

## Line editor template.

by [Computothought](#) on May 10, 2012

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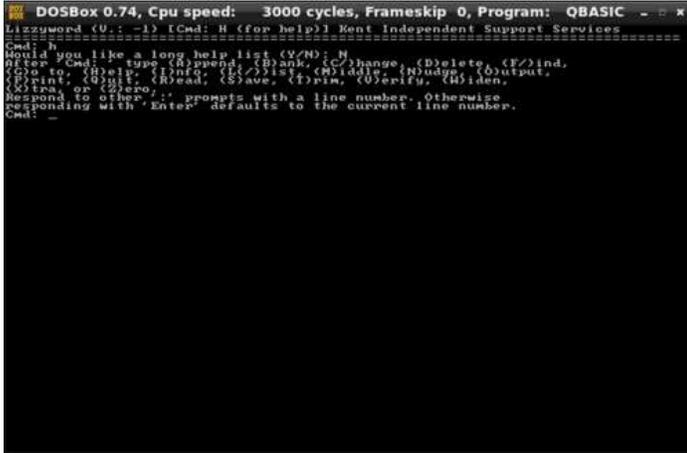
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Educator, technician, unchef, and chief bottle washer. Be sure to see <http://www.instructables.com/community/Computhoughts/> for updates and status on projects.

## Intro: Line editor template.

Already given you a filing cabinet (<http://www.instructables.com/id/DIY-computer-flatfile-database-program-template/>) and a spreadsheet (<http://www.instructables.com/id/DIY-computer-spreadsheet-program-template/>). Now here is a very simple line editor (forerunner of the full screen word processors). Though archaic by today's full screen editor standards, it works for what it does. This program was originally written for gwbasic and I improved the program and also converted it for use with qbasic. I feel it is a true derivative work.

This project probably could be very easily converted to python or some other language. It is mainly here to learn coding by example.



## File Downloads



lw1.bas (17 KB)

[NOTE: When saving, if you see .tmp as the file ext, rename it to 'lw1.bas']

### Step 1: Earliest way to create a file.

Historical side trip:

There was a time when there were no real editors at all. You almost had to be a perfect typist.

Under dos.

**copy con test.txt**

Finally, a user can create a file using the copy con command as shown above, which creates the test.txt file. Once the above command has been typed in, a user could type in whatever he or she wishes. When you have completed creating the file, you can save and exit the file by pressing **CTRL+Z**, which would create ^Z, and then press enter. An easier way to view and edit files in MS-DOS would be to use the edit command.

Under unix

```
$ cat > test.fi;
asdfasf
asdfasf
asdfasdfas
asdfasf (press <control><d>
```

```
$ cat test.fi
asdfasf
asdfasf
asdfasdfas
asdfasf
$
```

They are both a lot alike in some ways.

In linux, you can also use to copy everthy that is typed till you type exit from the prompt and press return:

```
$ bash | tee filename
```

# Linux and Unix tee command

## Quick links

- [About tee](#)
- [Syntax](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Related commands](#)
- [Linux and Unix main page](#)

## About tee

Read from an input and write to a standard output and file.

## Syntax

tee [OPTION]... [FILE]..

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| -a        | Append to the given FILES, do not overwrite. |
| --append  |  |
| -i        | ignore interrupt signals.                    |
| --help    | Display the help screen.                     |
| --version | Display the version.                         |

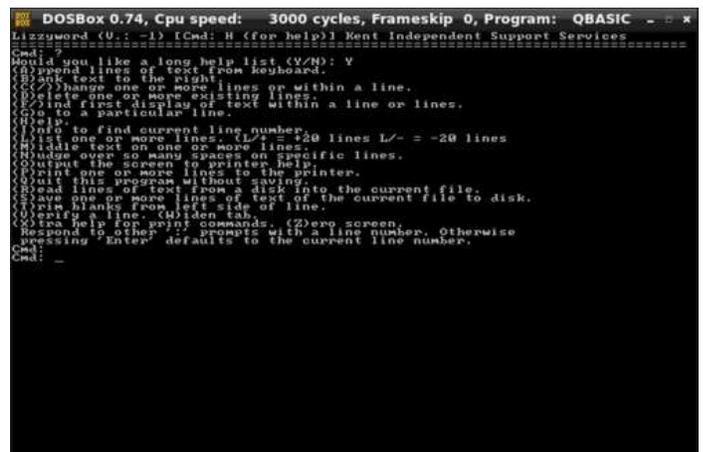
## Step 2: Help screens

Back to the story.

