

READ THIS FIRST
SEDIT 4.80 S/REXX 2.80

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Loading from a CDROM

We assume that the cdrom mounting point is /cdrom. If this directory does not exist, create it with the following command:

```
# mkdir /cdrom
```

Loading on SUN Solaris Systems with the SUN Volume Management

When the SUN Volume Management is active, the cdrom will be automatically mounted on the /cdrom directory.

Type the following statements to start the install script:

```
# ls -Ftla /cdrom

drwxr-xr-x  5 root          512 Feb 10 15:12 ./
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root 25 Feb 10 15:12 cdrom0 -> ./sedit_420c1_srexx_220c1
drwxr-xr-x 70 root          2048 Feb  7 11:28 ../
drwxr-xr-x  2 root          512 May 14 1997 sunsolve_3_0/
drwxr-xr-x  2 root          512 May  2 1997 cdrom#1/
dr-xr-xr-  2 root          2048 Jan  1 1970 sedit_420c1_srexx_220c1/

# /cdrom/cdrom0/unix/install
```

The ls commands shows the actual mounting point. In this example, it is assumed to be /cdrom/cdrom0.

install will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Loading on SUN Solaris Systems without the SUN Volume Management

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -r -F hsfs -o ro /dev/sr0 /cdrom
# /cdrom/unix/install
```

The cdrom device /dev/sr0 is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

install will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Loading on HPUX 9.05 Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -r -t cdfs /dev/dsk/c201d1s0 /cdrom
# '/cdrom/UNIX/INSTALL;1'
```

The cdrom device `/dev/dsk/c0t1d0` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

'INSTALL;1' will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Notes: The quotes in the `'/cdrom/UNIX/INSTALL;1'` expression are mandatory.

SEDIT 4.20 and **S/REXX** 2.20 are the last releases to support HPUX 9.05.

Loading on HPUX 10.xx and 11+ Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -r -F cdfs -ocdcase /dev/dsk/c0t1d0 /cdrom
# /cdrom/unix/install
```

The cdrom device `/dev/dsk/c0t1d0` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

`install` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Notes: **SEDIT** 4.60A and **S/REXX** 2.60A are the last releases to support HPUX 10.xx.

Loading on IBM Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -r -v'cdrfs' /dev/cd1 /cdrom
# /cdrom/unix/install.ibm /cdrom
```

The cdrom device `/dev/cd0` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

`install.ibm` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Note: **SEDIT 4.40** and **S/REXX 2.40** are the last releases to support AIX 3.2.5.

Loading on DEC Digital Unix Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -t cdrfs -o noversion -r /dev/rz4c /cdrom
# /cdrom/unix/install
```

The cdrom device `/dev/rz4c` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

`install` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Loading on SiliconGraphics Systems

Usually, the cdrom is automatically mounted on `/CDROM` when inserted in the cdrom drive.

Issue the following command:

```
# /CDROM/unix/install
```

The cdrom directory `/CDROM` is only an example. Therefore, the cdrom directory may be different on your system.

`install` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Loading on LINUX Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -r /dev/scd0 /cdrom
# /cdrom/unix/install
```

The cdrom device `/dev/scd0` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

`install` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Installing System Shared Libraries

If `install` indicates an error while loading shared libraries, you may try to install the supplied shared libraries by typing:

```
# /cdrom/unix/linux/libs/install
```

Note: you must be **ROOT** to use `/cdrom/unix/linux/libs/install`.

Loading on SCO Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -r -f HS,lower /dev/cd0 /cdrom
# /cdrom/unix/install /cdrom
```

The cdrom device `/dev/scd0` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

Notes: The UNIX kernel must support High Sierra / ISO9660 filesystem.
 The `/usr/lib/mkdev/cdrom` utility may be used to configure the kernel.
 The SCO `tar` utility may display various error messages, such as:

```
# tar: ./ - cannot create
# tar: ./bin/ - cannot create
# tar: ./bin/sco/ - cannot create
```

These messages can be ignored.

`install` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Notes: **SEDIT** 4.60A and **S/REXX** 2.60A are the last releases to support SCO systems.

Loading on SINIX Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
# mount -F hs -oro,dos /dev/ios0/sdisk005s0 /cdrom
# cp /cdrom/unix/install .
# chdir a+x install
# ./install /cdrom
```

The cdrom device `/dev/ios0/sdisk005s0` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

`install` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Note: **SEDIT 4.30** and **S/REXX 2.30** are the last releases to support SINIX.

