

Chapter 24

Find Menu

Diagram!'s Find menu contains tools for efficiently searching text and making corrections. With the Find panel, you can scan through a large document, locate a selection of text and replace it with a different one. For information on selecting symbols on the basis of their shape, refer to the next chapter on the Select panel.

Find Panel (f)

This command raises Diagram!'s Find panel.

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Diagram!'s Find panel allows you to search and edit text.

At the top of the panel, there are two fields for you to enter text, "Find" and "Replace With." You can search for whatever combination of letters, spaces or text you wish. Enter the selection you would like to search for in the Find field. If you would like to correct this selection, or completely change it, enter the

new version in the Replace With field.

Click the Next button (or hit the Return key) to search forward from the current location of the cursor for the first match with the text you entered in the Find field.

Click the Previous button to scan back through the text for a match with the Find field. This button is identical to the Next button, except that it searches in the opposite direction.

The Replace button deletes the currently selected text, and replaces it with the text entered in the Replace With field.

Clicking the Replace & Find button is the same as clicking the Replace button, then the Find button.

Find panel options

The Regular Expressions and Ignore Case check boxes are options that allow you to adjust how the Find panel searches.

The Ignore Case button eliminates the difference between lowercase and uppercase letters in a search. When it isn't activated, searches are case-sensitive, so that "Dog" would not match with "dog" or "dOg." The feature is on by default.

The Regular Expressions check box affects how the Find field is interpreted. When it's checked, you can use regular expressions (as defined in UNIX text editors) for your searches. This feature is implemented primarily for expert UNIX users. Please refer to the UNIX manual page for the ed program for a full explanation of Regular Expressions.

Some examples of regular expression:

- `[bh]ack` matches only "back" or "hack"
- `[bh]*ack` matches "bback," "bhhhhack," etc.
- `[^abc]red` matches "fred" or "pred," but not "bred" ("`^`" is the same as "Not")
- `.his` matches "this," "phis" ("`.`" matches any single character)
- `f*red` matches "f*red" (use "`\`" when you really want to find "*", ".", etc.)

This feature is off by default.

Find Next (D) And Find Previous (d)

Choosing Find Next is the same clicking the Next button on the Find panel, while Find Previous acts the same as the Previous button. These commands are intended as shortcuts—they allow searching to take place without raising the Find panel when you've already entered a selection in the Find field. If nothing is entered in the Find field, these commands raise the Find panel.

Enter Selection (e)

The Enter Selection command places the currently selected text into the Find field of the Find panel. An easy way to search without raising the Find panel is:

- Select the text that you wish to search for
- Type command-e (Enter Selection)
- Type command-g (Find Next) or command-d (Find Previous)

Jump To Selection (j)

If a textual or graphical selection has scrolled out of your document window, choose Jump to Selection to return the window back to the area of text where your selection is highlighted.