There are two help screens short and long. Most of your generic commands are there such as for loading , saving, changing, deleting and etc.

```
!.....extended help routine .....
PRINT "(A)ppend lines of text from keyboard."
PRINT "(B)ank text to the right."
PRINT "(C/)hange one or more lines or within a line."
PRINT "(D)elete one or more existing lines."
PRINT "(F)ind first display of text within a line or lines."
PRINT "(G)o to a particular line."
PRINT "(H)elp."
PRINT "(I)nf to find current line number."
PRINT "(L)ist one or more lines. (L/+ = +20 lines L/- = -20 lines"
PRINT "(M)iddle text on one or more lines." (center)
PRINT "(N)udge over so many spaces on specific lines." (tab)
PRINT "(O)utput the screen to printer help."
PRINT "(P)rint one or more lines to the printer."
PRINT "(Q)uit this program without saving."
PRINT "(R)ead lines of text from a disk into the current file."
PRINT "(S)ave one or more lines of text of the current file to disk."
PRINT "(T)rim blanks from left side of line."
PRINT "(V)erify a line. (W)iden tab."
PRINT "(X)tra help for print commands. (Z)ero screen."
PRINT "Respond to other ':' prompts with a line number. Otherwise"
PRINT "pressing 'Enter' defaults to the current line number."

PRINT "After 'Cmd: ' type (A)ppend, (B)ank, (C/)hange, (D)elete, (F)ind,"
PRINT "(G)o to, (H)elp, (I)nf, (L/)ist, (M)iddle, (N)udge, (O)utput,"
PRINT "(P)rint, (Q)uit, (R)ead, (S)ave, (T)rim, (V)erify, (W)iden,"
PRINT "(X)tra, or (Z)ero."
PRINT "Respond to other ':' prompts with a line number. Otherwise"
PRINT "responding with 'Enter' defaults to the current line number."
```



### Step 3: Careful what you read in.

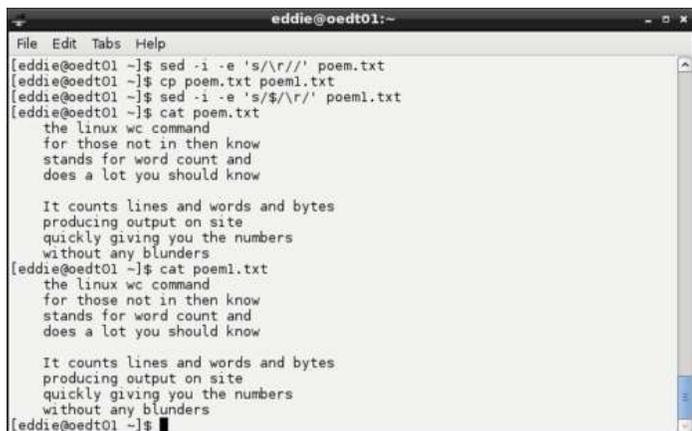
Dos and Unix (linux) text files are stored differently. as a user you may not know the difference. as shown in the picture, poem1.txt and poem.txt look exactly alike. That is not actually true. On dos systems, when you press enter two additional characters are saved to the end of the line. They are known as LF(line feed) and FF (form feed). In the unix world only one characters is used to end a line instead of two. So with this editor, if you read a unix file, it will not know to end the line after the LF. In the second picture you will see what i mean. poem.txt all gets loaded into one line instead of several. So we modified poem.txt into poem1.txt with both the LF and the FF at the end of a line. Now with poem1.txt you get one line per entry.