Loading on UNIXWARE Systems

Issue the following commands:

```
% mount -F cdfs -r -ofperm=0555 /dev/cdrom/c0b0t510 /cdrom
% /cdrom/unix/install
```

The cdrom device `/dev/cdrom/c0b0t510` is only an example. Therefore, the device number may be different on your system.

`install` will ask you if you want to load the **SEDIT** version corresponding to the operating system you are using. An example of a session is displayed on page 6.

Note: **SEDIT 4.30** and **S/REXX 2.30** are the last releases to support UNIXWARE.

Session Example Running on Solaris

```
C{home}% /cdrom/cdrom0/unix/install
```

```
This cd-rom contains SEDIT-S/REXX and Adobe Acrobat Reader.
```

```
Do you want to install SEDIT-S/REXX (Yes/No)? y
```

```
This cd-rom contains the following SEDIT-S/REXX versions:
```

-)1 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: Solaris Sparc 2.5+
-)2 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: SunOS 4.1.3+
-)3 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: Solaris Intel 2.5+
-)4 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: AIX 3.2.5+
-)5 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: IRIX 5.3+
-)6 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: HP-UX 11.00+
-)7 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: HP-UX 10.10
-)8 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: DEC-OSF1 4.0+
-)9 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: Linux 2.0.32+
-)10 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: Unixware 2.01+
-)11 "SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" for: SCO 3.0+
-)12 "SEdit 4.3 S/REXX 2.3" for: Sinix 5.42+
-)13 "SEdit 4.2 S/REXX 2.2" for: HP-UX 9.05
-)14 "SEdit 4.2 S/REXX 2.2" for: Linux 1.2.8+

```
Do you want to install the Solaris Sparc 2.5+ version (Yes/No)? y
```

```
The default installation directory is: /home/xed
```

```
Do you want to install SEDIT and S/REXX in /home/xed (Yes/No)? y
```

```
install is about to install:
```

```
SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6
```

```
for:
```

```
Solaris Sparc 2.5+
```

```
in:
```

```
/home/xed
```

```
Do you want to continue (Yes/No/Retry)? y
```

```
cd /home/xed
```

```
/cdrom/sedit_440a_srexx_240a/unix/sparc/zcat
```

```
/cdrom/sedit_440a_srexx_240a/unix/sparc/tarfile.gz | tar -xf -
```

```
"SEdit 4.6 S/REXX 2.6" files for "Solaris Sparc 2.5+"  
have been installed in "/home/xed".
```

```
You may use the following commands to install your passwords:
```

```
cd /home/xed
```

```
./install
```

```
C{home}%
```

Note for Previous Release Users

We suggest you carefully read the RELEASE NOTES at the end of the manual.

If you have an older customized version of `profile.sedit` in usage, we recommend that you customize the **SEDIT** 4.80 profile.

Important notices:

- Since the release of **SEDIT** 4.20, **S/REXX** macros are enabled without an **S/REXX** license.
- Since the release of **S/REXX** 2.50, the **S/REXX** Debugger does no longer need a separate license.

Note for Windows Users

SEDIT and **S/REXX** support Windows XP+.

The installation process is described in the **SEDIT-S/REXX** manual.

Note: When an ethernet card is installed, **SEDIT** 4.40B+ and **S/REXX** 2.40B+ use the physical internet address to determine the `cpuid` number. The `cpuid` for **SEDIT** 4.40B+ and **S/REXX** 2.40B+ will be different from the `cpuid` returned by previous releases, but will no longer change when re-installing the WINDOWS operating system.

