. Some of the functions described here, work on an area of text, which you have to select before.

Cut

Copies the selected area to the clipboard and removes it from the text.

Copy

Copies the selected area to the clipboard.

Paste

Inserts the text from the clipboard at cursor position.

Erase

Removes the selected area, without copying it to the clipboard first.

Cut Line

Copies the current line to the clipboard and removes it from text.

Cut to End of Line

Copies the part of the line right to the cursor to the clipboard and removes it from the text.

Undo

Undoes modifications step by step.

As a default, you can undo a 1000 modifications resp. 10,000 chars. However these values may be changed at program start via tooltypes or shell arguments.

Redo

Redoes modifications, undone with 'Undo'.

1.35 PolyEd · Menu Search

Menu Search

~~~~~

Via the menu 'Search' you can find a string and replace it by another one. You can also go to a specific line, or to the place of the last modification.

Searching considers the options 'Ignore Case' and 'Only Whole Words' described below.

Find...

-----

Opens a nonmodal requester, where you can specify the string to find. Pressing Enter within the text-gadget finds the next occurrence of this search-string, which is highlighted then.

'Next' and 'Previous' find the next or previous occurrence of the search-string and highlight it. 'Cancel' closes the requester, but the search-string is kept.

Find & Replace...

-----

Opens a nonmodal requester, where you can specify the search- and replace-strings.

'Replace' either finds the next occurrence of the search-string and highlights it, or - if it is already highlighted - replaces it by the replace-string and finds the next occurrence of the search-string.

'Next' and 'Previous' find the next or previous occurrence of the search-string and highlight it. 'Cancel' closes the requester, but the strings are kept.

Find Next

-----

Finds the next occurrence of the search-string and highlights it.

Find Previous

-----

Finds the previous occurrence of the search-string and highlights it.

Replace

-----

---

Either finds the next occurrence of the search-string and highlights it, or - if it is already highlighted - replaces it by the replace-string and finds the next occurrence of the search-string.

#### Replace All

-----

Replaces all occurrences of the search-string by the replace-string, from the current cursor position to the end of text.

#### Go to Line...

-----

Opens a requester, where you can specify a line number. The cursor is then placed at the beginning of that line.

The number gadget is in overwrite-mode, so you need not erase the old number before typing a new one.

#### Go to Automark

-----

Places the cursor to the position of the last modification.

#### Ignore Case

-----

If this option is checked, the case of text is ignored when searching. So, if you specify 'foo' as search-string, you will also find 'Foo', 'FOO' and the like.

#### Only Whole Words

-----

If this option is checked, only whole words are found. So if you search for 'foo', you will not find it in 'foobar', as it is only a part of the word.

For PolyEd, words consist of numbers, characters (even ö, ý, È are characters) and the character '\_'. All other characters (', ; ! @ \* + ...) delimit 'words'.

## 1.36 PolyEd · Menu Windows

### Menu Windows

~~~~~

Via the menu 'Windows' you can open more windows for each text, browse through the windows, and arrange the windows.

New Window

Splits the current window into two windows, containing the same text. You may open as many windows as you want for each project. See how

modifications in one window are also visible in all others.

You can close particular windows using the closing gadget. To close the project, either close all windows by hand, or use 'Project/Close' which closes all windows at once.

Next Window

Turns to the next window, which is activated and brought to front.

Previous Window

Turns to the previous window, which is activated and brought to front.

Arrange All

Arranges all opened text windows according to the desired scheme (stacked, horizontal, vertical or full size).

Arrange Views

Arranges all opened text windows of the current project according to the desired scheme. (stacked, horizontal, vertical or full size).

Stacked, Horizontal, Vertical, Full Size

These items determine the scheme which is used for arranging the windows. There is always one item selected.

- Stacked: The windows are stacked, in a way that the titlebar of all windows is visible.
- Horizontal: The windows are ordered horizontally from the left to the right, in a way, that all are completely visible.
- Vertical: The windows are ordered vertically from top to bottom, in a way, that all windows are completely visible.
- Full Size: All windows are brought to full size, so only the frontmost is visible.