There are many ways to do it but: (on unix or linux)

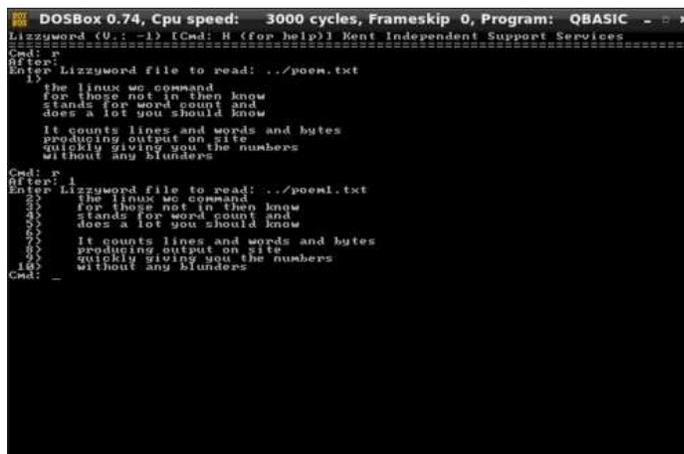
```
$ sed -i -e 's/\r//' filename # removes FF
```

```
$ sed -i -e 's/$\r/' filename # adds FF
```

Line per line makes it easier to edit a file.



```
eddie@oedt01:~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
[eddie@oedt01 ~]$ sed -i -e 's/\r//' poem.txt  
[eddie@oedt01 ~]$ cp poem.txt poem1.txt  
[eddie@oedt01 ~]$ sed -i -e 's/$\r/' poem1.txt  
[eddie@oedt01 ~]$ cat poem.txt  
the linux wc command  
for those not in then know  
stands for word count and  
does a lot you should know  
  
It counts lines and words and bytes  
producing output on site  
quickly giving you the numbers  
without any blunders  
[eddie@oedt01 ~]$ cat poem1.txt  
the linux wc command  
for those not in then know  
stands for word count and  
does a lot you should know  
  
It counts lines and words and bytes  
producing output on site  
quickly giving you the numbers  
without any blunders  
[eddie@oedt01 ~]$
```



```
DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: QBASIC  
Lizzyword (0 : -1) [Cmd: H (for help)] Kent Independent Support Services  
Cmd: r  
After: r  
Enter Lizzyword file to read: ../poem.txt  
r  
the linux wc command  
for those not in then know  
stands for word count and  
does a lot you should know  
  
It counts lines and words and bytes  
producing output on site  
quickly giving you the numbers  
without any blunders  
Cmd: p  
After: p  
Enter Lizzyword file to read: ../poem1.txt  
p  
the linux wc command  
for those not in then know  
stands for word count and  
does a lot you should know  
  
It counts lines and words and bytes  
producing output on site  
quickly giving you the numbers  
without any blunders  
Cmd: _
```

### Step 4: You are on your own.

You can even use it to type in c code such as

[code]

```
/* Hello World program */
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
main()  
{  
    printf("Hello World");  
}  
[/code]
```

Good luck.



```
DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: DOSBOX  
Welcome to DOSBox v0.74  
For a short introduction for new users type: INTRO  
For supported shell commands type: HELP  
  
To adjust the emulated CPU speed, use ctrl-F11 and ctrl-F12.  
To activate the keymapper ctrl-F1.  
For more information read the README file in the DOSBox directory.  
  
HAVE FUN!  
The DOSBox Team http://www.dosbox.com  
Z:\>SET BLASTER=A220 I7 D1 H5 T6  
Z:\>mount c ~/  
Drive C is mounted as local directory /home/eddie/  
Z:\>c:  
C:\>cd fbc  
C:\FBC>qbasic /run hw1.bas_
```

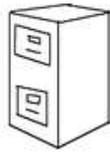
## Related Instructables



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