Applesoft: Editing files

These keystrokes can be used to edit Applesoft files on a IIe, Enhanced IIe,
IIc, and (to a limited degree, depending on what keys are available) on a II or
II+ in 40- or 80-column display mode.

```
    <CTRL>X                         Cancel an input line
    <ESC>E                          Clear from cursor to the end of the line
    <ESC>F                          Clear from cursor to the end of the text
                                       window
    <ESC>@                          Clear entire text window and home cursor to
                                       top left of screen
    Left Arrow, <CTRL>H             Backspace (As you backspace over each
                                       character, Applesoft removes it from
                                       memory.
    <ESC>B                          Left cursor one position at a time
    <ESC>Left Arrow, <ESC>J         Left cursor one position with repeat mode
    <ESC>A, Right Arrow, <CTRL>U    Right cursor one position at a time
    <ESC>K, <ESC>Right Arrow        Right cursor one position with repeat mode
    <ESC>C, Down Arrow, <CTRL>K     Down cursor one line at a time
    <ESC>M, <ESC>Down Arrow         Down cursor one line with repeat mode
    Up Arrow, <CTRL>J               No effect in Applesoft
    <ESC>D                          Up cursor one line at a time
    <ESC>I, <ESC>Up Arrow           Up cursor one line with repeat mode
```

Notes:

1. Keys you press with the Escape key may be either upper- or lowercase.

2. To get out of the repeat (Escape) mode, press the space bar. Pressing any
   other key will also get you out of Escape mode, except the escape keys A, B,
   C, D, I, J, K, M, E, F, @, or the arrows; so, to avoid confusion, get into
   the safe habit of pressing the space bar.

3. About the right arrow key and POKE 33,33, it is a fact that, once you start
   editing a statement, you must use the right arrow key for two functions:
   to re-establish the statement in memory and to save your edits to memory.

   The first consequence of this fact arises when you edit statements that are
   longer than 40 columns: Applesoft breaks the lines automatically and puts
   blanks after each break to display the statement conveniently as multiple
   lines. As you use the right arrow key to edit a multi-line statement,
   Applesoft incoveniently puts those spaces into memory. So, since you are
   more interested in efficient editing than readable display, issue an

immediate POKE 33,33 statement; this prevents Applesoft from putting in spaces.

The second consequence is that, before you edit the statement in any way, you must get the cursor to the beginning of the statement, which is the first digit of the statement number. Once you get the cursor at the beginning, you can start editing, moving the cursor with the right arrow key and typing your edits to change the statement in memory. So, before editing a particular statement, get the cursor to the beginning of the statement as follows:

    a. Issue a LIST (statement number) command, which will display the entire statement--for example, LIST 100.

    b. Press <ESC>.

    c. Press the arrow keys to position the cursor over the first digit of the statement number.

    d. Press the space bar to get out of Escape mode.

    e. Start editing.

For a longer explanation of Applesoft editing, refer to the Applesoft Tutorial, pages 73-86.
Apple Technical Communications

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