

# **Functions**

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<b>COLLABORATORS</b>
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# Chapter 1

# Functions

## 1.1 Function documentation

```
#####
#####
##
##### ## ### ##### ## ## ## ## #####
## ##### ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
## ## ##### ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
## ## ##### ## ## ## ## ##### #####
#####
```

Latest update 28.5.95, for version 1.7

Function documentation

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## 1.2 Function reference index

```
-----
*****
#####
FPL function reference
#####
*****
-----
```

All FPL functions that exist internally in FrexxEd are listed here. Note that you might find functions that are not in this list, but then they are not internal FrexxEd functions, but added FPL coded such.

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FPL function reference

### 1.3 Function description syntax

Following here is all functions that FrexxEd includes, with extensive and verbose descriptions, including usage syntax, return values and often also with examples of how to use.

The functions will be described using the following pattern:

#### NAME

<function name> - one line description. Functions programmed in FPL but included in the default startup configuration will be marked with a "[FPL]" symbol, and functions that are available already in the startup function are marked with a "[\*]" symbol.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
progress = <function name> (parameters);
```

```
int = <function name> (<parameter types>);
```

(The <parameter type> is written in all uppercase letters for parameters that are optional - possible to leave out when calling the described function. Other, required, parameters are written in common lowercase letters.)

#### FUNCTION

Long description describing exactly what the function does, known drawbacks, if it can be called with a variable number of parameters and other things you need to know when calling the function.

#### CRIPPLE

If this keyword is present, it means that this function does not work 100% without a keyfile. The text will describe the effects of not

having a keyfile when running the function.

#### INPUTS

Description of the function input parameter(s).

#### RESULT

What the function returns.

#### EXAMPLE

If this keyword is present, a short FPL program example is visualized that describes even more how to use this particular function.

#### SEE ALSO

References to other functions or further documentation which have similar functionalities or provide more information.

#### BUGS

Any information regarding known bugs, flaws or drawbacks that comes with using the function.

## 1.4 About()

#### NAME

About - Shows information about FrexxEd.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
About();
```

```
void About(void);
```

#### FUNCTION

This function pops up a window holding information regarding FrexxEd. It tells about who wrote it, how to pay the ShareWare fee, the name of this FrexxEd's ARexxport and how much memory there is available in the system respective has been allocated (used) by FrexxEd (this last figure does only include the amount of memory actually allocated by FrexxEd itself, not including the memory different resources will occupy when FrexxEd initializes such).

This information is localized and will produce a different output in different languages.

#### INPUTS

#### RESULT

#### SEE ALSO

How to reach us

---

## 1.5 Activate()

### NAME

Activate - Visualize a certain buffer.

### SYNOPSIS

```
BufferID = Activate ( BufferID, Mode, PopupOnto );
```

```
int Activate ( INT, INT, INT );
```

### FUNCTION

Forces the specified or current buffer to get visualized in a view. The view will appear as set in the Mode parameter or as set in 'popup\_view'. The third parameter specifies which buffer it should split/replace. This function can be called with none to three parameters.

### INPUTS

BufferID - Buffer ID number of the buffer you want to visualize. 0 or illegal IDs activate current buffer.

Mode - How to bring up the view.

0 = Replace the current view.

1 = Split the current view.

2 = Make this the only view on screen.

-1 = As the 'popup\_view' info variable tells!

PopupOnto - Buffer ID of the entry that should be replaced/split when the 'BufferID' buffer gets viewed.

### RESULT

Returns the BufferID.

### SEE ALSO

GetBufferID(), CurrentBuffer()

## 1.6 ARexxRead()

### NAME

ARexxRead - Get the contents of an ARexx variable.

### SYNOPSIS

```
Contents = ARexxRead ( Variable );
```

```
string ARexxRead ( string );
```

### FUNCTION

When FrexxEd has received a message from an ARexx program, this function returns the contents of a named ARexx variable.

### INPUTS

Variable - The name of the ARexx variable. It must be specified in all uppercase letters.

---

**RESULT**

The string the variable holds, or an empty string ("") if the variable didn't exist or anything went wrong. Use `GetErrNo()` to figure out if an empty string was an error or a real empty string!

**SEE ALSO**

A proper ARexx manual  
`ARexxResult()`, `ARexxSend()`, `ARexxSet()`, `FindPort()`

## 1.7 ARexxResult()

**NAME**

`ARexxResult` - Send back result string to ARexx.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ARexxResult ( Error, ResultString );
```

```
void ARexxResult ( int, STRING );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function is useful when the program using it is called from ARexx, otherwise it will not do anything.

It sets the return code and optionally the regular ARexx result string (only if the return code is zero (0)).

**INPUTS**

`Error` - True/false if error should be reported to ARexx.  
Non-zero means error, zero means OK.

`ResultString` - The string which the result variable will hold after returning to ARexx.

**RESULT****SEE ALSO**

A proper ARexx manual  
`ARexxSend()`, `ARexxSet()`, `ARexxRead()`, `FindPort()`

## 1.8 ARexxSend()

**NAME**

`ARexxSend` - Send a string to an ARexx port.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Result = ARexxSend ( Port, String, Timeout );
```

```
string ARexxSend ( string, string, INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

Tries to send the 'String' to the specified ARexx 'Port'. If 'Timeout' is specified and non-zero, FrexxEd will wait the specified amount of seconds for ARexx to return a result string to us.

This function can be called with two or three parameters!

#### INPUTS

Port - Name of the ARexx port to send to.

String - Message to send to the port.

Timeout - Number of seconds to wait for an answer.

#### RESULT

If 'Timeout' is specified, the result string from the called program will be returned, or an empty string if anything went wrong.

If 'Timeout' isn't specified, FrexxEd skips the waiting and an empty string is always returned from this function.

#### SEE ALSO

A proper ARexx manual

ARexxResult(), ARexxSet(), ARexxRead(), FindPort()

## 1.9 ARexxSet()

#### NAME

ARexxSet - Set the contents of an ARexx variable.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
Progress = ARexxSet ( Variable, String );
```

```
int ARexxSet(string);
```

#### FUNCTION

When FrexxEd has received a message from an ARexx program, this function can return set the contents of a named ARexx variable.

#### INPUTS

Variable - Name of the variable.

String - New contents of the variable.

#### RESULT

Zero means progress, non-zero means that the port didn't exist or that any other error occurred.

#### SEE ALSO

A proper ARexx manual

ARexxResult(), ARexxSend(), ARexxRead(), FindPort()

## 1.10 AssignKey()

---

## NAME

AssignKey - Assigns a function to a key sequence.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = AssignKey ( FPLprogram, KeySequence, Dependency );
```

```
int AssignKey ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

This function makes FrexxEd recognize the given key sequence and when it is hit, the FPL program will be executed.

If this function is invoked with no parameter or with the first parameter specified as an empty string (""), a requester will appear asking for the right input.

If it is invoked with only one parameter or with 'KeySequence' set to an empty string (""), FrexxEd will wait for a key sequence to be pressed interactively. The key sequence is ended by pressing the 'escape' key (which can't be part of a key sequence).

The 'Dependency' parameter controls whether the FPL program will get executed when the 'KeySequence' is pressed, or if it should continue searching for another action bound to that key sequence!

## INPUTS

FPLprogram - This must be a complete program using FPL syntax.

KeySequence - The key sequence string. It uses straight left-to-right order plain key description text in the format:

```
[qualifier] <key>
```

AssignKey can recognize the following qualifier names:

"Amiga", "Shift", "Control", "Alt"

and these key names:

"F1" - "F20", "Del", "Delete", "Help", "Up", "Down", "Right", "Left", "Esc", "Escape", "Enter", "Return", "Tab", "Bspc", "Backspace", "Space" and "Spc".

These latter strings should be written within single quotes (ie, 'delete'). (See example 3)

All of those is read case insensitive. Specifying multiple key presses is done by simply writing several key presses next to each other. (See example 4)

Characters are also recognized when written with a "\" prefix in regular C-style.

(See example #5)

Rawkeys can be assigned by specifying the rawkey code (hexadecimal, octal, decimal or binary) within single quotes. (See example #6)

Spaces can only be written as a part of a key sequence

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like "\x20" or "\040". Normal spaces indicates the separation between words. (See example #7, #8)

Dependency - The name of an info variable that has to hold a non-zero number or a non-empty string to make the FPL program get run when this key is pressed. If the name is preceded with a '!' character, the condition will be reversed (that is, the FPL program will run if the variable holds a zero or an empty string). Combine several dependencies with the logical expressions OR and AND by separating the variables with | resp. &. That is, to assign a key to execute if 'foo' or 'bar' is non-zero, use 'foo|bar' as dependency.

#### RESULT

Standard FrexxEd error code. Returns zero if everything is OK, otherwise non-zero.

#### NOTE

The key string is matched case sensitive. That means that there is a difference the keysequences "amiga b" and "amiga B".

#### EXAMPLES

#1: To make 'amiga s' save the current buffer using the current name:

```
AssignKey("Save();", "Amiga s");
```

#2: To make 'control alt p' prompt the user for a text and then write it:

```
AssignKey("Output(PromptString());", "control ALT p");
```

#3: Make the cursor go up when pressing "alt delete" (!):

```
AssignKey("CursorUp();", "alt 'delete'");
```

#4: Assign the block sort to the sequence "Amiga B Control s"

```
AssignKey("BlockSort();", "Amiga B Control s");
```

#5: Assign the key producing the ASCII code 18 to Load():

```
AssignKey("Load();", "\x12");
```

#6: Assign rawkey code 61 (the "8" on the numerical keyboard) to move cursor up:

```
AssignKey("CursorUp();", "'61'");
```

or written hexadecimal:

```
AssignKey("CursorUp();", "'0x3e'");
```

or written binary:

```
AssignKey("CursorUp();", "'0b111101'");
```

or written octal:

```
AssignKey("CursorUp();", "'075'");
```

#7: Assign the string "Foo Bar" to Save():

```
AssignKey("Save();", "Foo\x20Bar");
```

#8: Assign the string "WRONGSPACE();" to shift space:

```
AssignKey("WRONGSPACE();", "shift 'space'");
```

#9: To make 'amiga s' save the current buffer using the current name, but only if the 'changes' variable is non-zero:

```
AssignKey("Save();", "Amiga s", "changes");
```

#10: To make 'amiga s' save the current buffer using the current name, but only if the 'changes' variable is non-zero and the 'prevent\_save' variable is zero.

```
AssignKey("Save();", "Amiga s", "changes&!prevent_save");
```

#11: To make the screen beep if any change is done when 'F4' is pressed:

```
AssignKey("DisplayBeep()", "'F4'", "changes");
```

NOTE: if 'changes' isn't non-zero, the string bound to the key 'F4' will get printed in the buffer (which is "3~" in my keymap)!

SEE ALSO

DeleteKey(), Change action on keys

## 1.11 Backspace()

NAME

Backspace - Kill characters to the left of the cursor.

SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = Backspace ( Number );
```

```
int Backspace ( INT );
```

FUNCTION

Performs a specified number of backspaces. If no parameter is specified, it defaults to 1.

INPUTS

Number - Amount of backspaces you want to perform.

RESULT

The number of backspaces that actually were done. If this function is invoked with a parameter making the backspacing

---

hit the left edge of the first line, the backspacing is aborted even though the requested number of backspaces couldn't be done.

SEE ALSO

BackspaceWord(), Delete(), DeleteLine()

## 1.12 BackspaceWord()

NAME

BackspaceWord - Kill words to the left of the cursor.

SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = BackspaceWord ( Number );
```

```
int BackspaceWord ( INT );
```

FUNCTION

Performs a specified number of backspace words. For each number, one "word" is deleted and the cursor is moved, A "word" is a number of characters of the same character class written next to each other.

INPUTS

Number - Amount of words you want to backspace.

RESULT

The actual amount of deleted characters. If the function run out of words to backspace, it will be aborted before it could perform all the requested backspace words.

SEE ALSO

Backspace(), Delete(), DeleteLine(), DeleteEol(), DeleteWord()

## 1.13 BlockChange()

NAME

BlockChange - Change default block.

SYNOPSIS

```
Previous = BlockChange ( NewBlock );
```

```
int BlockChange ( int );
```

FUNCTION

This function changes the default block to the one specified. Block functions are always able to use the default block when performing operations on blocks, and this function changes the current default block to a new, already created, block.

NOTE

The startup internal default block is named "DefaultBlock".

---

## INPUTS

NewBlock - BufferID of the new defaultblock. 0 or an illegal ID is equal to the internal default block ID.

## RESULT

Previous block ID or zero if anything went wrong.

## EXAMPLE

Change default block to the buffer named "Ninja.c":

```
BlockChange(GetBufferID("Ninja.c"));
```

## SEE ALSO

All the other BlockXXXXXX() functions.  
The 'Block concepts' chapter.

## 1.14 BlockCopy(), BlockCut(), BlockDelete()

## NAME

BlockCopy - Copy a marked block.  
BlockCopyAppend - Copy marked area to the end of a block.  
BlockCut - Cut a marked block.  
BlockCutAppend - Move marked area to the end of a block.  
BlockDelete - Delete a marked area.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = BlockXXXX ( BlockID, Column1, Line1, Column2, Line2 );  
int BlockXXXX ( INT, INT, INT, INT, INT );
```

(All these functions takes the same parameters of the same types, and return the same return codes.)

## FUNCTION

This is a set of functions operating on a marked block area, with similar behaviour. They all use a default or specified destination block, and they all have the possibility to receive four coordinates to simulate a marked block area. These functions must be called with either none, one or five parameters.

BlockCopy() - Copies the contents of the currently marked area to the destination block.

BlockCopyAppend() - Appends the contents of the currently marked area to the end of the destination block.

BlockCut() - Cuts the contents of the marked area and copies it to the destination block.

BlockCutAppend() - Cuts the contents of the marked area and appends it to the end of the destination block.

BlockDelete() - Deletes the marked area.

---

## NOTE

These functions can't work if the current buffer is the destination block!

## INPUTS

BlockID - ID of the destination block. By specifying 0 (zero), the default block will be used.

Column1 - The column which the marked block is to start at.

Line1 - The line which the marked block is to start at.

Column2 - The column which the marked block is to end at.

Line2 - The line which the marked block is to end at.

## RESULT

Standard FrexxEd error code. If zero is returned everything is OK, otherwise the function failed.

## SEE ALSO

All the other BlockXXXXXX() functions.  
The 'Block concepts' chapter.