1.37 PolyEd · Menu Macros

Menu Macros

~~~~~

Via the menu 'Macros' you can learn, execute, load and save macros.



### Start Learning

-----

Starts learning a macro. From now on, until you 'Stop Learning' PolyEd records your actions. There are some limitations though:

- Learning is true in all windows.
- Absolutely no mouse actions are recorded.
- Turning from window to window is not recorded.
- Only the following actions are recorded:
  - entering and removing text, cut, copy, paste, erase
  - cursor movements and block selection via keyboard (NOT via mouse)
  - find and replace (PolyEd asks, whether, the search- and replace-strings, which are current at the time of learning the macro shall be used, or the strings which current at time of execution of the macro).

### Stop Learning

-----

Stops Learning the macro. A requester is brought up, allowing you to name the macro, and assign it to a key, via which it can be executed then.

### Execute Macro...

-----

Brings up a requester, with a list of all macros. You may select one, to execute. This item is also usefull, to remember the keys of some macros.

### Load Macro...

-----

Brings up a requester, where you may select a macro (or even an arexx-program). Then a second requester is brought up, allowing you to assign the loaded macro to a key. See ARexx Macros for informations on how to use arexx-programs as macros.

### Save Macro...

-----

Brings up a requester, where you can select the macro to save. Then a second requester is brought up, where you can specify where to save the macro.

## 1.38 PolyEd · Menu Settings

### Menu Settings

~~~~~

Via the menu 'Settings' you can adapt the look of PolyEd to your preferences. All settings are global, that means they are valid for all projects and windows.

If you don't save the settings, they are lost, when leaving the program. You can create and save different settings for different styles of text (letters, programs ...), which can then be loaded via this menu or specified when starting PolyEd.

If no settings are specified when starting PolyEd, the settings are derived from the following places (in the given order):

- File 'PolyEd.set' in current directory
- File 'PolyEd.set' in 'ENV:' directory
- Default settings

Overwrite?

This option toggles between insert and overwrite mode, which are described in the section

Auto Indent?

Auto Indenting means that when you press return the cursor will start at the position where text started on the last line. This is used for programming, outlines, or whenever you want text to start at an even position.

TAB is Spaces?

Normally, PolyEd uses real tabs (special characters, which shift the rest of the line to the next tab stop). If this option is checked, simple spaces are used instead. This does not bother already entered tabs, which stay what they are.

Create Icons?

If this option is checked, PolyEd creates icons, for all files it creates, so you can reach them via workbench. If you don't like the shell, you should always check this option.

This is how PolyEd maintains icons:

- If an icon already exists, nothing is done to it.
 - If no icon exists, the default icon for the text's suffix is used. See creating a default icon.
 - If no default icon exists for the suffix, the default icon for the suffix '.txt' is used.
 - If this also does not exist, the internal default icon is used.
-

Open on Workbench

If you check this option, PolyEd opens on the Workbench screen.

Open own screen...

If you check this option, a requester is brought up, allowing you to select the desired screen mode. The screen will always have only 4 colors as to increase speed.

See requester 'Open own Screen'.

Miscellaneous...

Brings up a nonmodal requester, where you can set up a number of different things.

See requester 'Misc. Settings'.

Font...

Brings up a requester where you can select the font which will be used for the texts.

See requester 'Font'.

Colors...

Brings up a nonmodal requester, where you can alter the colors of the screen. This only works, if you opened an own screen.

See requester 'Colors'.

Load Settings...

Brings up a requester, where you may specify a settings file, to use.

Save Settings

Saves the current settings to the same file, from which they were loaded at program start or 'Load Settings'.

If the current settings were taken from 'ENV:' or are the default settings, they are saved to 'ENV:' and 'ENVARC:', to keep them even if the computer is turned off.

Save Settings As...

Brings up a requester, where you can specify a name, for the current settings to be saved as. All settings file should have the suffix '.set', to be easily recognised, and because the requesters for loading and saving settings display at a default only files with that

suffix.

1.39 PolyEd · Requester 'Reveal Project'

Requester 'Reveal Project'

This requester allows to reveal projects, hidden with 'Project/Hide'.
The requester displays a list of all (also non-hidden) projects.

