



Jedit X

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Chapter 0 About Jedit X

Introduction

Jedit was first developed in 1995 as the text editing module for our Jterm communication software. At the time it was released as a freeware editor to great acclaim.

In November 1997, we released Jedit 2.0, which combined macro and AppleScript support with OS 8 compatibility. Because of the added performance of the software, Jedit 2.0 made the switch to shareware.

In April 1999, we released Jedit 3.0 as a text editor for the multimedia age, complete with support for multiple styles, multiple fonts, sounds, images, QuickTime, HTML auto-coloring, and other features.

Then, in October 2000, we released Jedit4.0 for the new operating system Mac OS X. Jedit 4.0 ran natively in OS X as a Carbon application and offered word processor-class expressive capabilities with features such as left, right and center alignment, variable line spacing, and left/right indents.

Finally, the release of Jedit X was the result of re-building the software entirely from scratch in Cocoa to best take advantage OS X's capabilities. The result is a text editing environment offering a multitude of advantages to the user. Some of these are:

- **Unicode-Based Multilanguage Support**

Jedit X is based on Unicode, which allows the same document to contain multiple character sets, including right-to-left languages such as Arabic. This also provides an excellent environment for editing Unicode based documents like XML or XHTML.

- **OpenType Hiragino Support, with Over 20,000 Characters**

Jedit X supports the Hiragino typeface and its 20,000 characters contained in JIS X0123 (JIS 3&4).

- **Sleek Aqua Interface**

Jedit X makes full use of Mac OS X's Aqua for a simple, elegant user interface.

- **Plays Well with Other Cocoa Applications**

Jedit X is highly interactive with other Cocoa programs. For example, pasting from Safari to Jedit X carries over formatting, image and even link information.

- **Utilizes Cocoa's NSTextView Text Engine**

Jedit X makes use of Cocoa's built-in NSTextView text engine, which provides high-performance text-editing features like back tabs, center tabs, kerning, ligature, superscript, and subscript. Jedit X also offers its own capabilities, including line numbering, invisible character display, custom wordwrapping, split windows, and other

- **Supports a Wide Array of Document Types**

Jedit X can read Plain Text, Rich Text Format (RTF), Rich Text Format Directory (RTFD), MS Word, Jedit 4, and SimpleText documents. It can also write Plain Text, RTF, RTFD, and MS Word documents.

- **Powerful Regular Expression Handling**

Jedit X uses OniGuruma, the regular expression engine used in the object-oriented language Ruby. This powerful and flexible regular expression engine far surpasses the engine used in Jedit 4.

- **Improved Search and Replace**

Search and replace has been made even more powerful and easy to use in Jedit X. New capabilities include faster Replace All, a handy search and replace history, internal processing of batch search and replace operations (up to thousands at a time), and search and replace from the Toolbar.

- **Flexible Bookmarks**

Bookmarks can be created in user-defined hierarchies to jump instantly to any location in the document. Bookmarks can also point to separate Jedit X documents.

- **Links to URLs, Files, Folders, and Bookmarks**

Simply drag and drop URLs, files, folders, or Jedit X bookmarks to automatically embed links to these.

- **Customizable Syntax Coloring**

Jedit X supports freely customizable syntax coloring for HTML and other programming languages. Built-in support includes C, CSS, HTML, JavaScript, Latex, Perl, PHP, and URLs, but these can be infinitely expanded by the user.

- **Easy Customization of Menu Shortcuts and Key Commands**

Users can freely customize menu shortcuts and key commands with **Key Bindings**

in **Preferences**. Jedit X also supports switching ¥ with backslashes on JIS keyboards to enable one-stroke input without the need for special options.

- **Powerfully Flexible Toolbar**

Users can freely add or remove different functions from the Toolbar, including Search Panel, Search Window, Replace Window, Font Menu, Font Panel, Size Menu, Color Menu, Color Panel, Document Info, Bookmarks, Bookmark Selection, Position, kerning, Baseline, Display, Document Width, Save, and Print.