## 1.15 BlockCreate()

## NAME

BlockCreate - Create a new block. [\*]

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = BlockCreate ( BlockName );
```

```
int BlockCreate ( string );
```

## FUNCTION

This function creates/initializes a new block. It is pretty much the same as New(), but this sets the "block bits".

## INPUTS

BlockName - The name of the new block/buffer.

## RESULT

The ID of the newly created buffer/block.

## SEE ALSO

BlockChange(), Kill()  
The 'Block concepts' chapter.

## 1.16 BlockMark()

---

## NAME

BlockMark - Mark an area in a view.  
BlockMarkRect - Mark a rectangular area in a view.

## SYNOPSIS

```
BlockMarkXXX ( Status, Column1, Line1, Column2, Line2 );
```

```
void BlockMarkXXX ( INT, INT, INT, INT, INT );
```

(Both functions accept the same arguments of the same types, and they return the same return codes.)

## FUNCTION

The two functions work very similar. They set the block mark status and possibly the coordinates of the marked area.

BlockMark() - Performs "line style" block marking at specified (or current) coordinates.

BlockMarkRect() - Performs rectangular block marking at specified (or current) coordinates.

"Line style" blocks are the "usual" kind of blocks. They follow the orientation of the text lines, which means that when the cursor is moved one line down, all characters to the right on the previous line and all characters to the left on the current line will automatically be included in the block.

Rectangular blocks are always square-shaped. They exist to make it possible to cut out non line-oriented parts of text documents, such as parts of figures or tables.

These functions should be called with none, one, three or five parameters.

The main usage for BlockMark() is of course the interactive toggle of the block existence. The toggling has three different 'positions'. The marked block that is attached to the cursor (moving the cursor makes the block-edge follow it), "released" block (a block is marked and remain at the same place even though you run around with the cursor and finally: "off" - no block is marked. On the status line, there will be a 'b' visible when there is an attached block mark and 'B' when it is released.

The 'Status' parameter can set the toggle state of the block. Set status 0 to unmark the block, set 1 to make it mark in attached-style and use 2 for the released block mark style. -1 means "ignore", it is used when all you want to do is specify new coordinates without affecting the "current" block mark status.

## INPUTS

Status - Set state of the block:  
-1 = Ignore. Just set the koordinates.  
0 = Off. Quit block marking.  
1 = On. Start block marking.  
2 = Release. Let the block go.

---

Column1 - Start column of the marked block area.

Line1 - Start line of the marked block area.

Column2 - End column of the marked block area.

Line2 - End line of the marked block area.

RESULT

EXAMPLE

Toggle column style block marking:

```
BlockMark();
```

Activate block marking:

```
BlockMark(1);
```

Mark a rectangular block, released from the cursor, from line 5 column 7 to line 10 column 12:

```
BlockMarkRect(2, 7, 5, 12, 10);
```

Make a block mark from the start of the current line to the cursor. This also starts "block marking mode":

```
BlockMark(1, 1, ReadInfo("line") );
```

Mark/highlight from 1,10 to 5,20. How does the BlockMark() call look like?

```
BlockMark(2, /* released block style */  
          10, 1, /* from column 10 line 1 */  
          20, 5); /* to column 20 line 5 */
```

The user have already started a block marking (like with amiga b) and your program should change the start column of that marked block:

```
BlockMark(1, /* end-of-block is attached to cursor */  
          1,1); /* marks from the start of buffer */
```

SEE ALSO

The other BlockXXXX() functions.  
The 'Block concepts' chapter.

## 1.17 BlockMove()

NAME

BlockMove - Moves a marked block area horizontally.

SYNOPSIS

---

```
ret = BlockMove ( Steps );
```

```
int BlockMove ( INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

This function moves the contents of the marked block area a specified number of steps horizontally. If this function is invoked without parameter, the block can be moved interactively with the cursor keys and tab/shift tab to move the block. Cancel the movings and get back to previous state by pressing q as in quit, place the block at the current position by pressing return or y as in yes. The maximum number of steps possible to move, is the same as the width of the screen.

#### INPUTS

Steps - Number of steps to move the block. Positive numbers to right, and negative to left.

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### SEE ALSO

The other BlockXXXX() functions.  
The 'Block concepts' chapter.

## 1.18 BlockPaste()

#### NAME

BlockPaste - Insert a block in the buffer.  
BlockPasteRect - Insert block as rectangular.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = BlockPaste ( BlockID );  
ret = BlockPasteRect ( BlockID );
```

```
int BlockPaste ( INT );  
int BlockPasteRect ( INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

BlockPaste() and BlockPasteRect() insert the marked, current or specified block at the current position.  
The first one inserts the block as a regular line oriented block, and the second one as a rectangular block.

These functions must be invoked with either none or one parameter.

#### NOTE

The block can't be pasted into it's own buffer.

#### INPUTS

BlockID - ID of a valid buffer/block. Specify 0 (zero) to use the default block as source.

#### RESULT

---

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

SEE ALSO

The other BlockXXXX() functions.  
The 'Block concepts' chapter.

## 1.19 BlockSort()

NAME

BlockSort - Sort a block.

SYNOPSIS

```
ret = BlockSort ( BlockID, Field, Flags );  
  
int BlockSort ( INT, INT, INT );
```

FUNCTION

This function lexicographically sorts the lines of a marked, default or specified block according to a field. Fields are separated with whitespace. If no Field is specified, it defaults to 1.

Invoked with none or with one parameter, this will pop up a requester.

This function can be invoked with none to three parameters.

INPUTS

BlockID - ID of a valid buffer/block. Specify 0 (zero) to sort the default block.

Field - Field number. 0 means from the absolute left (column 1), all other numbers means from the beginning of that field. Fields are separated by characters marked with the space class in the FACT.

Flags - bit 0 - case sensitive if unset (insensitive if set)  
bit 1 - forward if unset (backwards if set)

RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

EXAMPLE

Sort the block backwards, case sensitive according to field 2:

```
BlockSort(0, 2, 2);
```

Sort the block forwards, case sensitive according to the leftmost position of the lines:

```
BlockSort(0, 0, 0);
```

SEE ALSO

The other BlockXXXX() functions.

---

The 'Block concepts' chapter.

## 1.20 BSearch()

### NAME

BSearch - Binary search in a string array.

### SYNOPSIS

```
Found = BSearch ( Array, Search, Items, Method );
```

```
int BSearch ( &string[], string, INT, INT );
```

### FUNCTION

Scans a sorted string array pointed to by the 'Array' parameter for a string that equals the 'Search' parameter. The string array must be sorted forwards and case sensitive if 'Method' isn't specified (with the same bit flags as Sort() accepts).

### INPUTS

Search - String to search for.

Array - Reference to a string array.

Items - If not the entire array should be scanned, this will tell the function how many items it should scan for the match.

Method - Defines sorting details. Set the following bits to specify how the array is sorted:

0 - case insensitive

1 - backwards sort

### RESULT

Array position, or -1 if not found.

### NOTE

If the array isn't sorted the right way, or if 'Items' isn't set properly, this function may very well not find the string.

### SEE ALSO

Sort()

## 1.21 CConvertString()

### NAME

CConvertString - Convert a raw string to C style. [\*]

### SYNOPSIS

```
Cstring = CConvertString ( RawString );
```

```
string = CConvertString ( string );
```

### FUNCTION

---

This function makes a C style string out of a raw binary string. E.g, ASCII code 9 will be converted to \t, 10 will become a \n and so on. Very practical if you would like to visualize a string that might include non printable characters.

**INPUTS**

RawString - The string to convert from.

**RESULT**

The converted string. If anything went wrong the resulting string will be empty ("").

**SEE ALSO**

FACTConvertString()

## 1.22 CenterView()

**NAME**

CenterView - Center the view vertically around the cursor.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = CenterView ( ViewID );  
  
int = CConvertString ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

Makes the current line, of the current or the specified view, the one in the middle of the view - if possible. This function can be called with or without parameter.

**INPUTS**

ViewID - The view to center.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

ScrollDown(), ScrollUp()

## 1.23 Check()

**NAME**

Check - Returns file information.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = Check ( Filename, Options );  
  
int Check ( string, STRING );
```

**FUNCTION**

Returns information regarding the specified file, according to the 'Options'. Without any options, Check() returns non-zero if the specified file exists.

No options has been implemented yet!

#### INPUTS

Filename - Full path name to the file.

Options - Not currently in use!

#### RESULT

If no option is specified:

\* if zero is returned, the file doesn't exist, otherwise the file is there!

#### SEE ALSO

System()

## 1.24 Clean()

#### NAME

Clean - Execution without hooks. [\*]

#### SYNOPSIS

```
Clean ( Program );
```

```
void Clean ( string );
```

#### FUNCTION

This function executes the specified string as an FPL program. When that program runs (including all called functions), no hooks will be called.

#### INPUTS

Program - A complete FPL program.

#### RESULT

FPL error code. Zero if everything went OK, otherwise non-zero.

#### SEE ALSO

ExecuteString(), ExecuteBuffer(), Hook(), HookClear()

Error code defines in <libraries/FPL.h>

## 1.25 Clear()

#### NAME

Clear - Clear a buffer.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Clear ( BufferID );
```

---

```
int Clear ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

Clear removes all contents of the current or specified buffer. This function can be called with or without argument.

**INPUTS**

BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

New(), BlockCreate(), Kill()

## 1.26 ClipToString()

**NAME**

ClipToString - Return clipboard.device data as a string.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
String = ClipToString ( Unit );
```

```
string = ClipToString ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function returns the contents of the specified or default (0) unit from clipboard.device. Using this function you can interface virutally any other software running on your Amiga using the clipboard. This function can be called with or without parameter.

**INPUTS**

Unit - Which clipboard unit you want to read data from.

**RESULT**

The data read is returned as a string.

**EXAMPLE**

Output the contents of clipboard unit 0 into the current buffer:

```
Output(ClipToString(0));
```

**SEE ALSO**

StringToClip()

## 1.27 CloneWB()

**NAME**

CloneWB - Clone the current public screen.

---

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = CloneWB ( );

int = CloneWB ( );
```

## FUNCTION

This function copies as much as possible from the current public screen to FrexxEd's setup settings.

## INPUTS

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

## 1.28 ColorAdjust()

## NAME

ColorAdjust - Adjust colors.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ColorAdjust ( ColorNo, Red, Green, Blue );

void ColorAdjust ( INT, INT, INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function enables you to change the RGB-settings of a specified color. Without any parameter a palette requester will appear to enable interactive changing of colors.

## INPUTS

ColorNo - Color number. Which color do you want to change.  
Ranging from zero to maximum colors - 1.

Red - The amount of red. 0 - 15

Green - The amount of green. 0 - 15

Blue - The amount of blue. 0 - 15

## RESULT

## SEE ALSO

ColorReset(), graphics.library/SetRGB4()

## 1.29 ConstructInfo()

## NAME

ConstructInfo - Create a new info variable.

---

## SYNOPSIS

```
ConstructInfo( Name, FPLmodify, FPLreq, Type, CycleString, Min, Max, Default );
```

```
int ConstructInfo( string, string, string, string, string, int, int, STRING/INT ←
);
```

## FUNCTION

This function creates a new info variable which is added to the internal list of info variables. The new info variable will be accessible/readable/modifyable just like other info variables through ReadInfo() and SetInfo().

This function can be invoked with 7 or 8 parameters.

## INPUTS

Name - The name of the new info variable. (If the name is already used, everything is ignored)

FPLmodify - FPL string to run when this variable gets modified. Full FPL syntax required.

FPLreq - FPL program to run when its button in the settings window is pressed. Full FPL syntax required. The return value of the program will become the new value of the setting. If the program doesn't return anything, nothing is changed.

Type - A string holding any number of the following characters in any combination:

(existence information, specify one of these:)

G - Global variable

L - Local variable

(variable type, specify one of these:)

B - A boolean variable (just TRUE or FALSE)

I - An integer variable

C - A cycle variable, able to alter between a specified number of values.

S - A string variable

(extras:)

W - Write this variable in the default file

R - Read only variable

H - Hidden. Does not appear in a settings window.

(group)

Specify which groups the variable is to be sorted in. Write the names of the groups within parentheses next to each other. Available groups are:

Display - Display matters (eg. 'cursor\_x')

IO - OS interactions (eg. 'expand\_path')

Screen - Screen oriented variable (eg. 'window')

System - Misc (eg. 'autosave', 'language')

CycleString - If the variable is a cycle type, this string specifies the names associated with each cycle step. It should be specified as "string0|string1|string2|...". The variable will contain the number of the currently selected cycle (0 for the first, 1 for the second and so on).

Min - If this is an integer variable, this is its minimum value.

Max - If this is an integer variable, this is its maximum value.

Default - The default value/string of this setting. If this isn't specified, it defaults to the minimum value or an empty string ("").

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### EXAMPLE

Create a local boolean variable with the name 'tab\_space' that should be saved and is unset by default:

```
ConstructInfo("tab_space", "", "", "LBW(display)", "", 0, 0);
```

Create a global cycle variable named 'weather' that can alter between "rainy", "sunny" and "cloudy". It is sorted under the 'system' group and is by default set to "sunny":

```
ConstructInfo("weather", "", "", "GC(system)",  
             "rainy|sunny|cloudy", 0, 0, 1);
```

#### SEE ALSO

ReadInfo(), SetInfo(), PromptInfo(), DeleteInfo()

## 1.30 ColorReset()

#### NAME

ColorReset - Reset color(s) to workbench default.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
ColorReset ( Color );
```

```
void ColorReset ( INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

Resets all colors or just the specified one to the workbench/preferences default. If invoked without argument, all colors is affected.

#### INPUTS

---

ColorNo - Color bits. Bit 0 is color 0, bit 1 color 1 and so on. -1 resets all colors.

RESULT

SEE ALSO

ColorAdjust(), graphics.library/SetRGB4()

### 1.31 CurrentBuffer()

NAME

CurrentBuffer - Change current buffer.

SYNOPSIS

```
Previous = CurrentBuffer ( BufferID );
```

```
int Currentbuffer ( int );
```

FUNCTION

This function changes the current buffer to the specified one. If the current buffer isn't visible when the FPL program ends, it will pop up visible.

INPUTS

BufferID - A regular, valid buffer ID.

RESULT

Previous buffer ID or zero (0) if anything went wrong.

SEE ALSO

GetBufferID(), Activate()

### 1.32 CursorActive()

NAME

CursorActive - Alter the cursor state.

SYNOPSIS

```
Previous = CursorActive ( Switch );
```

```
int CursorActive ( INT );
```

FUNCTION

Turns the cursor on or off. If called without parameter, simply returns the current state.

INPUTS

Switch - New state: 1 = on, 0 = off

RESULT

Previous cursor state.

---

SEE ALSO

Visible()

### 1.33 Cursor movements

NAME

CursorDown - Moves cursor down.  
CursorLeft - Moves cursor left.  
CursorLeftWord - Moves cursor entire words left.  
CursorRight - Moves cursor right.  
CursorRightWord - Moves cursor entire words right.  
CursorUp - Moves cursor up.

SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = CursorXXXXX ( Steps );
```

```
int CursorXXXXX ( INT );
```

(All the six functions accept the same amount of parameters of the same types, and they use the same return codes.)

FUNCTION

CursorUp() and CursorDown() move the cursor one or a specified amount of lines up or down.

CursorRight() and CursorLeft() move the cursor one or a specified amount of columns right or left.

CursorRightWord() and CursorLeftWord() move the cursor one or a specified amount of words right or left.

INPUTS

Steps - The amount of steps to take. Negative numbers mean opposite direction.

RESULT

The actual number of steps taken. FrexxEd may abort the function before being able to perform all requested steps due to the end or beginning of file, and the return value will tell how many steps that were performed.

SEE ALSO

ScrollDown(), PageDown()

### 1.34 Delay()

NAME

Delay - Sleep for a while.

SYNOPSIS

```
Delay ( Pause );
```

---

```
void Delay ( int );
```

**FUNCTION**

The parameter 'Pause' specifies how many ticks (50 per second) to wait before returning control.

**QUOTE**

"Stay a while... stay forever!!!" - Impossible Mission

**INPUTS**

Pause - Sleeping time specified in 50th of seconds.

**RESULT****SEE ALSO**

### 1.35 Deiconify()

**NAME**

Deiconify - Pops up FrexxEd from the icon state.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = Deiconify ();
```

```
int Deiconify ( );
```

**FUNCTION**

The reversed action of an Iconify() call. The appicon created then is popped up into a normal FrexxEd screen/window again.