To reveal a project, double click it, or select it, and click the 'OK' button. All windows of the selected project are opened at their previous position. If you select a non-hidden project, all it's windows are brought to front. To leave the requester without revealing a project, click the 'Cancel' button.

1.40 PolyEd · Requester 'Find'

Requester 'Find'

Enter the text you want to find into the string-gadget. Pressing Enter within the text-gadget finds the next occurrence of this search-string, which is highlighted then.

'Next' and 'Previous' find the next or previous occurrence of the search-string and highlight it. 'Cancel' closes the requester, but the search-string is kept.

1.41 PolyEd · Requester 'Find & Replace'

Requester 'Find & Replace'

Enter the text you want to find into the 'Find:' gadget, and the text which shall replace that text into the 'Replace:' gadget.

'Replace' either finds the next occurrence of the search-string and highlights it, or - if it is already highlighted - replaces it by the replace-string and finds the next occurrence of the search-string.

'Next' and 'Previous' find the next or previous occurrence of the search-string and highlight it. 'Cancel' closes the requester, but the strings are kept.

1.42 PolyEd · Requester 'Go to Line'

Requester 'Go to Line'

Enter the line number you want to go to into the number gadget, and

press Enter or click the 'OK' button. 'Cancel' leaves the requester without doing anything.

The number gadget is in overwrite-mode, so you need not erase the old number before typing a new one.

1.43 PolyEd · Requester 'Assign Macro'

Requester 'Assign Macro'

This requester is brought up, after you stop learning or after loading a macro, allowing you to assign it to a key and name it.

To do that, select one of the keys of the list, and enter a name for the macro into the string gadget.

Click 'OK' if you are done with th requester, or 'Cancel' to quit the requester. Cancelling the requester forgets the learned or loaded Macro.

1.44 PolyEd · Requester 'Select Macro'

Requester 'Select Macro'

This requester is brought up when executing or saving a macro. In a list, all keys and the macros assign to them are displayed. Double-click one, or select one and click the 'OK' button. 'Cancel' quits the requester without any action.

1.45 PolyEd · Requester 'Open own Screen'

Requester 'Open own Screen'"

Select the desired mode from the list, by double-clicking it, or by clicking the 'OK' button. 'Cancel' quits the requester without selecting a screen mode.

1.46 PolyEd · Requester 'Misc. Settings'

Requester 'Misc. Settings'

This requester allows a number of modifications to be done:

Line Length (Chars):

Desired width of text. If the cursor is moved to the right of that

length AND if word wrap is enabled, PolyEd begins a new line. If word wrap is not enabled, this value is ignored. Values up to 10,000 are allowed.

Word wrap is only done, when the cursor moves too far to the right, if you insert text at the beginning of the line, it is possible to get lines, longer than the specified value. Changing that value does not format previously typed text.

Tab Width (Chars):

Specifies where the tab stops are. Real tabs adapt themselves to the new value.

Full Lines:

Here you may specify what shall happen, if the cursor reaches the column you specified as line length.

- ignore : The line length is ignored, and the line is continued up to a length of 10,000 chars.
- word wrap : A new line is begone, taking a word you began, to the new line.

Format:

Here you can specify which format your texts are saved as:

- ASCII : Normal format, used by all editors, dtp-programs ...
- IFF FTXT : Amiga standard format for texts.

Of course PolyEd can read texts in both formats, recognizing the format automatically. Remember that most programs need texts in ASCII format.

Backups:

Here you can set up, if and how PolyEd shall make backups.

- none : No backups
- last version : last version kept, extended by '.bak'.
- infinite : All versions are kept, extended by '.bak1', '.bak2' ... The file with the highest number is most recent version (besides the original).
This method requires lots of memory on you (hard-)disk.

To delete all backups of a text, enter 'delete <text>.bak#?' in a shell window.

Auto Save:

This allows you to make PolyEd, to save all your texts every now and then. Values from 5 minutes up to one hour are available.

'OK' uses the settings, made, 'Cancel' quits the requester without using the settings. This is a nonmodal requester, but the values are only used, after you clicked 'OK'.