Using **SEDIT** on PCs with **SOLARIS 2.5+**

SEDIT needs approximately 16 MB of disk space.

The default **SEDIT** version is the MOTIF version.

To start **SEDIT** in OpenLook mode, use the following command:

```
% xsedit
```

The OpenLook version is provided “as is” without support, and does not fully support PC keyboards.

SEDIT 4.60 and **S/REXX** 2.60 are the last releases to support **SOLARIS** on PCs.

Using SEDIT on IBM Workstations

SEdit needs AIX 3.2.5 (or higher) and MOTIF 1.2 (or higher) and approximately 14 MB of disk space.

The C-SHELL must be installed.

SEdit uses the alt-key combinations in a manner that conflicts with the usual MWM motif window manager binding. For example, if the user wants to be able to use the alt-mouse keys within **SEdit**, the user must modify his ~/ .mwmrc file by typing:

```
% cd {install-dir-sedit}          # typically /home/xed
% ./install mwmrc
```

install looks for lines like:

```
Meta<Btn1Down>      icon|window      f.lower
Meta<Btn2Down>      icon|window      f.lower
```

and changes them into:

```
Meta<Btn1Down>      icon|frame       f.lower
Meta<Btn2Down>      icon|frame       f.lower
```

MWM does not allow the use of the Shift-Escape key. To enter the "Erase All field" command, the user must use Control-Escape instead.

MWM does not allow the use of the Alt-Escape key. To enter the "Print Screen" command, the user must use Shift-Control-Escape instead.

When using a local keyboard, meta characters such as { } [] are entered by holding the meta key down. By default, within **SEdit**, the meta key is located at the left of the space bar.

If the user wants the key located to the right of the space bar to be the meta key, uncomment the following bold-faced statement in the profile.sedit file:

```
when arch = 'ibm' | arch = 'esa' then do
    'setenv SEDIT_META_ON_RIGHT'
```

IBM-850 Font Versus ISO8859-1 Font

When the system is set up with an ISO8859-1 environment, the LANG environment variable starts with a lower case letter. To determine this, the user may type the following command:

```
% printenv LANG
fr_FR
%
```

In this case, or if the LANG variable is generic C, **SEDIT** uses the rom17.iso1 ISO8859-1 font.

When the system is set up with an IBM-850 environment, the LANG environment variable starts with an upper case letter:

```
% printenv LANG
Fr_FR
%
```

In this case, **SEDIT** uses the IBM-850 rom17 font.

Note that local keyboards always send ISO8859-1 characters to **SEDIT**. When **SEDIT** is in IBM-850 mode, **SEDIT** translates all ISO8859-1 characters into IBM-850 characters

This translation cannot be achieved automatically when starting **SEDIT** from another architecture, such as SUN or HP, and displaying it on an IBM terminal.

If the user wants to enter IBM-850 characters, the user will have to build a specific translation table by using the `mktrans` utility, and load it by using the keyboard command.

The table `$xhome/keyboard/IBM_FRENCH_ROM17.TRANS` is an example of such a table designed for French AZERTY keyboards.

Using SEDIT on HP Workstations

SEdit needs approximately 16 MB of disk space.

The **UNIX** file system must be configured to use long filenames.

If the user is using a PC style keyboard, the user must replace the `set_hp` statement in the `profile.sedit` file with the `set_hppc` statement.

The HPUX 9.05 and 10.10 character mode **SEdit** versions do not support reverse video display. In particular, selections are not highlighted.

When using a PC-like local keyboard, meta characters such as { } [] are entered by holding the meta key down. By default, within **SEdit**, the meta key is located at the left of the space bar.

If the user wants the key located to the right of the space bar to be the meta key, uncomment the following bold-faced statement in the `profile.sedit` file:

```
when arch = 'hp' then do
    'setenv SEDIT_META_ON_RIGHT'
```

When running with HPUX, local keyboards always send ISO8859-1 characters to **SEdit**. Since **SEdit** starts with the HP Roman8 `courb18` font by default, **SEdit** translates all ISO8859-1 characters into HP Roman8 characters.