**INPUTS****RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

### 1.36 Delete()

**NAME**

Delete - Delete char(s) at cursor.

DeleteWord - Delete word(s) at cursor.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Actual = DeleteXXXX ( Steps );
```

```
int DeleteXXXX ( INT );
```

---

## FUNCTION

Delete() - Removes one or a specified number of characters at the cursor.

DeleteWord() - Removes one or a specified number of words at the cursor.

## INPUTS

Steps - The amount of deletions to perform.

## RESULT

The actual number of deletions that were performed before end of file (EOF) was reached.

## SEE ALSO

Backspace(), BackspaceWord(), DeleteLine(), DeleteEol()

## 1.37 DeleteEol()

## NAME

DeleteEol - Delete the rest of the line.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Chars = DeleteEol();
```

```
int = DeleteEol ();
```

## FUNCTION

This function deletes the line from the current position to the rightmost column.

## INPUTS

## RESULT

The number of characters that were deleted.

## SEE ALSO

DeleteLine(), Delete()

## 1.38 DeleteInfo()

## NAME

DeleteInfo - Delete an info variable.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = DeleteInfo ( Variable );
```

```
int = DeleteInfo ( string );
```

## FUNCTION

This function deletes the specified info variable.

---

## INPUTS

Variable - The name of the variable to delete.

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

ConstructInfo(), ReadInfo(), SetInfo()

## 1.39 DeleteKey()

## NAME

DeleteKey - Delete a key assigning.

## SYNOPSIS

```
DeleteKey ( KeySequence );
```

```
void DeleteKey ( STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

When you want to remove a previous AssignKey() to a certain key sequence, this is the function to call. When deleting a key sequence, the function that was earlier bound to that will yet again become the present action for that key sequence.

If invoked without parameter, interactive mode is entered which enables the user to type the sequence to be removed, ended by hitting escape. Interactive key sequences entered, will always strip the caps lock and shift qualifiers.

## INPUTS

KeySequence - A valid key sequence string. See AssignKey() for how to write such a string.

## RESULT

## SEE ALSO

AssignKey()

## 1.40 DeleteLine()

## NAME

DeleteLine - Delete a line.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = DeleteLine ( Lines );
```

```
int DeleteLine ( INT );
```

---

**FUNCTION**

This function removes one or a specified number of lines.

**INPUTS**

Lines - The number of lines to delete.

**RESULT**

The actual amount of lines that were deleted. When end of file (EOF) is reached before all requested lines have been deleted, this function is aborted.

**SEE ALSO**

DeleteEol(), Delete()

## 1.41 DisplayBeep()

**NAME**

DisplayBeep - Flash the screen.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
DisplayBeep ();
```

```
void DisplayBeep ();
```

**FUNCTION**

This function makes the screen flash. It calls the intuition.library function with the same name.

**INPUTS****RESULT****SEE ALSO**

Intuition.library/DisplayBeep()

## 1.42 DuplicateEntry()

**NAME**

DuplicateEntry - Make two entries from one.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
NewID = DuplicateEntry ( EntryID );
```

```
int = DuplicateEntry ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function makes a copy of the current or specified entry and adds it to the list of entries.

**INPUTS**

EntryID - A valid entry ID.

**RESULT**

The ID of the newly created entry.

**SEE ALSO**

GetEntryID(), Kill()

## 1.43 Change case

**NAME**

DownCase - Downcase a block.  
SwapCase - Swap case of a block.  
UpCase - Uppercase a block.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = XXXCase ( BlockID );
```

```
int XXXCase ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

These functions work on the marked, default or the specified block.

DownCase() - Change all letters to downcase.

SwapCase() - Change all letter to the opposite case.

UpCase() - Change all letters to upcase.

**INPUTS**

BlockID - ID of a valid buffer/block. Specify 0 (zero) to change the default block.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

BlockMark()

## 1.44 Execution functions

**NAME**

ExecuteBuffer - Execute a buffer as an FPL program.  
ExecuteFile - Execute a file as an FPL program.  
ExecuteLater - Execute a string as an FPL program later.  
ExecuteString - Execute a string as an FPL program.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = ExecuteBuffer ( BufferID );  
ret = ExecuteFile ( FileName, Program );
```

---

```
ret = ExecuteLater ( String );
ret = ExecuteString ( String, BufferID );

int ExecuteBuffer ( INT );
int ExecuteFile ( string, STRING );
int ExecuteLater ( string );
int ExecuteString ( string, INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

These are functions for invoking FPL programs and FPL program executions.

ExecuteBuffer executes the current or specified buffer.

ExecuteFile executes the specified file or the files that match the pattern. If the optional 'Program' parameter is used, `_that_` string is executed instead of the files actual "main" program (the program outside all functions).

ExecuteLater executes the specified string later on.

ExecuteString executes the specified string. It handles an optional BufferID which specifies in which buffer the execution is to take effect in.

To read more about what FPL programs are, how to code them and how to control them, read the "Programming FrexxEd" chapter of this manual.

#### INPUTS

BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

FileName - Full path name/pattern to the file(s). Files will be search for through the path specified in 'fpl\_path'.

String - The FPL program string.

#### RESULT

FPL error code. Zero if everything went OK, otherwise non-zero.

#### SEE ALSO

Introduktion to FPL

Clean()

Error code defines in <libraries/FPL.h>

## 1.45 FACT()

#### NAME

FACT - Change the FrexxEd ASCII Convert Table

#### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = FACT ( [Name,] ASCIIcode, Tag, [Value, [Tag]], ... );
```

```
int FACT ( [STRING,] int, INT or STRING, ... );
```

---

## FUNCTION

The FACT customizes the screen output of a certain ASCII code, among other things. For closer documentation on why and other stuff, refer to the "Character set" chapter.

FrexxEd supports local FACTs, and to specify another one than the current one, the first parameter of the FACT() call should be the name of that special FACT.

The 'fact' info variable holds the name of the current FACT.

## TAGS

The tags are all integers, some of them requires nothing else but the tags alone, but some requires a following argument:

## Tag Arg Description

Tag	Arg	Description
'E'	flag	Clear a flag. The argument can be any one of 'W', ' ', '!', 'N', 'T' or '-' for all flags.
'W'		Word class attribute. When set, that means that this character can be a part of a regular word.
' '		White space attribute. This character is a blank.
'!'		Symbol attribute. Such characters are e.g: !#\$%&.
'N'		Newline attribute. This character causes a new line to start! This attribute can only be set when no buffers, blocks or undo buffers exist in FrexxEd. If you think of modifying this, do it at the absolute startup.
'T'		Tab attribute. This character causes a jump to the next tab position stop.
'('	char	This character is an open delimiter. The specified 'char' argument is the ASCII code of the matching opposite.
')'	char	This character is a close delimiter. The specified 'char' argument is the ASCII code of the matching opposite.
'U'	char	This character is an upper case character. The specified 'char' argument is the ASCII code of the lower case version of the same character.
'L'	char	This character is a lower case character. The specified 'char' argument is the ASCII code of the upper case version of the same character.
'S'	string	This is the string which will be visualized when this ASCII code appears in the buffer. Read that character set chapter for details of how to customize the strings.

## INPUTS

Name - If any other FACT than the current is to be changed.

ASCIIcode - The ASCII code which to modify the FACT entry for, or

-1 = end of file character

-2 = 'ContinuedLine' character.

-3 = Fold start character (displayed to the left of a line with fold)

-4 = Fold area character (displayed to the left of a shown folded area)

-5 = Fold margin fill character (which the fold margin will consist of)

Tag - See TAGS description

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

Character set

FACT reading functions

## 1.46 FACTClear()

## NAME

FACTClear - Reset the FACT to defaults.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = FACTClear ( ASCII, Name );
```

```
int FACTClear ( INT, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

Resets the specified ASCII code FACT entry to default. If no ASCII code is specified (or 256), all FACT entries will be reset. Use this to remove not so very good FACT experiments.

Can be called with none, one or two parameters.

## INPUTS

ASCII - The character code to reset. Valid numbers are 0-255 for all those ASCII codes, or

-1 = end of file character

-2 = 'ContinuedLine' character.

-3 = Fold start character (displayed to the left of a line with fold)

-4 = Fold area character (displayed to the left of a shown folded area)

-5 = Fold margin fill character (which the fold margin will consist of)

Name - Name of the FACT to clear.

---

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

FACT(), FACTConvertString(), FACTString()  
FACT reading functions  
Character set

## 1.47 FACTCreate()

**NAME**

FACTCreate - Create a new FACT.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = FACTCreate ( Name );  
  
int FACTClear ( string );
```

**FUNCTION**

Creates a new FACT. After it has been created, it has the built-in look, and it can be altered and used.

**INPUTS**

Name - Name of the new FACT.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

FACT(), FACTConvertString(), FACTString()  
FACT reading functions  
Character set

## 1.48 FACTDelete()

**NAME**

FACTDelete - Delete a FACT.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = FACTDelete ( Name );  
  
int FACTDelete ( string );
```

**FUNCTION**

Deletes a named FACT.

**INPUTS**

Name - Name of the FACT to delete.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

SEE ALSO

FACT(), FACTConvertString(), FACTString()  
FACT reading functions  
Character set

## 1.49 FACTConvertString()

NAME

FACTConvertString - Convert a string with the FACT.

SYNOPSIS

```
Converted = FACTConvertString ( Text );  
  
string FACTConvertString ( string );
```

FUNCTION

This function uses the current FACT to convert the input string, and returns the conversion. The resulting string will look just as the specified string would look like on screen (font styles are of course stripped).

INPUTS

Text - The string to convert.

RESULT

The converted text.

EXAMPLE

To obtain the string that is output when a tab character appears in a file:

```
string output = FACTConvertString("\t");
```

SEE ALSO

FACT(), FACTString(), CConvertString()  
FACT reading functions  
Character set

## 1.50 FACTString()

NAME

FACTString - Returns the FACT string of a character.

SYNOPSIS

```
Text = FACTString ( ASCII );  
  
string FACTString ( int );
```

FUNCTION

---

Returns the string that is displayed when the specified ASCII code is displayed on screen.

**EXAMPLE**

To obtain the string that is output when a tab character appears in a file:

```
string output = FACTString('\t');
```

**INPUTS**

ASCII - The character code to view. Valid numbers are 0-255 for all those ASCII codes, -1 for the "end of file" character and -2 for the "continued line" character.

**RESULT**

The string that represent the specified ASCII code.

**SEE ALSO**

FACT(), FACTClear(), FACTConvertString()  
FACT reading functions  
Character set

## 1.51 FindPort()

**NAME**

FindPort - Find a given system message port. [\*]

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Exist = FindPort ( Portname, Timeout );
```

```
int FindPort ( string, INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function returns whether the specified 'Portname' exist. If the option 'Timeout' field is specified with a non-zero number, FrexxEd will wait at the most that number of seconds for the port to appear.

**INPUTS**

Portname - The name of the port.

Timeout - Number of seconds to wait for it.

**RESULT**

Non-zero if the port exist, otherwise zero.

**SEE ALSO**

exec.library/FindPort()  
A proper ARexx manual  
ARexxRead(), ARexxResult(), ARexxSend(), ARexxSet()

## 1.52 Fold()

---

## NAME

Fold - Fold an area of a buffer.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Ret = Fold ( From, To, BufferID );
```

```
int Fold ( INT, INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

Makes a fold of the lines between 'From' and 'To'. 'BufferID' may specify which buffer to affect.

If this function is called without parameters, the currently marked block's first and last line will be used.

## INPUTS

From - First line of the new fold.

To - Last line of the new fold.

BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

The Using folds chapter.

FoldDelete(), FoldHide(), FoldShow()

## 1.53 FoldDelete()

## NAME

FoldDelete - Delete a fold.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Ret = FoldDelete ( Line, BufferID );
```

```
int FoldDelete ( INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

Removes the fold (not the text) on the specified or current line.

Can get called with none, one or two parameters. Without parameters, the current line will be used.

## INPUTS

Line - Line on which the fold is to be removed from.

BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

---

SEE ALSO

The Using folds chapter.  
Fold(), FoldHide(), FoldShow()

## 1.54 FoldHide()

NAME

FoldHide - Hide a fold.

SYNOPSIS

```
Ret = FoldHide ( Line, BufferID );  
  
int FoldDelete ( INT, INT );
```

FUNCTION

Hides the fold on the specified or current line.

Can get called with none, one or two parameters. Without parameters, the current line will be used.

INPUTS

Line - Line on which the fold is. 0 means hide all folds  
BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

SEE ALSO

The Using folds chapter.  
Fold(), FoldHide(), FoldShow()

## 1.55 FoldShow()

NAME

FoldShow - Show a fold.

SYNOPSIS

```
Ret = FoldShow ( Line, BufferID );  
  
int FoldShow ( INT, INT );
```

FUNCTION

Shows the fold on the specified or current line.

Can get called with none, one or two parameters. Without parameters, the current line will be used.

INPUTS

Line - Line on which the fold is.

---

0 means show this fold \*only\*  
-1 means show all folds

BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### SEE ALSO

The Using folds chapter.  
Fold(), FoldHide(), FoldShow()

## 1.56 GetBlock()

#### NAME

GetBlock - Get block as string.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
Block = GetBlock ( BlockID );  
  
string GetBlock ( INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

This function returns the marked, default or named block. Can be called with or without parameter.

#### INPUTS

BlockID - ID of a valid buffer/block. Specify 0 (zero) to get the default block.

#### RESULT

This function returns the block as a string. If the block didn't exist, a zero length string ("") is returned (and use GetErrNo() to get the error code).

#### SEE ALSO

The Block concepts chapter.

## 1.57 GetBufferID()

#### NAME

GetBufferID - Get ID of a buffer.  
GetEntryID - Get ID of a buffer.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
ID = GetBufferID ( BufferName, FileNumber, ViewNumber );  
ID = GetEntryID ( BufferName, FileNumber, ViewNumber );  
  
int GetBufferID ( STRING, INT, INT );  
int GetEntryID ( STRING, INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

These functions return the buffer/entry ID of the current or specified buffer. The buffer is specified by entering information about the name (which can be the entire path or simply the filename), file number (if there are more than one buffers with the identical name) and view number. The functions can be called with none to three parameters.

## INPUTS

BufferName - The name of the buffer.

FileNumber - The number of this file. Only interesting if the buffer name is used in more than one buffer.

ViewNumer - The view number. Only interesting if a DuplicateEntry() has been done to the buffer.

## RESULT

The buffer/entry ID, or zero if anything went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

CurrentBuffer(), Activate()  
The Buffer concepts chapter.

## 1.58 GetByte()

## NAME

GetByte - Get byte position from a given column.

## SYNOPSIS

```
BytePos = GetByte ( Column, Line );
```

```
int GetByte ( INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

Converts from column to byte position of the current or specified position.

The problem with characters of different widths (like the tab character) is that the column number doesn't tell which character it is on the line. What we refer to as 'Byte position' is the exact number of the position, when each character is one byte.

If no parameter is passed to this function, the current byte position is returned!

This function can be called with none, one or two parameters.

## INPUTS

Column - Number of the column to convert into byte position. If this is beyond the end of line, the last column of the line will be read.

Line - Number of the line to read the column from. If it is specified beyond end of file, the last line will

---

be read.

**RESULT**

The byte position of the given or current position.