1.47 PolyEd · Requester 'Fonts'

Requester 'Fonts'

This requester allows you to select a font for the texts. Select font and size and click 'OK', or click 'Cancel' to quit the requester without changing the font.

PolyEd can only handle non-proportional fonts, so only these are displayed in the requester.

For it's menus and requesters, PolyEd uses the font set up via the preferences.

1.48 PolyEd · Requester 'Colors'

Requester 'Colors'

This requester allows you adjust the screen's colors.

To do so, select the color you want to change from the color-gadget, and use the Red, Green and Blue sliders to adjust the color. Click 'OK' to use the colors, or 'Cancel' to quit the requester and reset the colors.

PolyEd supports the AGA chips, so, starting with OS 3.0, you can select the colors from 16 millions.

1.49 PolyEd · How to create your own default icons

How to create your own default icons

PolyEd can create a fitting icon for each text type automatically. The different types are recognized via the file extension ('.txt', '.dok', etc.).

For this purpose, PolyEd uses default icons from the drawer 'env:sys'. The default icons must be named as def_<ext>, e. g. 'def_txt'.

You can create such icons using IconEdit or programs like that, or by copying existing icons to 'env:sys', naming them as described above.

```
! You MUST save the icons to the drawer 'envarc:sys' too.  
!  
! This is necessary, because 'env:' only exists on the ram disk,  
! and therefor it's contents is lost, as soon as you turn off, or  
! reset your Amiga.  
! The contents of 'envarc:' is copied to 'env:' everytime your Amiga  
! boots.
```

The installation of PolyEd already installes default icons for some text types.

1.50 PolyEd · ARexx

1.51 PolyEd · ARexx - Ports and their names

ARexx - Ports and their Names

PolyEd has one global port and every project has a 'local' port for it's own. Every arexx port requires a unique name.

PolyEd's global port is 'POLYED.x' where x stands for a number to make the name unique. (e.g. 'POLYED.1')

Every project has a port for it's own. The name of that ports is derived from the global port's name, extended by '.y' where y is again a number to make the name unique. (e.g 'POLYED.1.1')

You can also give the global and local ports other names using the keyword 'PORTNAME' either when starting the program, or with the arexx commands NEW or OPEN. The portname should be uppercase and must be unique. If the name is not unique, PolyEd falls back to the default port names as described above.

1.52 PolyEd · ARexx - ARexx & Macros

ARexx - ARexx & Macros

PolyEd's macros are simply arexx programs. The only thing you have to do is, not to activate PolyEd with the ADDRESS command. This is not necessary because arexx sends all coammands it does not know back to the program which called it, and that is polyed in this case anyway. Therefore the macro is allways executed within the scope of the current project, which is what we want.

If your macro / arexx program is accessing other programs than PolyEd it must access them using ADDRESS command as usual.

For developing macros it is better to write them as extern arexx programs (with ADDRESS POLYED..., and starting via 'rx') and to modify them to macros (remove ADDRESS POLYED..., and say commands) when they work well.

1.53 PolyEd · ARexx - Results

ARexx - Results

All ARexx commandos set the variable RC. In the following table possible values are explained:

RC	Meaning
0	success
5	warning
10	something's wrong
20	complete or severe failure

Some commands have one or more results. To get them set `OPTIONS RESULTS` in your program. You will get the result(s) in the variable `RESULT`. If a command has more than one result, all results are placed in `RESULT` with a space between them.

```
e. g.: 'GETCURSORPOS' ---> RESULT = "199 42"
```

You may call the command with `VAR <varname>` to get the result(s) in the variable `<varname>` instead of `RESULT`.

```
e. g.: 'GETCURSORPOS VAR CURSOR' ---> CURSOR = "199 42"
```

If a command returns more than one result, it is recommended to use the `STEM` parameter. Using `STEM <stemname>` you get the results in different nodes of the stem-variable. The names of the nodes are described at the command description.

! A stem-variable must end with a colon!

```
e. g.: 'GETCURSORPOS STEM CPOS.' ---> CPOS.LINE = 199, CPOS.COLUMN = 42
```