This translation may be disabled by inserting the following command in the `profile.sedit` initialization file:

```
'isoconv off'
```

Note that this translation cannot be achieved automatically when starting **SEdit** from another architecture, such as SUN or IBM, and displaying it on an HP terminal.

If the user wants to enter HP Roman8 characters, the user will have to build a specific translation table by using the `mktrans` utility, and load it by using the `keyboard` command.

The table `$xhome/keyboard/HPA.TRANS` is an example of such a table designed for French AZERTY keyboards.

Note that the `ISOCONV ON` command disables any previously loaded translation table.

Using SEDIT on Silicon Graphics Workstations

SEdit needs approximately 17 MB of disk space.

Using SEDIT on PCs with LINUX

SEEDIT needs approximately 22 MB of disk space.

The C-SHELL must be installed.

Checking your SEDITID

To check the `seditid`, install **SEEDIT** and type:

```
% cd xed
% ./seditid
259756
%
```

Once your `seditid` established, you will have to request a corresponding **SEEDIT** and/or **S/REXX** password to enable your software.

Note: When an ethernet card is installed, **SEEDIT** 4.40B+ and **S/REXX** 2.40B+ use the physical internet address to determine the `seditid` number. The `seditid` for **SEEDIT** 4.40B+ and **S/REXX** 2.40B+ will be different from the `seditid` returned by previous releases, but will no longer change when re-installing the LINUX operating system.

Using the Character Mode Version

The **SEDIT** character mode version uses the `ncurses` package. `ncurses` supports 8 colors on the PC console, which are mapped to the **SEDIT** 15 colors in the following way:

SEDIT COLOR	DISPLAYED COLOR
WHITE	BLACK
BLUE	BLUE
RED	RED
ORANGE	RED
GREEN	GREEN
INDIGO	BLUE
YELLOW	YELLOW
PINK	BLUE
MAGENTA	MAGENTA
CYAN	CYAN
MAGENTA2	MAGENTA
MAROON	RED
MAROON2	RED
PURPLE	RED
BLACK	WHITE

The `r g b` values cannot be changed and are hardware dependent.

With some kernels, colors are not supported.

Installing System Shared Libraries

If **SEDIT** or **S/REXX** indicates an error while loading shared libraries, you may try to install the supplied shared libraries from the **SEDIT** cdrom as described page 4.

Using SEDIT on an *a.out* Linux Kernel

The cdrom contains the **SEDIT** 4.20E1 `a.out` Linux version located in the `'unix/linux1'` subdirectory.

SEDIT 4.20E1 is the last version supporting `a.out` kernels.

Using SEDIT on PCs with SCO

SEdit needs approximately 14 MB of disk space.

Checking the SEDITID

To check the `seditid`, install **SEdit** and type:

```
% cd xed
% ./seditid
259756
%
```

Once your `seditid` is established, you will have to request a corresponding **SEdit** and/or **S/REXX** password to enable your software.

SEdit 4.60 and **S/REXX** 2.60 are the last releases to support **SCO**.

Using SEDIT on PCs with UNIXWARE

SEEDIT needs approximately 14 MB of disk space.

SEEDIT 4.30A and **S/REXX** 2.30A are the last releases to support UNIXWARE.

Checking the SEDITID

To check the `sedidid`, install **SEEDIT** and type:

```
% cd xed
% ./sedidid
259756
%
```

Once your `sedidid` is established, you will have to request a corresponding **SEEDIT** and/or **S/REXX** password to enable your software.

Using the MOTIF Version

The Unixware Desktop does not allow the use of the R3 (Pause) key. Therefore, the **SAVE** function normally assigned to this key on PC keyboards is assigned to the R2 (Scroll Lock) key.