**SEE ALSO**

GetCursor()

## 1.59 GetChar()

**NAME**

GetChar - Get character from buffer.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Character = GetChar ( Column, Line );
```

```
int Getchar ( INT, INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function reads a character from the buffer at the current or specified position. This function can be called with none, one or two parameters. Left out parameters defaults to the current column/line.

**INPUTS**

Column - Number of the byte position to read the character from. If this is beyond the end of line, the last column of the line will be read.

Line - Number of the line to read the character from. If it is specified beyond end of file, the last line will be read.

**RESULT**

The character at given position or -1 if anything failed.

**SEE ALSO**

GetLine(), GetWord()

## 1.60 GetCursor()

**NAME**

GetCursor - Return column position of a byte position

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Column = GetCursor ( BytePos, Line );
```

```
int GetCursor ( INT, INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function returns in which column the current or specified position is. Can be called with none, one or two parameters.

---

Useful when checking which cursor position a certain place in a text would get.

#### INPUTS

BytePos - Number of bytes from the leftmost position of the specified or current line.

Line - Line to check.

#### RESULT

The column in which that position is on screen.

#### SEE ALSO

GetByte, GetChar(), GetWord(), GetKey(), GetLine()

## 1.61 GetDate()

#### NAME

GetDate - Return date.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
Date = GetDate ( BufferID, Format );
```

```
string GetDate ( INT, INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

This function returns the date and time of the current or specified buffer, or even the system time, in the format specified.

When invoked with none or one parameter, it returns the time and date in the format "DD-MMM-YY TT:MM:SS".

#### INPUTS

BufferID - A valid buffer ID. If set to 0, the current buffer time is returned, if set to -1, the system time is.

Format - Specifies how the time and date should be constructed:  
(Only set one bit from each group)

value	bit	meaning
~~~~~	~~~	~~~~~
		(0x001) 0 = return date and time
		(0x002) 1 = return date
		(0x004) 2 = return time
		(0x010) 4 = FORMAT_DOS dd-mmm-yy
		(0x020) 5 = FORMAT_INT yy-mm-dd
		(0x040) 6 = FORMAT_USA mm-dd-yy
		(0x080) 7 = FORMAT_CDN dd-mm-yy
		(0x100) 8 = DTF_NORMAL
		(0x200) 9 = DTF_SUBST substitute Today, Tomorrow, etc.
		(0x400) 10 = DTF_FUTURE day of the week is in future

## RESULT

A string holding the date/time or "".

## EXAMPLE

Get the system time only, specified internationally with the future flag set:

```
GetDate ( -1, 0x424);
```

## SEE ALSO

## 1.62 GetEnv()

## NAME

GetEnv - Return the value of an environment variable.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Contents = GetEnv( Name );
```

```
string GetEnv( string );
```

## FUNCTION

Gets the value of an environment variable.

## INPUTS

Name - Name of the variable to get.

## RESULT

The contents of the variable or "" if the variable wasn't found.

The error number will be set if an empty string is caused because of the variable being absent.

## SEE ALSO

SetEnv(), GetErrNo()

## 1.63 GetErrNo()

## NAME

GetErrNo - Return error number.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ErrorNumber = GetErrNo();
```

```
int GetErrNo();
```

## FUNCTION

When FrexxEd functions fail, most of them set the global error variable. This function returns the value of that variable. This is used to output verbose descriptions to faults.

## INPUTS

## NOTE

To get the correct error number, it should be read immediately after the failing function.

## RESULT

Returns the latest error number set by a FrexxEd function.

## SEE ALSO

GetReturnMsg(), ReturnStatus()

## 1.64 GetFileList()

## NAME

GetFileList - Get a list of file matching a pattern.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Matches = GetFileList( Pattern, ArrayRef );
```

```
int GetFileList( string, string *[] );
```

## FUNCTION

GetFileList() returns the number of directory entries that match the 'Pattern'. All matches are returned in the 'ArrayRef' string array. Entries are files, directories and links to such.

## INPUTS

Pattern - A valid AmigaDOS wild card pattern.

ArrayRef - A regular FPL string array reference.

## RESULT

The number of matches.

## EXAMPLE

A little routine that displays all entries in the FrexxEd: catalog, or a if no entries are present, a requester holding the text "none":

```
string args[1]; /* will be resized to the proper size */
int number; /* holds number of matches */
number=GetFileList("FrexxEd:#?", &args);
if (number) {
    string result;
    RequestWindow("Filer",
                  "", "A", &args, &result, -1);
} else
    Request("None");
```

## SEE ALSO

An AmigaDOS manual for wildcard description!

## 1.65 GetKey()

## NAME

GetKey - Get keypress from user.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Output= GetKey ( Flags );
```

```
string GetKey ( INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function waits for the user to press a key. As soon as a key press is detected, the keymap string for that press will be returned. If 'Flags' is set to 1, the function will return whatever is pressed right now without waiting. If no key is pressed an empty string will be returned.

## INPUTS

Flags - If bit 0 is set, GetKey() will return without waiting for the keypress.

if bit 1 is set, the qualifiers of the keypress will be included in the returned string,

## RESULT

The string in the keymap that represents the pressed key sequence.

## SEE ALSO

PromptString()

## 1.66 GetLine()

## NAME

GetLine - Return a line from buffer.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Line = GetLine ( LineNumber, BufferID );
```

```
int GetLine ( INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function returns the current or specified line as a string. Can be called with none to two parameters. Specifying a line number out of range will make GetLine() return the last line available.

## INPUTS

LineNumber - line number

BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

## RESULT

The requested line as a string.

## SEE ALSO

GetChar(), GetWord(), GetKey()

---

## 1.67 GetList()

### NAME

GetList - Get listed information from FrexxEd.

### SYNOPSIS

```
Entries = GetList ( ListName, &Array, [Mask, NonMask, &TypeArray] );

int GetList ( string, &string[], STRING, STRING, &STRING[] );
```

### FUNCTION

GetList() resizes and fills in a string array with the contents of an internal list.

There is currently three different lists available for reading:

"FACT" - lists all FACTs in memory

"search" - all items in the search/replace history

"setting" - all info variables. This list is special since it requires three extra parameters to be specified.

### INPUTS

ListName - Name of the list to get. This is currently one of "FACT", "search" or "setting".

Array - Reference to a string array. The array will be resized to fit all the items returned.

These following is used only with the "setting" list:

Mask - Which settings to include. The mask is specified as the 'IncludeMask' for PromptInfo().

NonMask - Which settings to exclude. The mask is specified as the 'ExcludeMask' for PromptInfo().

TypeArray - Reference to a string array. This array will be resized to fit a string for each 'Array' entry. Each string will hold the info variable type in the following format (one or more of the following letters):

```
'b' - boolean
's' - string
'c' - cycle
'i' - integer
'g' - global
'l' - local
'w' - writeable (stored in the .default file)
'r' - read only
'h' - hidden
'u' - userdefined
```

### RESULT

Returns the amount of items in the array.

### EXAMPLE

Display all info variables currently present in FrexxEd is a requester to let the user select from the list:

```
string arr[2];
string type[2];
int antal;

string res;

antal=GetList("setting", &arr, "", "", &type);
while (antal) {
    antal--;
    arr[antal]=arr[antal]+" "+type[antal];
}
RequestWindow("Pick a variable", "", "a", &arr, &res, -1);
```

SEE ALSO

## 1.68 GetReturnMsg()

NAME

GetReturnMsg - Get verbose error description.

SYNOPSIS

```
Message = GetReturnMsg ( Number );
```

```
string GetReturnMsg ( int );
```

FUNCTION

This function returns a verbose text that explains the error code that was sent as a parameter.

INPUTS

Number - A regular FrexxEd error code.

RESULT

A string holding a verbose description.

SEE ALSO

GetErrNo(), ReturnStatus()

## 1.69 GetWord()

NAME

GetWord - Get current word.

SYNOPSIS

```
Word = GetWord ( Line, Pos );
```

```
string GetWord ( INT, INT );
```

FUNCTION

This function returns the word currently under the cursor or at the specified position. Can be called with none, one or two parameters.

---

If the specified line is not within reach, the current line will be used. If the column isn't within reach, a zero-length string will be returned.

If 'Line' is the only specified parameter, the current pos will be used on the specified line.

**INPUTS**

Line - Line number of the word. Use -1 to read current line.

Pos - Byte position of the line. -1 means current pos.

**RESULT**

A string holding the word.

**SEE ALSO**

GetLine(), GetChar()

## 1.70 GotoChange()

**NAME**

GotoChange - Go to a previous change.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Actual = GotoChange ( Number );
```

```
int GotoChange ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function consults the undo buffer, and moves the cursor to the position of the Xth last change, where X is the number specified as parameter to this function. No parameter means that FrexxEd defaults to the very latest change.

**INPUTS**

Number - The change number. 1 is the latest change. 2 is the second most recent change and so on...

**NOTE**

This function uses the undo buffer to get the information, which gives that earlier changes than the very latest may not have happened exactly where FrexxEd puts the cursor. The position it sets is the position it would get if you would keep undoing until that change.

**RESULT**

The actual change number that it moved the cursor to. Trying to move to a change not existing in the buffer, will make GotoChange() return 0 (zero). If no changes is done to this buffer, 0 will be returned likewise.

**SEE ALSO**

GotoLine()

---

## 1.71 GotoLine()

### NAME

GotoLine - Go to a certain line and column.

### SYNOPSIS

```
fail = GotoLine ( Line, Byte );
```

```
int GotoLine ( INT, INT );
```

### FUNCTION

This function moves the cursor to the specified line and byte position. If 'Byte' isn't specified, the cursor will be put on the beginning of the line. Specifying no parameter will bring up a requester to be filled up by the user. The requester field accepts a line number and a column number separated with whitespace.

If the specified position is out of range, GotoLine() will put the cursor on the position closest to the request.

### INPUTS

Line - The line number to jump to. -1 is the same as the last line of the buffer.

Byte - The byte position of the line to jump to.

### RESULT

This function returns zero if the placement of the cursor was put on the exact spot as specified, or non-zero if the cursor couldn't be put on the exact specified spot.

### EXAMPLE

A function call that move the cursor to the beginning of the current line:

```
GotoLine(ReadInfo("line"));
```

Make the key control cursor up move to the uppermost line of the current buffer:

```
AssignKey("GotoLine(1)", "control 'up'");
```

### SEE ALSO

## 1.72 Hook functions

### NAME

Hook - Patch a FrexxEd function.

HookPast - Patch a FrexxEd function.

### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Hook ( HookName, FPLprogram, Dependency );
```

```
ret = HookPast ( HookName, FPLprogram, Dependency );
```

---

```
int Hook ( string, string, STRING);  
int HookPast ( string, string, STRING);
```

#### FUNCTION

FrexxEd provides, with these functions, ways for any FrexxEd programmer to change the behaviour of a builtin function. When hooking onto a function, you make your own function get called before the real function. If your function returns a non-zero value, the real function (and following hooks) won't be started. If using HookPast(), the hook function will be called *after* the real function, and the return code simply stop following hooks from being run.

If the optionally specified info variable is set to a non-zero value, the hook will be executed . If no variable is specified (or ""), it will be invoked as described.

It is indeed possible to hook more than one program onto the very same function. They will be interpreted in the hook order (as long as no program return a non-zero value).

These functions can be called with two or three parameters.

See further information in the 'Patching internal functions' chapter of the FrexxEd.guide manual.

Remember *not* to change the original function of a hooked function. That won't do any good, but only confuse.

#### INPUTS

HookName - Name of the hook. Valid hooks are all internal FrexxEd function names and an additional amount of 'exceptions'.

FPLprogram - The FPL program that is interpreted when the hook is activated. It can be specified in two ways:

- \* One way is to write only the name of the function, no parentheses, no semicolons and no other stuff. Only the name of the function. It is very important that the function accepts the exact same number and kind of parameters as the hooked function does, otherwise it won't be a successful hooking (no error code will be returned since this can't be checked when this function is called, but the hook won't be run properly later)!
- \* The other way to specify the hook is to write a full FPL program to be run.

Dependency - Name of the conditional info variable expression. See further details in the description of AssignKey()!

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### SEE ALSO

HookClear()

---

Patching internal functions

## 1.73 HookClear()

### NAME

HookClear - Clear hooks.

### SYNOPSIS

```
Number = HookClear ( Hook, FPLprogram, Info);  
  
int HookClear ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
```

### FUNCTION

This function removes the functions that the parameters match.

If 'Hook' is specified, all hooks on that function will be removed.  
If it isn't specified, it matches all functions.

If 'FPLprogram' is specified, all hooks that calls this function will match.  
If it isn't specified, it matches all hooks.

If 'Info' is specified, all hooks that is dependent on this variable will match. NOTE: This matches \*all\* hooks dependent on this variable, including those dependent on "!<variable>".  
If it isn't specified, it matches all hooks.

This function can be called with none to three parameters. Left out parameters will act as if specified as a zero-length string.

### INPUTS

Hook - Hook name, usually a FrexxEd function name. Specify "" to match all hooks.

FPLprogram - Program to be called when the hook is activated. This can also be a full fledged FPL program. Specify "" to match all functions on this hook.

Info - Variable that the hook is dependent on. Specify "" to match all hooks.

### RESULT

The actual amount of hooks that was cleared.

### SEE ALSO

Hook(), HookPast()  
Patching internal functions

## 1.74 Iconify()

### NAME

Iconify - Sets FrexxEd in icon state.

---

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Iconify ();  
  
int Iconify ( );
```

## FUNCTION

Creates an appicon and closes down the normal screen/window. Double-click to make it normal again, or call Deiconify().

## INPUTS

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

## 1.75 InsertFile()

## NAME

InsertFile - Insert a file in buffer.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = InsertFile ( File, Title, PromptName );  
  
int InsertFile ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

Inserts a file (or a number of files) in the current buffer at the current position. Using no parameter will bring up a requester prompting for which file(s) to include.

If the 'PromptName' field is used, the 'File' parameter is ignored, a filerequester will appear prompting for a file name, and the 'PromptName' string will appear as default choice of the requester.

This function uses its own requester to support multiple file selections.

## CRIPPLE

Unregistered versions of FrexxEd cannot load buffers larger than around 60KB.

## INPUTS

File - The name of the file to insert. Wildcard is accepted, more than one file can then be inserted at one function call.

Title - Requester window title.

PromptName - Default string choice of the file requester.

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

SEE ALSO

Load()

The IconDrop exception

## 1.76 InverseLine()

NAME

InverseLine - Inverse graphics on part of line.

SYNOPSIS

```
InverseLine ( Line, Length, Column);
```

```
void InverseLine ( INT, INT, INT );
```

FUNCTION

This function inverse the whole or specified part of the line at the specified or current position. It can be called with none to three parameters.

The inverse length is limited to the end of the line which it acts on.

INPUTS

Line - Line number to inverse. If this isn't displayed in the view, nothing will happen! Default is current line.

Length - Number of characters to inverse. Default is the entire line.

Column - Start column to inverse. Default is the leftmost, 1.

RESULT

SEE ALSO

PrintLine(), RedrawScreen()

## 1.77 FACT reading functions

NAME

Isclose - Check if a character is a close. [\*]

Islower - Check if a character is lower case. [\*]

Isnewline - Check if a character is newline. [\*]

Isopen - Check if a character is an open. [\*]

Isspace - Check if a character is space. [\*]

Issymbol - Check if a character is a symbol. [\*]

Istab - Check if a character is tab. [\*]

Isupper - Check if a character is upper case. [\*]

Isword - Check if a character is word type. [\*]

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = IsXXXXXX ( ASCII, FACTname );

int IsXXXXXX ( int, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

These functions return information about the FACT character characteristics.

Isclose returns the corresponding open character or -1.  
Islower returns the corresponding upper case character or -1.  
Isnewline returns non-zero if the character is a newline.  
Isopen returns the corresponding close character or -1.  
Isspace returns non-zero if the character is a space.  
Issymbol returns non-zero if the character is a symbol.  
Istab returns non-zero if the character is a tab character.  
Isupper returns the corresponding lower case character or -1.  
Isword returns non-zero if the character is a word type.

The functions can be called with one or two parameters.

## INPUTS

ASCII - The character code to check. Valid numbers are 0-255.  
FACTname - Name of the FACT to check!

## RESULT

See description.

## SEE ALSO

FACTString(), FACTConvertString(), FACT()

## 1.78 Isfold()

## NAME

Isfold - Check for a fold on a line.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Isfold ( Line, BufferID );

int Isfold ( INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

Returns the fold level of the current or specified line. If the line is a visible fold, the returned value will be negative.

Can get called with none, one or two parameters. Without parameters, the current line will be used.

## INPUTS

Line - Line to check fold level on. 0 means current line.  
BufferID - A valid buffer ID.

---

**RESULT**

The fold level. If the line is a viewed fold, the level value will be negative and if there is no fold at all on the line, 0 (zero) will be returned.

**SEE ALSO**

The Using folds chapter.  
Fold(), FoldHide(), FoldShow()

## 1.79 KeyPress()

**NAME**

KeyPress - Returns FPL program assigned to key.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Program = KeyPress ( KeySequence );  
  
string KeyPress ( STRING );
```

**FUNCTION**

Returns the FPL program assigned to the specified key sequence. If no parameter is specified, the key is to be entered interactively.

When the interactive mode is chosen, a key which has no actual function bound to it, will although return a program like 'Output(key):'.

**INPUTS**

KeySequence - The key sequence you want the program from.

**RESULT**

The FPL program assigned to the key.

**SEE ALSO**

AssignKey(), MenuAdd()

## 1.80 Kill()

**NAME**

Kill - Kill a buffer.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ID = Kill ( BufferID );  
  
int Kill ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function removes current or specified entry from memory. This function is \*not\* undoable. It can be called with or without arugment.

If the current entry is killed, the next entry in memory will become the new current.

---

## INPUTS

BufferID - A valid buffer or entry ID. If an entry ID is specified, only the entry is killed.

## RESULT

Returns the buffer ID of the next buffer in memory.

## SEE ALSO

New(), CreateBlock(), QuitAll()

## 1.81 Load()

## NAME

Load - Load buffer(s).

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Load ( Filename, Title, PromptName );
```

```
int Load ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

This function loads the contents of a file into the buffer instead of the current contents. If the input file name is a wildcard matching several files, the first will replace the current buffer and the rest will be loaded into new buffers. When called without parameter, a file requester will be presented which enables multi file selections. If the 'PromptName' field is used, the 'Filename' parameter is ignored, a filerequester will appear prompting for a file name, and the 'PromptName' string will appear as default choice of the requester.

Each matching file (and each file specified without wildcard) will generate a 'GetFile' exception.

The pattern used in the requester that appears if no file is specified, can both be set and read with the 'request\_pattern' info variable.

## CRIPPLE

Unregistered versions of FrexxEd cannot load buffers larger than around 60KB.

## INPUTS

Filename - A standard AmigaDOS search pattern.

Title - Requester window title.

PromptName - Default string choice of the file requester.

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

New(), LoadString()  
The GetFile exception

## 1.82 LoadString()

### NAME

LoadString - Load a file and return as string. [\*]

### SYNOPSIS

```
String = LoadString ( Filename );
```

```
string LoadString ( string );
```

### FUNCTION

This function reads the contents of a specified file and returns it as a string.

### CRIPPLE

Unregistered versions of FrexxEd cannot load buffers larger than around 60KB.

### INPUTS

Filename - Name of the file to load.

### RESULT

The file returned as a string. If something went wrong, an empty string ("" ) is returned.

### SEE ALSO

Load(), SaveString()

## 1.83 LogSetting()

### NAME

LogSetting - Log a variable's default setting. [\*]

### SYNOPSIS

```
LogSetting ( Variable, Type, Default );
```

```
string LoadString ( string, string, int/string );
```

### FUNCTION

This function logs the default contents of a variable. When that variable is later created, it will get this default value. It is not meant for user programs, but for the initial program generated by FrexxEd.

### INPUTS

Variable - Name of the info variable

Type - Variable type

---

Default - Default integer or string for the variable

RESULT

SEE ALSO

## 1.84 MacroRecord()

NAME

MacroRecord - Record a macro.

SYNOPSIS

```
ret = MacroRecord ( InterActive, Name, KeySequence );
```

```
int MacroRecord ( INT, STRING, STRING );
```

FUNCTION

This function toggles between recording and stop recording a macro. Invoke this function to start the recording, and invoke it again to stop recording.

if 'InterActive' is set to 0, a requester will appear, if set to 1, the user have to enter the key sequence interactively, key by key ended with escape. If 'InterActive' is set to 1, and 'Name' isn't set, MacroRecord() will create a unique name for the macro.

When invoked without any parameters, a requester asking for the parameters will appear after the macro has been recorded.

INPUTS

InterActive - Interactive key sequence mode on/off. Set to 1 to enable interactive mode, 0 to pop up requester.

Name - Name of the macro. If not set, MacroRecord() will create a unique name for the macro.

KeySequence - Key sequence as described in AssignKey().

RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

SEE ALSO

The block/buffer/macro concepts

## 1.85 MatchParen()

NAME

MatchParen - Jump to matching delimiter.

SYNOPSIS

```
NoJump = MatchParen ();
```

```
int MatchParen ();
```

**FUNCTION**

This function jumps to the matching delimiter as specified in the FACT.

**INPUTS****RESULT**

If it performed a jump, a zero is returned, otherwise non-zero.

**SEE ALSO**

## 1.86 MaximizeView()

**NAME**

MaximizeView - Make a view alone on screen.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
MaximizeView ( ViewNumber );
```

```
void MaximizeView ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function makes the current or the specified view number (0 is the uppermost, followed by 1, 2, 3 and so on all the way down to the view visible at the bottom which will have the number NumberOfViews-1). Can be called with or without parameter.

**INPUTS**

ViewNumber - Which view to enlarge.

**RESULT****SEE ALSO**

RemoveView(), ResizeView()

## 1.87 MenuAdd()

**NAME**

MenuAdd - Add an item to the menu list. [\*]

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = MenuAdd ( Type, String, FPLprogram, Keysequence, T, I, S );
```

```
int MenuAdd ( string, string, STRING, STRING, INT, INT, INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function adds a menu item to the current menu list. After a

---

menulist has been completed, MenuBuild() creates a menu out of the list, and MenuClear() restarts the list from scratch.

Do note the special handling of the 'FPLprogram' parameter to create a boolean item!

MenuAdd() is capable of adding an item to a given coordinate of the already existing menu strip. By using up to three integers, you specify which tiel/item/subitem the new item should appear as. Coordinates given as -1 means the last of the kind. NOTE that separation lines are also counted as an item row.

This function can be called with from two up to seven parameters.

#### INPUTS

Type - Type of the item to add. Any case insensitive starting substring of "Title" will make it a title, of "item" will make it an item, and of "subitem" will make it a subitem. Thus, the words "ti", "S", "ite" and likewise are valid type names. If the added item should become a boolean type, the type strings to use are the first unique parts of "setting" and "subsetting".

String - The string which will appear in the visible menu. Any string holding just a small number of "-" characters, will be converted to a standard menu separator.

FPLprogram - A full fledged FPL program to be invoked when this item is selected. Titles and items wich subitems can't be selected and should not get FPL programs assigned to them!

If this is a boolean info variable name only, the menu item will become a boolean item which will toggle the specified info variable.

Keysequence - A string describing the key sequence that equals selection of this menu item. Shortcut, fastkey. The key sequence will be visible to the right in the menu item.

T - Title number to put the item after/below.

I - Item number to put the item after/below.

S - Sub item number to put the item after/below.

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### EXAMPLES

Add an item that will appear uppermost under the leftmost title in the menu (without key short cut):

```
MenuAdd("i", "FIRST", "First();", "", 1, 1);
```

Create a sub item to the second item of the second title:

```
MenuAdd("s", "SECOND-SUB", "Sub();", "", 2, 2, 1);
```

Add a new title to the right end of the titles:

```
MenuAdd("t", "RIGHTMOST", "", "", -1);
```

Add an item to the right most title, make appear last among the items:

```
MenuAdd("i", "LASTRIGHT", "", "", -1, -1);
```

Add a boolean menu item that toggles the 'insert\_mode' variable last among the menu items:

```
MenuAdd("setting", "insert", "insert_mode");
```

SEE ALSO

```
MenuBuild(), MenuClear()
```

## 1.88 MenuBuild()

NAME

MenuBuild - Builds a menu from the menu list.

SYNOPSIS

```
ret = MenuBuild ();
```

```
int MenuBuild ();
```

FUNCTION

Makes a new menu from the menu list created by calls to MenuAdd(), and then attach it to FrexxEd.

INPUTS

RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

SEE ALSO

```
MenuAdd(), MenuClear()
```

## 1.89 MenuClear()

NAME

MenuClear - Clears the menu list.

SYNOPSIS

```
ret = MenuClear ();
```

---

```
int MenuClear ();
```

**FUNCTION**

Clears the menu list and makes following MenuAdd() restart a new one.

**INPUTS****RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

MenuAdd(), MenuBuild()

## 1.90 MenuDelete()

**NAME**

MenuDelete - Deletes a menu item.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = MenuDelete ( Tnum, Inum, Snum);
```

```
int MenuDelete ( int, INT, INT);
```

**FUNCTION**

Deletes the specified item from the current menu strip. The specified coordinates (one to three parameters) are the same as used with MenuAdd(). -1 CAN NOT be used to specify anything.

Deleting a title removes all items below it, and deleting an item removes all subitems below that.

**INPUTS**

Tnum - Title number you want to read.

Inum - Item number you want to read.

Snum - Sub item number you want to read.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

MenuAdd(), MenuBuild()

## 1.91 MenuRead()

**NAME**

MenuRead - Read details from the menu.

---

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = MenuRead ( TitleRef, NameRef, FPLref, KeyRef, Tnum, Inum, Snum);  
  
int MenuRead ( string *, string *, string *, string *, int, INT, INT);
```

## FUNCTION

Reads the specified item from the current menu strip. The specified coordinates (last three parameters) are the same as used with MenuAdd().

## INPUTS

TitleRef - Reference to a string which will hold the title name.  
  
NameRef - Reference to a string which will hold the item name.  
  
FPLref - Reference to a string which will hold the FPL program.  
  
KeyRef - Reference to a string which will hold the key sequence.  
  
Tnum - Title number you want to read.  
  
Inum - Item number you want to read.  
  
Snum - Sub item number you want to read.

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## EXAMPLE

Using the Menu.FPL menu from the 1.5 release package, the piece:

```
string type, name, fpl, key;  
MenuRead(&type, &name, &fpl, &key, 3, 4);
```

returns information about the "Backspace word" item.

## SEE ALSO

MenuAdd(), MenuBuild()

## 1.92 New()

## NAME

New - Create a new buffer.

## SYNOPSIS

```
EntryID = New ();  
  
int New ();
```

## FUNCTION

This function creates a new initialized buffer.

## INPUTS

**RESULT**

Returns the new entry ID, or zero if something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

Clear(), CreateBlock(), Kill()

## 1.93 NextBuffer()

**NAME**

NextBuffer - Move to next buffer

PrevBuffer - Move to previous buffer

**SYNOPSIS**

```
BufferID = NextBuffer ( FromBufferID, Mask );
```

```
BufferID = PrevBuffer ( FromBufferID, Mask );
```

```
int NextBuffer ( INT, INT );
```

```
int PrevBuffer ( INT, INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

These functions return ID of the next/previous buffer in the FrexxEd internal list. If 'Mask' is specified, it will choose the next buffer that matches that bit mask! The functions can be called with none, one or two parameters. Without parameter they default to change from the current buffer.

**INPUTS**

FromBufferID - Buffer ID of the buffer to change from. 0 is the current buffer. -1 or an illegal value will change from the start of the internal list.

Mask - Buffer selection mask

bit 0 - Regular file buffer

bit 1 - macro buffer

bit 2 - block buffer

bit 3 - invisible buffer

**RESULT**

Returns the new buffer ID, or zero if something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

NextEntry(), PrevEntry()

The 'type' info variable

## 1.94 NextEntry()

**NAME**

NextEntry - Move to next entry.

PrevEntry - Move to previous entry.

NextHidden - Move to next hidden buffer.

PrevHidden - Move to previous hidden buffer.

## SYNOPSIS

```
EntryID = NextEntry ( FromEntryID, Mask );  
EntryID = PrevEntry ( FromEntryID, Mask );  
EntryID = NextHidden ( FromEntryID, Mask );  
EntryID = PrevHidden ( FromEntryID, Mask );
```

```
int NextEntry ( INT, INT );  
int PrevEntry ( INT, INT );  
int NextHidden ( INT, INT );  
int PrevHidden ( INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

These functions changes the current entry to the next/previous entry in the FrexxEd internal list. If 'Mask' is specifed, it will chose the next buffer that machtes that bit mask! The functions can be called with none, one or two parameters. Without parameter they default to change from the current entry.

## INPUTS

FromBufferID - Entry ID of the buffer to change from. 0 is the current entry. -1 or an illegal value will change from the start of the internal list.

Mask - Buffer selection mask  
bit 0 - Regular file buffer  
bit 1 - macro buffer  
bit 2 - block buffer  
bit 3 - invisible buffer

## RESULT

Returns the new buffer ID, or zero if someting went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

NextBuffer(), PrevBuffer(), NextView(), PrevView()  
The 'type' info variable

## 1.95 NextView()

## NAME

NextView - Move to next view.  
PrevView - Move to previous view.

## SYNOPSIS

```
View = NextView ( FromView, Mask );  
View = PrevView ( FromView, Mask );
```

```
int NextView ( INT, INT );  
int PrevView ( INT, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

These functions returns the entry ID of the next (lower) or previous (upper) view. The functions can be called one, two or none parameter.

---

Without parameter, they default to read the one from the current view to any type.

**INPUTS**

FromView - Entry ID of the view to move from. 0 means current.  
-1 to NextView() returns entry ID of the bottommost  
-1 to PrevView() returns entry ID of the uppermost

Mask - Buffer selection mask  
bit 0 - Regular file buffer  
bit 1 - macro buffer  
bit 2 - block buffer  
bit 3 - invisible buffer

**RESULT**

Returns the new entry ID, or 0 (zero) if the entry wasn't a view.

**SEE ALSO**

NextBuffer(), PrevBuffer(), NextEntry(), PrevEntry()  
The 'type' info variable

## 1.96 Output()

**NAME**

Output - Print text in buffer.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Num = Output ( Text );  
  
int Output ( string );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function outputs the given string at the current position.

**INPUTS**

Text - String to insert in the buffer.

**RESULT**

The number of bytes actually written in the buffer.