Using SEDIT on DEC/COMPAQ/HP TRUE64 OSF1 Stations

SEEDIT needs approximately 19 MB of disk space.

Checking the SEDITID

To check the `seditid`, install **SEEDIT** and type:

```
% cd xed
% ./seditid
259756
%
```

Once your `seditid` is established, you will have to request a corresponding **SEEDIT** and/or **S/REXX** password to enable your software.

Setting the Keyboard Mapping

Depending on the command used to start it, **SEEDIT** uses one of the following `*.sedit` initialization macros:

<i>Unix COMMAND</i>	<i>Initialization macro</i>
xed	<code>profile.sedit</code>
sedit	<code>profile.sedit</code>
pxed	<code>profile.sedit</code>
psedit	<code>profile.sedit</code>
xedit	<code>prof_xedit.sedit</code>
pdf	<code>prof_pdf.sedit</code>

To simplify the keyboard mapping, the various **SEEDIT** `*.sedit` initialization macros automatically call the `set_alphapc` macro, as follows:

```
when arch = 'alpha' then do
  'set_alphapc'
/* 'set_alpha' */
```

When a native DEC keyboard is in use, the `set_alphapc` statement in the `*.sedit` files in use must be replaced with the `set_alpha` statement.

Checking the CPU ID

SEDIT and/or **S/REXX** use the cpu ethernet address as the cpu id. To display this address, type the following:

```
% /usr/sbin/uerf -R -r 300 | more

***** ENTRY          1. *****

----- EVENT INFORMATION -----

EVENT CLASS                OPERATIONAL EVENT
OS EVENT TYPE              300.    SYSTEM STARTUP
SEQUENCE NUMBER           0.
OPERATING SYSTEM          DEC OSF/1
                          tu0: DEC TULIP Ethernet Interface,
                          _hardware address: 08-00-2B-E4-F3-0B
                          tu0: console mode: selecting AUI

%
```

The cpu id is the last four ethernet address bytes. In this example, it would be 2BE4F30B.

Alternately, you may install **SEDIT** and type the following:

```
% cd xed
/home/xed
% ./seditid
2BE4F30B
%
```

Once your `seditid` is established, you will have to request a corresponding **SEDIT** and/or **S/REXX** password to enable your software.

Using SEDIT on Siemens SINIX Systems

SEdit needs approximately 18 MB of disk space.

SEdit 4.30 and **S/REXX** 2.30 are the last releases to support SINIX.

Using ASCII Terminals

Some ASCII terminals do not display reverse video characters properly. In such a case, review the "{install-dir}/profile.sedit" macro to execute the "highlight off" command when running that terminal.

Example:

If the user is running a "wyse50" terminal, uncomment and modify the following bold-faced line:

```
/*
 * If your terminal does not handle reverse video characters,
 * uncomment and update the following lines
 */
/* if $TERM = 'wyse50' then "highlight off" */
```

IBM ASCII terminals use XON/XOFF flow control. This means that typing "^s" (the XOFF character) will freeze the screen. The user must type "^q" (the XON character) to restart.

Depending on the ASCII terminal in use, the BackSpace key may send either the ^h or the ^? character.

By default, **SEDIT** recognizes the ^h character as the BackSpace character, and ^? as the Delete character.

Issuing the "BACKSPACE ^?" command reverts its behavior.

If a terminal such as this is in use, edit the "/home/xed/profile.sedit" macro, and add the following bold-faced line:

```
if version = 'curses' then
do
  if $TERM = 'MyTerminal' then 'set backspace ^?'
```

Using Dialog Boxes with MOTIF or CDE

When the MOTIF or CDE window manager is in click-to-type mode, it is necessary to add the following resources in the user's `~/ .Xdefaults` file:

```
Mwm*dialog*focusAutoRaise: false
Mwm*sedit*focusAutoRaise:  false
Dtwm*dialog*focusAutoRaise: false
Dtwm*sedit*focusAutoRaise:  false
```

The user must then restart the window manager.