**SEE ALSO**

Delete()

## 1.97 PageDown()

**NAME**

PageDown - Move down a screenful of lines.  
PageUp - Move up a screenful of lines.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Actual = PageDown ( Number );  
Actual = PageUp ( Number );
```

---

```
int PageDown ( INT );  
int PageUp ( INT );
```

**FUNCTION**

These functions move the current location a screenful of lines up or down, one or specified number of times. If the functions are called without parameter it defaults to 1. If the end or beginning of buffer is reach before the screenful lines could be reached, it will put the cursor on the first or last line.

**INPUTS**

Number - The number of PageUps or PageDowns that is to be done.

**RESULT**

The actual number of rounds that were performed before it ended. If the beginning or end of buffer is reached before the 'Number' is reached, it will end.

**SEE ALSO**

ScrollUp(), ScrollDown()

## 1.98 PlaceCursor()

**NAME**

PlaceCursor - Place cursor on screen.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
PlaceCursor ( X, Y );
```

```
void PlaceCursor ( int, int );
```

**FUNCTION**

Put cursor on the specified coordinates in the current view. 'X' is the column and 'Y' is the line counted from the upper left corner.

**NOTE**

If called alone, without parameters, when a mousebutton is pressed, FrexxEd will fill in the parameters before calling this function. This can be used in a line like:

```
AssignKey("PlaceCursor();", "mouseleft");
```

**INPUTS**

X - Horizontal position

Y - Vertical position

**RESULT****SEE ALSO**

GotoLine()

## 1.99 PrintLine()

---

## NAME

PrintLine - Print a string on the screen.

## SYNOPSIS

```
PrintLine ( Text, Viewline, BufferID );
```

```
void PrintLine ( string, int, INT );
```

## FUNCTION

The specified text is written in the view. The output does not affect the contents of the buffer but is purely visual.

If you PrintLine() some text and then scroll the screen until that text is no longer visible, there is no way to yet again see that text. The text information is stored on screen only.

## INPUTS

Text - The text you want in the view.

Viewline - The line number of the view in which you would like to output your text.

BufferID - The ID of the view where you want the text.

## RESULT

None

## SEE ALSO

Output(), RedrawScreen()

## 1.100 Prompt()

## NAME

Prompt - Interactive FPL program execution.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Prompt ();
```

```
void Prompt ();
```

## FUNCTION

Prompt presents a requester with a list of all in memory existing FPL functions, even functions that has been declared and exported as common FPL code. In the input field of the requester, a FPL program may be entered and when pressing 'OK', the program will be interpreted by the FPL interpreter.

## INPUTS

## RESULT

## SEE ALSO

ExecuteString(), ExecuteFile()  
Introduktion to FPL

## 1.101 PromptBuffer()

### NAME

PromptBuffer - Get buffer from user.  
PromptEntry - Get entry from user.

### SYNOPSIS

```
BufferID = PromptBuffer ( Header, Mask );  
EntryID = PromptEntry ( Header, Mask );  
  
int PromptBuffer ( STRING, INT );  
int PromptEntry ( STRING, INT );
```

### FUNCTION

This function presents a requester with the 'Header' parameter as window title, holding a list with all buffers/entries currently in memory that fits the type mask.

(The actual difference of buffers and entries are apparent when using these functions. There can be more than one entry to each buffer.)

These functions can be called with none, one or two parameters.

### INPUTS

Header - String to write in the window title.

Mask - Buffer selection mask  
bit 0 - Regular file buffer  
bit 1 - macro buffer  
bit 2 - block buffer  
bit 3 - invisible buffer

### RESULT

Returns the buffer/entry ID of the selected entry, or zero if the requester was cancelled or a non-matching string was entered.

### SEE ALSO

Activate(), CurrentBuffer(), GetBufferID(), GetEntryID()

## 1.102 PromptFile()

### NAME

PromptFile - Get file name from user.

### SYNOPSIS

```
File = PromptFile ( Defaultfile, Header, Pattern, Flags, Array );  
  
string PromptFile ( STRING, STRING, STRING, STRING, REFERENCE );
```

## FUNCTION

This function presents a file requester with the 'Header' parameter as window title and the 'Defaultfile' as the name already present in the string gadget, viewing all files matching 'Pattern'. The 'Flags' parameter enables you to make the requester a 'save' requester (thus enabling a 'make dir' button) and/or a 'directory' requester (which only allows a directory to get selected).

If no 'Header' is specified, 'Pick a file' will be used.

This function can be called with none to four parameters.

The pattern used in the requester can both be set and read with the 'request\_pattern' info variable.

## INPUTS

Defaultfile - The default file selection.

Header - String to write in the window title.

Pattern - AmigaDOS pattern to use when viewing files.

Flags - A 's' in this string makes it a 'save' requester.

A 'd' in this string makes it a 'directory' requester.

A 'm' in this string makes it a 'multi' requester. Use it with an string array sent in as the fifth function parameter, and it'll be filled up with all selections. When used, this function will return number of selected files.

Array - String array reference for multi requester returns.

## NOTE

Only one file/directory name can be selected.

## RESULT

The file/directory name that the user selected/entered, or if anything went wrong or the user didn't select a file, a zero length string ("") is returned.

## SEE ALSO

Load(), InsertFile()

## 1.103 PromptFont()

## NAME

PromptFont - Get font from user.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Font = PromptFont ( Header, Type );
```

```
string PromptFont ( STRING, INT );
```

---

## FUNCTION

This function presents a font requester with the 'Header' parameter as window title. The 'Type' parameter specifies whether proportional fonts are allowed selections or not. If no header parameter is specified 'Select a font' will be used, no type parameter will make all fonts selectable.

## INPUTS

Header - String to write in the window title.

Type - Font type. 1 - not proportional, 2 - either type.

## RESULT

The font will be returned as a string in the format "<font> <size>" since that happens to be how the info variables 'system\_font' and 'request\_font' want their string to look like! If no font was selected, a zero length string ("") is returned.

## SEE ALSO

The 'system\_font' and 'request\_font' info variables

## 1.104 Prompt for integer or string

## NAME

PromptInt - Get integer from user.

PromptString - Get string from user.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Integer = PromptInt ( Title, DefaultInt, Text );
```

```
String = PromptString ( Default, Title, Text );
```

```
int PromptInt ( STRING, INT, STRING );
```

```
string PromptString ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

Present a requester to the user and receive the input. The 'Text' will be presented in the body of the requester, or if no such is specified, no text will appear.

These functions both can be called with any number of parameters.

PromptInt() - Requires the user to write an integer number.

PromptString() - Requires the user to write a string.

## INPUTS

Default - The default string to appear in the requester.

DefaultInt - The default value of the input field.

Text - Text string that appears in the requester, above the input field, below the window title.

Title - The string to appear in the window title.

---

## RESULT

PromptInt() returns an integer. If zero is returned, GetErrNo() must be called to see if the return value was due to an error or if the user actually entered '0'.

PromptString() returns string. If a zero length string ("") is returned, GetErrNo() must be called to see if the return string was due to an error or if the user actually didn't enter a string.

## SEE ALSO

PromptFile(), PromptFont()

## 1.105 PromptInfo()

## NAME

PromptInfo - Bring up an info variable window.

## SYNOPSIS

```
PromptInfo( BufferID, Title, IncludeMask, ExcludeMask, Variable, ... );
```

```
void PromptInfo( int, STRING, INT/STRING, INT/STRING, STRING, ... );
```

## FUNCTION

Brings up a window with the default or specified settings. By altering the 'BufferID' parameter, you can select from Local, All local or Global settings.

By altering the 'IncludeMask', you set the bitmask of which setting types you want in the window. If this is set to 0, no masks are functional (but the default which depends on the 'BufferID' parameter), -1 selects all.

By altering the 'ExcludeMask' you can exclude setting types from the selected ones. Use 0 to not exclude anything.

Both masks can negate the masks. That will give you all types but the negated one. You do that by preceding the mask name with a '!' character within the parentheses.

'Title' is the window title of the setting window.

If 'Variable' is specified with a list of info variables that should be visible in the window. They are added to the one already matched by the masks.

Specify settings to include by simply writing their name (as in "changes"), and exclude settings by preceding the name with a '!' character (as in "!changes"). When excluding, you can specify a '\*' as a kind-of wildcard. All settings that match the string before that '\*' will be excluded (as in "!colour\*").

If no settings match, no requester will appear!

This function can be called with one or more parameters.

## INPUTS

BufferID - BufferID of the settings.

- 0 Globals (default IncludeMask "(global)" and default ExcludeMask "(local)(read)(hidden)")
- 1 current locals (default IncludeMask "(local)" and default ExcludeMask "(global)(read)(hidden)")
- 2 all locals (default IncludeMask "(local)" and default ExcludeMask "(global)(read)(hidden)")

Title - Window title of the settings requester.

IncludeMask - Which setting types that should be included. Available types are:

- Display - Display matters (eg. 'cursor\_x')
- IO - OS interactions (eg. 'expand\_path')
- Screen - Screen oriented variable (eg. 'window')
- System - Misc (eg. 'autosave', 'language')
- User - User created info variable
- Hidden - Hidden variable. By default not visualized.
- Global - Global variable.
- Local - Local variable.
- Read - Read-only variable. Cannot get modified.

They should be written within parentheses right next to each other. (see example)

ExcludeMask - Which setting types that should be excluded from the ones that matched the include mask. See 'IncludeMask' for available masks.

Variable - A list of settings to include in the requester window.

#### NOTE

Both masks can negate the masks. That will give you all types but the negated one. You do that by preceding the mask name with a '!' character within the parentheses. (see example)

#### CAUTION

If too many selections are done, the window will grow very large, and might even become too big to get visualized on the screen of the user!

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### EXAMPLE

Bring up a requester holding all local info variables:  
 PromptInfo(-1);

Bring up a requester with all globals including hidden, but excluding "system" variables:  
 PromptInfo(0, "Globals", "(global)(hidden)", "(!system)");

Bring up a requester holding three specified variables:  
 PromptInfo(-1, "mixed", -1, -1, "comment", "keymap", "save\_icon");

SEE ALSO

ReadInfo(), SetInfo()  
The settings chapter

## 1.106 RedrawScreen()

NAME

RedrawScreen - Update the screen image

SYNOPSIS

```
RedrawScreen ( Switch );
```

```
void RedrawScreen ( INT );
```

FUNCTION

Forces FrexxEd to update the screen. The optional parameter is for future use, nothing but 0 should be entered.

INPUTS

Switch - What to update. Only 0 makes sence today.

RESULT

SEE ALSO

Visible()

## 1.107 QuitAll()

NAME

QuitAll - Quit FrexxEd. [\*]

SYNOPSIS

```
QuitAll ();
```

```
void QuitAll ();
```

FUNCTION

This is the last function invoke of a running FrexxEd. After a call to this function, FrexxEd frees all buffers and used resources and exits.

INPUTS

RESULT

FrexxEd never returns from this function.

SEE ALSO

Kill()

---

## 1.108 ReadInfo()

### NAME

ReadInfo - Get buffer information. [\*]

### SYNOPSIS

```
Hold = ReadInfo ( Setting, BufferID, [Extra] [, ...] );
```

```
int / string ReadInfo ( string, INT, ... );
```

### FUNCTION

Returns the contents of a specified info variable. It can be of either string, integer, boolean, cyclic kind, and the returning variable type will become that type (cycle and boolean kinds will be returned as integers).

### INPUTS

BufferID - A valid buffer Id number

Setting - The specified setting to read. Available variables are as follows.

Extra - A possible extra parameter.

### INFO VARIABLES

K is for Kind of info variable:

S - String  
C - Cycle  
I - Integer  
B - Boolean)

E is for Existence:

G - Global  
L - Local)

S is for Specials:

R - Read-only  
W - Write in default file  
H - Hidden

T is for Type:

D - Display  
I - IO  
S - Screen  
Y - System

Name	K	E	S	T	Description
appicon	B	G	W	I	Whether to create an AppIcon.
appwindow	B	G	W	I	Whether to make the window an AppWindow.
arexx_port	S	G	RH	I	FrexxEd's ARexx port name.
auto_resize	B	G	W	S	Whether to adjust the window so that there is no extra pixels below the bottom status line.
autosave	B	L	W	I	Whether to generate the 'AutoSave' exception.

See the "exceptions" chapter.

autosave\_interval I G W I The number of changes that is required before the 'AutoSave' exception is generated.

autoscroll B G W S Whether a screen larger than the display should scroll automatically when the pointer reaches the display edge.

block\_begin\_x I L R Y Start column of the current block.

block\_begin\_y I L R Y Start line of the current block.

block\_end\_x I L R Y End column of the current block.

block\_end\_y I L R Y End line of the current block.

block\_exist C L R Y If a marked block exists.

- 0 - No block exist.
- 1 - A block is marked at the cursor.
- 2 - A block is marked and released from the cursor.

block\_id I G R H Y Block ID of the current block.

block\_type I L R H Y 1=normal, 2=rectangle

buffers I G R D Number of buffers in memory.

byte\_position I L H D The actual byte position of the current line. That means that \*all\* characters are read as one single byte, independent of what the characters may look like in the editor.

changes I L H Y Number of changes done in the buffer since it was loaded or last saved.

colour0 I G W H S Color 0 (4 bits/color RGB) Range: 0 - 15

colour1 I G W H S Color 1

colour2 I G W H S Color 2

colour3 I G W H S Color 3

column I L H D The column number of the current position.

comment S L I File comment to the current buffer.

comment\_begin S L W I The string preceding fold information when a file is saved.

comment\_end S L W I The string following fold information when a file is saved.

counter I G R H Y This is a continuously increasing counter variable that increases one step on every internal action of FrexxEd. Can be used in functions that prevents invocations twice without nothing in between, and other things.

current\_screen S G R S Name of the screen which FrexxEd is opened on.

cursor\_x I L R H D The cursor position relative the left border of the view.

cursor\_y I L R H D The cursor position relative the upper border of the view.

default\_file S G R I Name of the default file that was read when FrexxEd was started.

directory S G W I Default directory.

disk\_name S G H R I Name of the volume mounted by this FrexxEd.

display\_id I G W H S Intuition display ID.

ds\_Days I L H I Number of days since 1 Jan 1978.

ds\_Minute I L H I Number of minutes.

ds\_Tick I L H I Number of ticks.

entries I G R S Number of entries that exist in FrexxEd.

expand\_path C G W I How to treat the path name when reading files from disk. 0 = "Off", don't do anything with the path, 1 - "Relative", expand all file

---

names that does not contain any colon ':' and leave assign as they are written, 2 - "All", always expand the entire path to get the \*real\* name of the file entered. No assigns will ever stay part of the file path! Using the "Off" version makes it possible to change current directory of FrexxEd and then store all files loaded relative in different dirs than they were loaded from. Version "Relative" enables the user to change the destination of an assign in the middle of an editing session and then saved files will use the new dir. "Off" will disable all chances of storing the file in a different dir that it was brought from. It will use the exact volume name, even changing diskette in df0: will be denied!

fact S L W S Which FACT to use in the current entry.

file\_name S L R I File name of the buffer.

file\_number I L R I Number of the file if there are more than one buffer using the same names.

file\_path S L R I Directory path to the file.

fold\_save B G W I Should folds be saved or read when loaded.

fold\_width I G W D Width of the fold margin. Range 0-8.

fpl\_debug B G Y FPL execution debug mode. If enabled, all FPL programs executed will be run in debug mode.  
Read more in the debugging FPL chapter!

fpl\_path S G W I Directory search path for FPL file executions. Separate each directory with a vertical bar '|'. End all directory names with a colon ':' or slash '/'.

fragmentation I L RH Y Number of fragmentations of the buffer,

fragmentation\_size ILRHY Total size of all the fragmentations.

full\_file\_name S L I The entire file name including path.

iconify B G RH D Holds 1 if FrexxEd is iconified!

insert\_mode B L W D Insert mode on/off. Should written characters insert themselves at the current position or should they overwrite the existing text.

keymap S G W I Should be the name of a valid keymap to use within FrexxEd, or not set at all (a zero length string) to use the system default keymap.

language S G R Y Which language this system uses! "english" is the built-in.

line I L RH D Which line number is the current position.

line\_counter B L W D Line numbering on/off. Line numbering means that the left side of the view will show a line number on every line.

line\_counter\_width IGW D The width of the line numbering field. Default is 5. Range 2 - 8.

line\_length I L R D The length in number of bytes of the current line.

lines I L R D Number of lines in the buffer.

macro\_key S L Y If this is a buffer created as a macro, this variable contains the key sequence that will execute it.

macro\_on B G R Y This tells whether macro recording is on.

marg\_left I L W D Number of character that is left margin.

---

marg\_lower I L W D Number of character that is lower margin.

marg\_right I L W D Number of character that is right margin.

marg\_upper I L W D Number of character that is upper margin.

mouse\_x I G R Y In which column of the view the mouse button was pressed. -1 if a button wasn't pressed.

mouse\_y I G R Y In which line of the view the mouse button was pressed. -1 if a button wasn't pressed.

move\_screen I G W D Number of characters to move the screen at a time when scrolling horizontally. Min 1.

overscan I G WH S Overscan type according to Intuition. Only used when opening FrexxEd as a screen.

pack\_type S L W I Pack type string. This string should hold a four-letter valid XPK packing type. "PP20" will make FrexxEd use powerpacker when saving. Read more in the 'File handling->Compression' chapter.

password S L W I Password used when this file was loaded and also password to use then this file is to be saved. See the 'File handling->Encryption' chapter.

pen\_info I G W S The pen number that should be used for the information text on right half of the status line. -1 gives the same as the left part.

popup\_view C G W D Which way a new view should be presented on screen. 0 - Replace the current view, 1 - Split the current view or 2 - Open as the only view on screen. Default is 1.

protection S L W I The protection bits of the buffer as a string. Each bit has its own letter. They can all be specified in any order. The existing valid letters are as for the AmigaDOS command 'protect': "RWEDSPA". Default is "RWED".

protectionbits I G H I The protection bits of the buffer.

- 1 - delete
- 2 - execute
- 4 - write
- 8 - read
- 16 - archive
- 32 - pure
- 64 - script

(See also "include:dos/dos.h")

public\_screen S G R S Which screen FrexxEd should open on and get information from with the CloneWB() function.

real\_screen\_height IGR S These 'real\_#?' settings are the actual results of the settings without the 'real\_' prefix. Those without 'real\_' tells FrexxEd how the user wants it to be, these tells the actual numbers used.

real\_screen\_width I G R S

real\_window\_height I G R S

real\_window\_width I G R S

real\_window\_xpos I G R S

real\_window\_ypos I G R S

replace\_buffer S G R Y The string in the 'replace buffer'.

request\_font S G W S The request and menu font of FrexxEd. Default is "Topaz 8".

request\_pattern S G H I Filerequest pattern. Default is "".

---

right\_mbutton B G W I If this is TRUE, the right mouse button will not bring up the menus if pressed in a the FrexxEd view. Only if pressed in the window title. This allows programming of the right as well as the left mouse button.

rwed\_sensitive B G W I FrexxEd reacts on the protection bits of the file it loads.

safe\_save B G W I If enabled, all save operations in FrexxEd will first write a temporary file and then rename it to the destination file name. When this is disabled, all writes to disk will be done using the real name at once. Switch off this setting to enable saving to a filelink.

save\_icon C L W I "always" (1) if a .info file should be created/ updated whenever this buffer is saved. "never" (0) if no icons should be created, and "parent" (2) if icons should be created if the directory the file is written in has an icon!

screen\_depth I G W S Depth of the FrexxEd screen in bitplanes. 1 - 8 (1 = clone the WB depth)

screen\_height I G W S Height of the FrexxEd screen in pixels. Min: 100

screen\_width I G W S Width of the FrexxEd screen in pixels. Min: 320

search\_block B G H Y Search/replace flag.

search\_buffer S G R Y The string in the 'search bufffer'. If a third parameter is given, that place in the search history is returned.

search\_case B G H Y Search/replace flag.

search\_flags I G H Y All search and replace flags represented as an integer. Do not assumpt that the bits represent flags identical all the time.

search\_fold B G H Y Search/replace flag.

search\_forward B G H Y Search/replace flag.

search\_limit B G H Y Search/replace flag.

search\_prompt B G H Y Search/replace flag.

search\_wildcard B G H Y Search/replace flag.

search\_word B G H Y Search/replace flag.

shared I L R Y Number of entries of the same buffer.

shared\_number I L RH D Number of the entry among the entries to the same buffer.

show\_path B G W D Show the file path in the status line.

size I L R Y Size of the current buffer.

slider C G W S How to visualize the vertical slider. 0 - Off, 1 - Right side, 2 - Left side. Default is 1. On windows, it will always be on the right side.

startup\_file S G W I The FPL file to execute at startup. More than one file can be spciefied by separating them with '|'. Default is "FrexxEd.FPL".

system\_font S G W S FrexxEd's general text font. Default is the system's screen font or "Topaz 8"

tab\_size I L W D Width of a TAB character. Default is 8. Range 1 - 1000.

taskpri I G W Y Priority of the FrexxEd task. Default is 1. Range -25 - 25.

topline I L H D The number of the topmost line of the view.

top\_offset I L H S The line of the window that the current view

starts at.

type I L Y Buffer type.  
 Bit 0 = standard file buffer  
 Bit 1 = macro buffer  
 Bit 2 = block buffer  
 Bit 3 = invisible buffer

undo B L W Y Undo on/off for this buffer.

undo\_lines I L RH Y Number of lines stored in the undo buffer.

undo\_max I G W Y Maximum number of bytes that the undo buffer is allowed to use.

undo\_memory I L RH Y Number of bytes used by the undo buffer.

undo\_steps I G W Y Maximum number of undo steps stored.

unpack B G W I Unpack packed files if possible,

version I G R Version number of FrexxEd. This is returned as Version \* 10000 + Revision.

version\_id S G R This FrexxEd's version ID string!

view\_columns I L RH D Number of columns in the view.

view\_lines I L RH D Number of lines in the view.

views I G RH D Number of views in the window.

visible I L RH D Holds non-zero if the entry is visible.

window C G W S How to open FrexxEd. 0 - Screen, 1 - Window, 2 - Backdrop window.

window\_height I G W S Window height in pixels. Default is 250. Min 18.

window\_pos C G W S How to position the window when FrexxEd is started. 0 - Visible (FrexxEd will open in the visible area of the screen) 1 - Absolute.

window\_width I G W S Window width in pixels. Default is 640. Min 18.

window\_xpos I G W S Window x position. Default is 0.

window\_ypos I G W S Window y position. Default is 0.

**RESULT**

The contents of the setting.

**SEE ALSO**

SetInfo(), PromptInfo()

**1.109 RemoveView()****NAME**

RemoveView - Take away a view from screen.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
RemoveView ( );
```

```
void RemoveView ( );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function removes the current or specified view. The view above the removed view will become larger. This function can be called with or without argument.

If the current view is the only one left or the only non-hidden, nothing will happen.

**INPUTS**

RESULT

SEE ALSO

MaximizeView(), ResizeView()

## 1.110 Rename()

NAME

Rename - Change name of the buffer.

SYNOPSIS

```
Rename ( NewName );
```

```
void Rename ( string );
```

FUNCTION

This function changes the name of the current buffer.

INPUTS

NewName - The new name of the buffer.

RESULT

SEE ALSO

Load(), Save()

## 1.111 Replace()

NAME

Replace - Replaces strings in buffer.

SYNOPSIS

```
Fail = Replace ( Prompt, Search, Replace, Flags, Range );
```

```
int Replace ( INT, STRING, STRING, STRING, INT );
```

FUNCTION

This function searches for the occurrence of the 'SearchString' in the current buffer (or if not specified, the previous SearchString). The found string will be replaced with the 'ReplaceString' parameter (or if not specified, the previous ReplaceString). For details, check out the "Search and Replace" chapter.

All parameters are optional.

INPUTS

Prompt - Specify if you want a query before actually performing any replace. -1 - default, 0 - query, 1 - no query,

2 - replace once. Default is set with the 'search\_prompt' info variable through the ReplaceSet() function.

Search - String to search for. A zero length string ("") means that the previous SearchString will be used.

Replace - String to replace the search string with.

Flags - Flags specified as to the ReplaceSet().

Range - Maximum number of bytes to check for match.

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### SEE ALSO

ReplaceSet(), Search(), SearchSet()  
 Search and replace  
 Regular expressions

## 1.112 ReplaceMatch()

#### NAME

ReplaceMatch - Match pattern and generate replacement.

#### SYNOPSIS

```
Result = ReplaceMatch ( Pattern, Replacement, Range, Flags );
```

```
string ReplaceMatch ( string, string, INT, STRING );
```

#### FUNCTION

Matches the current position with the 'Pattern' specified. If it matches, the 'Replacement' parameter will be used to generate a replacement string which is returned.

'Pattern' is a Regular Expression string.

'Replacement' is a valid wildcard replace string, which means \<num> and \& are supported to insert parts of the match string in the result string.

Setting 'Range' to -1 means until end of buffer.

#### INPUTS

Pattern - A FrexxEd Regular Expression string.

Replacement - String to "replace" the 'Pattern' with.

Range - is the number of bytes that this function should be allowed to search to find a match.

Flags - Standard FrexxEd search flags telling the function how to search.

## RESULT

The replace string, if the pattern matched the current position, otherwise an empty string (""). If the replace string can be an empty string, Errno() should be used to check whether it was OK or an error!

## SEE ALSO

Replace(), Search(), SearchSet()  
 Search and replace  
 Regular expressions

## 1.113 ReplaceSet()

## NAME

ReplaceSet - Set search string, replace string and options.  
 SearchSet - Set search string, replace string and options.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = ReplaceSet ( Flags, SearchString, ReplaceString );
ret = SearchSet ( Flags, SearchString, ReplaceString );
```

```
int ReplaceSet ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
int SearchSet ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

These functions set the search/replace options. The search and replace string and the flags. If invoked with any parameter missing, a requester will be presented to the user to be filled out. For a more detailed description, see the Search and replace chapter.

The flags are readable and modifiable through the info variables named:

Name	Same as Flag:
----	-----
search_block	'b'
search_case	'c'
search_forward	'f'
search_limit	'l'
search_prompt	'p'
search_wildcard	'w'
search_word	'o'
search_fold	'i'

## NOTE

This function adds the specified strings to the search history that appears in their requesters.

## INPUTS

SearchString - String to search for. A zero length string ("") means that the previous SearchString will be used.

ReplaceString - String to replace the search string with.

Flags - A string specifying the replace options. Flags are set by specifying '+' after any number of flags, cleared by setting '-' and if '=' is specified, all

flags are cleared. The string is read in a strict left-to-right order. Available flags are:

- w - Enable wildcard search and replace
- c - Case sensitive search
- o - Only search for entire words
- b - Only search within the marked block
- f - Search forward (does not affect Replace())
- p - Prompt replace
- l - Limit wildcards to be line oriented
- i - Inside folds

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

Replace(), Search(), ReadInfo()  
Search and replace  
Regular expressions

## 1.114 Request()

**NAME**

Request - Presents a multi-button requester.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
Choice = Request ( Text, Header, Buttons );

int Request ( STRING, STRING, STRING );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function presents a requester with the 'Text' parameter as body text and 'Header' as window title. The buttons are specified in one string separated with a vertical bar sign (|) like: "OK|Cancel" or "OK|Both|Cancel". There is not limit in the number of possible buttons but the width of the screen the requester appears on.

**INPUTS**

Text - Body text of the requester

Header - Window title

Buttons - "Button1|Button2|Button3|..."

**RESULT**

If the leftmost button was pressed, this function returns 1, and for each consecutive response will return 1 more. The rightmost response will return 0. A five button requester will then return 1,2,3,4,0.

**SEE ALSO**

PromptInt(), PromptString(), reqtools.library/rEZRequest()

---

## 1.115 RequestWindow()

### NAME

RequestWindow - User defined request window.

### SYNOPSIS

```
Ok = RequestWindow ( Title, [Width], Name, Type, Reference, ... );

int RequestWindow ( string, [INT], string, string, string/int, ... );
```

### FUNCTION

Presents a window with user-defined gadgets. The gadgets can be of different kinds (string, boolean, cycle, integer, array) and the results from the users alterations are received in the variable sent to the function as variable references.

### INPUTS

Title - Request window title.

Width - If this is a number, this is the default width in characters.

Name - Name of gadget to put in the window.

Type - Gadget type. This is a string holding one or more of the following characters (case insensitive):

"i" - integer

"s" - string

"c" - cycle (requires additional parameter!)

"b" - boolean

"r" - read-only

"a" - array ('Name' should be "" then!) This tag requires two extra arguments, the default string and the number of elements in the list. The variable reference should be a string array!

If this is used a second time, it forces a second array string field to appear!

see example!

Reference - FPL variable reference.

### RESULT

1 if the "OK" button was pressed, otherwise 0.

### EXAMPLE

Present a request window and prompt the user for some informations regarding his/hers personal status:

```
{
int age=23; /* age storage variable, 23 is default age! */
string name="Kjell"; /* name storage variable, "kjell" is
    default name */
int sex=0; /* sex storage variable, default is 0 (male) */
int stupid=1; /* stupid storage variable, default is 1
    (true) */
RequestWindow("Status",
    "age", "i", &age,
```

```
"name", "s", &name,  
"sex", "c", &sex, "male|female, /* extra parameter */  
"stupid", "b", &stupid);  
}
```

Present a listview, default width is 20 characters:

```
{  
    string arrstr="array";  
    string arrstr2="array2";  
    string arr[6]={"choice 1", "choice 2",  
"choice 3", "choice 4",  
"FrexxWare", "choice 6"};  
  
    RequestWindow("Window Title", 20,  
  
    "", "A", &arr, &arrstr, 6  
    "", "A", &arrstr2  
    );  
}
```

SEE ALSO

PromptInt(), PromptString(), Request()

## 1.116 ResizeView()

NAME

ResizeView - Make a view change size.

SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = ResizeView ( NewSize, BufferID );
```

```
int ResizeView ( INT, INT );
```

FUNCTION

Changes the size of the current view or specified view. Can be called with no, one or two parameters.

Brings up a requester if invoked without parameter.

INPUTS

NewSize - The new size of the view.

BufferID - A valid buffer/entry ID of the view that should be resized.

RESULT

The actual size that the view was set to. May differ to the requested due to limits in screen and window sizes. 0 is returned if the view disappeared.

SEE ALSO

RemoveView(), MaximizeView()

---

## 1.117 ReturnStatus()

### NAME

ReturnStatus - Status line message at return.

### SYNOPSIS

```
ReturnStatus ( Text/FailCode );

void ReturnStatus ( string/int );
```

### FUNCTION

This message sets the string that appears at the status line when the program exits. If the parameter is an integer, it is supposed to be a general FrexxEd error code, and the appropriate error message is then being displayed. The message that will appear is the one that is set with ReturnStatus() last.

### INPUTS

Text - A text string to visualize in the status line.

FailCode - A regular FrexxEd error code.

### RESULT

### SEE ALSO

GetErrNo(), GetReturnMsg()

## 1.118 Save()

### NAME

Save - Write buffer to disk.

### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Save ( Filename, Packmode );

int Save ( STRING, STRING );
```

### FUNCTION

This function writes the contents of the buffer to disk using the buffer name or the specified name. Using a specified name will \*not\* rename the buffer. The 'Packmode' parameter enables forced packmodes or non-packmodes.

If you try to 'Save()' an unnamed buffer without the 'Filename' parameter set, a requester will appear prompting for a file name. The buffer will then get renamed to that name.

This function can be invoked with none, one or two parameters.

### INPUTS

Filename - File name of the file (instead of the default). If "" is specified, the current name is used.

---

Packmode - A four letter XPK packmode description or "" for no packing at all.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

Load(), SaveString()

## 1.119 SaveString()

**NAME**

SaveString - Store string on disk. [\*]

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = SaveString ( Filename, Data );
```

```
int SaveString ( string, string );
```

**FUNCTION**

This function writes a string to a file.

**INPUTS**

Filename - Full path name of the file to create.

Data - The string to write.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

Save(), LoadString()

## 1.120 Screenmode()

**NAME**

Screenmode - Change screenmode.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
ret = Screenmode ();
```

```
int Screenmode ();
```

**FUNCTION**

This function brings up a requester to enable the user to change screenmode of the FrexxEd screen. This function does not do anything if FrexxEd isn't opened on a screen.

**NOTE**

This requester features a 'colour' field which can contain 1 when

---

the requester pops up. If that colour isn't changed, FrexxEd will clone the screen depth of the Workbench screen at startup instead of using a static depth.

INPUTS

RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

SEE ALSO

The settings chapter

## 1.121 Scroll up or down

NAME

ScrollDown - Scroll down screen

ScrollUp - Scroll up screen

SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = ScrollDown ( Steps );
```

```
Actual = ScrollUp ( Steps );
```

```
int ScrollDown ( INT );
```

```
int ScrollUp ( INT );
```

FUNCTION

These functions move the screen upwards or downwards a specified number of steps without letting the cursor change visual row.

INPUTS

Steps - The requested number of steps to scroll. Specifying more than it is possible to scroll, will make it scroll as much as possible.

RESULT

The actual number of steps that the screen scrolled.

SEE ALSO

PageUp(), PageDown()

## 1.122 Search()

NAME

Search - Search for string

SYNOPSIS

```
Fail = Search ( Text, Flags, Range );
```

```
int Search ( STRING, STRING, INT );
```

---

**FUNCTION**

This function searches for the specified or previously specified substring in the current buffer from the current position.

**NOTE**

When using this function and a specified text to search for, no text will be added to the search history that appears in the `SearchSet()` requester!

**INPUTS**

Text - What to search for.

Flags - Search flags specified as to the `SearchSet()`.

Range - Maximum number of bytes to check for match.

**RESULT**

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

**SEE ALSO**

`SearchSet()`, `Replace()`, `ReplaceSet()`  
Search and replace  
Regular expressions

## 1.123 SetEnv()

**NAME**

`SetEnv` - Set the value of an environment variable.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
progress = GetEnv( Name, Contents );
```

```
int SetEnv( string, string );
```

**FUNCTION**

Sets the value of an environment variable. If the variable doesn't already exist, it'll be created before set.

**INPUTS**

Name - Name of the variable to set.

Contents - The new contents of the variable.

**RESULT**

Non-zero if OK, zero if something went wrong.

**EXAMPLE**

Set, and read an environment variable:

```
SetEnv("test", "foobar");  
Request(GetEnv("test"));
```

**SEE ALSO**

---

GetEnv()

## 1.124 SetInfo()

### NAME

SetInfo - Set info variables. [\*]

### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = SetInfo ( BufferID, Setting, Value [, Setting, Value [, ... ] ] );
```

```
int SetInfo ( int, STRING, STRING or INT, ... );
```

### FUNCTION

With this function you can set info variables.

All internal info variables are listed and described in ReadInfo().

Setting a boolean variable to -1 will make it toggle from false to true and from true to false.

### INPUTS

BufferID - A valid buffer ID, or:  
0 to change the default settings for globals and default values  
-1 to change current buffer  
-2 to change all buffer settings

### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

### SEE ALSO

ReadInfo(), PromptInfo()

## 1.125 SetSave()

### NAME

SetSave - Save settings

### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = SetSave ( Filename, BufferID );
```

```
int SetSave ( STRING, INT );
```

### FUNCTION

Generate an FPL program with the specified file name that when run will set all saved info variables to their current values.

Invoked without argument (or file specified as "") will bring up a file requester.

Info variables, created by FPL programs, that have their "write" bit

---

set, will get created when that program is run.

If the 'BufferID' parameter is set, the specified buffer's settings will be stored with the local settings. By default (if the parameter is left out or set to 0), the local settings will get their "default" value when stored using this function.

#### INPUTS

Filename - Name of the file to write.

BufferID - A valid buffer ID. -1 = current, 0 = default

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### SEE ALSO

ExecuteFile()

## 1.126 Sort()

#### NAME

Sort - Sort an array

#### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Sort ( Array, NumOfItems, Flags );
```

```
int Sort ( &string[], INT, INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

This function sorts a one-dimensional string array in a lexicographic order.

#### INPUTS

Array - A valid reference to a one-dimensional string array.

If should be written like '<array name>', i.e if the array variable is called 'foobar' it is '&foobar'.

NumOfItems - If not all items are to get sorted, this specified the amount of sorted items from the start of the array.

If it is negative, left out or too large, it will sort all items.

Flags - Defines sorting details. Set the following bits to enable the functions:

0 - case insensitive

1 - backwards sort

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### EXAMPLE

Sort the three first items in an array:

---

```
string array[4]={"one", "two", "three", "four"};
Sort(&array, 3);
```

SEE ALSO

BlockSort(), BSearch()

## 1.127 Sprintf()

NAME

Sprintf - Create formatted string.

SYNOPSIS

```
String = Sprintf ( Format, ... );
```

```
string Sprintf ( string, STRING/INT );
```

FUNCTION

This function is obsolete and is still here only to support old FPL programs. It may very well become a subject of removal in a not too distant future.

USE the FPL built-in sprintf() function instead!

SEE ALSO

extensive sprintf() details in the FPLuser.guide document

## 1.128 Status()

NAME

Status - Write text on the status line

SYNOPSIS

```
Status ( EntryID, Text );
```

```
void Status ( INT, STRING );
```

FUNCTION

Outputs the specified string on the default or specified status line, immediately. No string sent means that the default status line will be updated.

If the entry isn't visible, the text will appear in the status line at the bottom of the FrexxEd window.

Can be called with none, one or two parameters.

INPUTS

ViewID - Entry ID of the status line to write on. 0 is the current view.

Text - The string to write in the status line.

---

RESULT

SEE ALSO

ReturnStatus()

## 1.129 Stcgfn() and Stgfp()

NAME

Stcgfn - Returns the file name part of an entire path string.

Stgfp - Returns the path part of an entire path string.

SYNOPSIS

```
FileName = Stcgfn ( EntirePath );
```

```
DirName = Stgfp ( EntirePath );
```

```
string = Stcgfn ( string );
```

```
string = Stgfp ( string );
```

FUNCTION

Stcgfn() returns the file part of a string that specifies the full search path to a file. Stgfp() returns the path part of the same string.

INPUTS

EntirePath - A string holding the full path name of a string. I.e, "disk:foobar/test/myfile.txt".

RESULT

The string according the function.

SEE ALSO

ReadInfo()

## 1.130 Stricmp()

NAME

Stricmp - Compare strings case insensitive. [\*]

SYNOPSIS

```
Result = Stricmp ( String1, String2, Length );
```

```
int Stricmp ( string, string, INT );
```

FUNCTION

This function compares two strings using the ASCII collating sequence, but does not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase.

If 'Length' is specified, not more than 'Length' characters are compared.

The relative collating sequence of the strings is indicated by the sign of the return value, as follows:

---

Sign	Meaning
----	-----
negative	first string is below the second
zero	strings are equal
positive	first string is above the second

This function can be called with two or three parameters

#### INPUTS

String1 - The string being compared to String2.

String2 - The string being compared to String1.

Length - Number of characters to compare.

#### RESULT

The sign of the return value indicates the relative collating sequence of the strings, as noted above.

#### SEE ALSO

strcmp()

## 1.131 StringToBlock()

#### NAME

StringToBlock - Copy string to block. [\*]

StringToBlockAppend - Append string to block. [\*]

#### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = StringToBlock ( String, BlockID );
ret = StringToBlockAppend ( String, BlockID );
```

```
int StringToBlock ( string, INT );
int StringToBlockAppend ( string, INT );
```

#### FUNCTION

StringToBlock copies the specified string to the default or specified block. StringToBlockAppend appends the specified string to end of the default or specified block. These functions can be called with one or two parameters.

#### INPUTS

String - The string to copy.

BlockID - ID of the destination block. By specifying 0 (zero), the default block will be used.

#### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

#### SEE ALSO

StringToClip(), ClipToString(), GetBlock()

## 1.132 StringToClip()

### NAME

StringToClip - Copy string to clipboard. [\*]

### SYNOPSIS

```
ret = StringToClip ( Unit, String );  
  
int StringToClip ( int, string );
```

### FUNCTION

Copies the specified string to clipboard.device with the specified unit (likely to be 0 (zero) since interprocess use of clipboard most often uses that unit).

### CRIPPLE

Unregistered versions of FrexxEd are not able to use this.

### INPUTS

Unit - clipboard.device unit number.  
  
String - String to send to clipboard.

### RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

### SEE ALSO

ClipToString()

## 1.133 Strmfp()

### NAME

Strmfp - Merge a path string with a file string.

### SYNOPSIS

```
Path = Strmfp ( Directory, File );  
  
string Strmfp ( string, string );
```

### FUNCTION

Merges the directory part and the file part and returns the full path name. A slash will be entered as separator if the directory part didn't end with a colon or slash.

### INPUTS

Directory - String holding the directory name.  
  
File - String holding the file name.

---

## RESULT

The full path name of the merged parts.

## SEE ALSO

Stcgfp(), Stcgfn()

## 1.134 System()

## NAME

System - Perform a system command. [\*]

## SYNOPSIS

```
Progress = System ( Command, Input, Output );
```

```
int System ( string, STRING, STRING );
```

## FUNCTION

This is a standard system call. 'Command' will be executed as it was written on a standard shell (CLI). The function is synchronous. If you want it to run asynchronously, start the command line with "run".

'Input' and 'Output' are two optional parameters that specify from where to read input and from where to send output. An empty string is like no parameter.

## NOTE

AmigaOS does have a huge (IMHO) weakness in programs launched from WB don't inherit the Workbench process' path. FrexxEd tries to solve that problem by cloning the Workbench's path if invoked from it.

## INPUTS

Command - Shell command line to perform.

Input - File to get input from.

Output - File to send output to.

## RESULT

Standard AmigaDOS error code from the executed System() call.

## SEE ALSO

dos.library/System()

## 1.135 TimerAdd()

## NAME

TimerAdd - Start timer execution.

## SYNOPSIS

```
TimerID = TimerAdd ( Repeat, FPLprogram, Seconds, Micros );
```

```
int TimerAdd ( int, string, int, INT );
```

---

**FUNCTION**

Set up a string to get executed after a specified time. The execution can be made to repeat the same interval or to do it only once.

Timer controlled executions will run as fast as possible after the time has passed. FrexxEd's synchronous operations can prevent it to run vitually as long as it wants to!

**INPUTS**

Repeat - 0 - only once  
1 - repeat this!

FPLprogram - Valid FPL program.

Seconds - Number of seconds before execution.

Micros - Optional number of additional micro seconds before the execution.

**RESULT**

0 if anything went wrong, otherwise a non-zero number to be used for e.g TimerDelete().

**SEE ALSO**

TimerDelete()

## 1.136 TimerDelete()

**NAME**

TimerDelete - Remove a timer execution.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
TimerDelete ( TimerID );
```

```
void TimerDelete ( int );
```

**FUNCTION**

Cancels an added timer execution with the specified TimerID. The TimerID specified as parameter is the number received from the TimerAdd() function call.

**INPUTS**

TimerID - A valid TimerAdd() return code. Invalid codes are ignored.  
-1 will cancel \*all\* timers!

**RESULT****SEE ALSO**

TimerAdd()

## 1.137 Undo()

---

## NAME

Undo - Undos changes.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = Undo ( Steps );
```

```
int Undo ( INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function undoes the latest or a specified number of changes. If called without parameter, it defaults to 1.

## INPUTS

Steps - Number of undos to do.

## RESULT

The actual number of undos that was performed.

## SEE ALSO

UndoRestart()

Undo concept

## 1.138 UndoRestart()

## NAME

UndoRestart - Restart an undo session.

## SYNOPSIS

```
Actual = UndoRestart ( Steps );
```

```
int UndoRestart ( INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function restarts the undo session and performs one or a specified number of undos. This lets you undo previous undos. If called with no parameter, it defaults to one step.

## INPUTS

Steps - Number of undos to do.

## RESULT

The actual number of undos that was performed.

## SEE ALSO

Undo()

Undo concept

## 1.139 Visible()

## NAME

Visible - Turn visualization on or off.

---

## SYNOPSIS

```
Prev = Visible ( Visual );

int Visible ( INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function toggles visibility of what is changed in the buffer. If set to zero (0), nothing will be seen when changed, but if set to non-zero, all changes will be instantly visualized. Multiple changes may be done invisible and result in a great time reduction spent doing those changes. This function can be called without parameter, but will then only return the current state without changing it.

## INPUTS

Visual - On (1) or off (0).

## RESULT

Returns the previous visual state, the state which was the current before you called Visible().

## SEE ALSO

RedrawScreen();

## 1.140 WindowToFront()

## NAME

WindowToFront - Bring FrexxEd to front.

## SYNOPSIS

```
WindowToFront ( Mode );

void WindowToFront ( INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function asks intuition to bring FrexxEd's screen and window in front of all other screens and windows. This function can get called with no or one parameter. When called without parameter, it acts as if called with Mode set to '0'.

## INPUTS

Mode - 0 bring window to front and activate window  
1 simply bring window to front without activating it  
2 simply activate the window  
-1 Make a WindowToBack/ScreenToBack and deactivate the window

## RESULT

## SEE ALSO

intuition.library/WindowToFront()

## 1.141 Yank()

---

## NAME

Yank - Paste the yank buffer.

## SYNOPSIS

```
ret = Yank ( Number );
```

```
int Yank ( INT );
```

## FUNCTION

This function outputs the yank buffer a specified number of times. By default, one. The yank buffer was constructed by multiple character deleting functions that were invoked in one uninterrupted sequence. This function can be called with or without parameter.

## INPUTS

Number - Number of outputs.

## RESULT

Regular FrexxEd error code. If zero or a positive number is returned, everything is OK, otherwise something went wrong.

## SEE ALSO

Delete(), DeleteLine()

---