- **Powerful Sorting**

Sorting may be performed according to either the roman alphabet or Japanese. Japanese sorting may be performed according to the “a-i-u-e-o” order instead of the Unicode order by a function that automatically converts kanji to hiragana for sorting. Word delimiters can also be defined with regular expressions, so sorting is possible on desired positions within lines in CSV files.

- **Automatic Detection of Japanese, Chinese, and Korean Encodings**

Jedit X can automatically detect the Japanese encodings ISO-2022-JP, EUC-JP, Shift-JIS, UTF-8, and UTF-16, as well as Chinese (simplified or traditional) or Korean encodings.

- **Inline Automatic Spell-Checking**

Jedit X can check spelling as you type in any of eight languages, including English, French, or Italian. Of course, you can also save checking for after the document is finished.

- **Fully AppleScriptable**

You can describe almost every text manipulation with AppleScript. Your script files can be registered at the macro/context menu as your original commands.

- **Automatic Backup for Data Recovery**

Jedit X saves your document automatically as you work, so you can recover it even if the program or OS X crashes just before you complete your masterpiece.

We are continually improving Jedit X to make it even better for our users. All kinds of feedback, including bug reports or suggestions for improvement, are welcome at support@artman21.co.jp.

September, 2004
Satoshi Matsumoto, Artman 21

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(1) Copyright for Jedit X resides with Satoshi Matsumoto (satoshi@artman21.co.jp). Jedit X may not be altered in part or in whole without permission of the copyright owner.

(2) Jedit X is shareware. Use is free for a twenty day trial period, after which a license fee must be paid. Click this link for online user registration:
<https://www.artman21.net/shop/>

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(5) The copyright for OniGuruma, the regular expression engine used in Jedit X, belongs to K. Kosako (kosako@sofnec.co.jp). OgreKit, the Cocoa framework for OniGuruma, belongs to Isao Sonobe (sonobe@gauge.scphys.kyoto-u.ac.jp).

User Support

We welcome all questions, requests, and bug reports for Jedit X. Contact information is as follows:

Artman21 User Support
Email: support@artman21.co.jp
TEL/FAX +81-(0)466-24-1028
16-11 Minami Fujisawa, Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken Japan 251-0055

The most recent Jedit X release can be found at the following link.

<http://www.artman21.net/product/JeditX/index.html>

Support is available at the following address if you forget your registration code, or if you want to change your registered email address.

<http://support.artman21.co.jp/>

Chapter 1 Installation and Launching

1.1 Compatibility

Jedit X can run under Mac OS X 10.3 (Panther) or later.
Please use Jedit4.0 for Classic environment or 10.2 or earlier.

1.2 Installation

Jedit X can be downloaded in compressed form from the following URL:

<http://www.artman21.net/product/JeditX/index.html>

Once downloaded, the following icon will appear on the desktop.



Double-click this icon to display the following window:



To complete installation, simply drag the Jedit X icon to your Applications folder.

1.3 Launching Jedit X

The following dialog appears when you start up an unregistered copy of Jedit X. This window will no longer appear once you have registered the program.



Click **Use on Trial Basis** to use the program without registering it. There is a built-in delay of several seconds before the document window appears.

The following message appears when the trial period of 20 days ends:



Aside from the above message, program functionality will not be limited if you continue to use it without registering past the 20 day time period. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause, but it is necessary to maintain the program as a viable shareware business.

You can click **Purchase License** to register the program online. Payments by credit card or bank transfer (within Japan) are accepted.

1.4 Registering Licenses

Within several days of registering, you will receive a User ID and Registration key by email. Open **Jedit X>License...** and press the button "Enter RegistrationKey" to input these and register the program. Be sure to select "**Jedit X**" as **Product Name** and copy the information carefully, then click **OK** button.

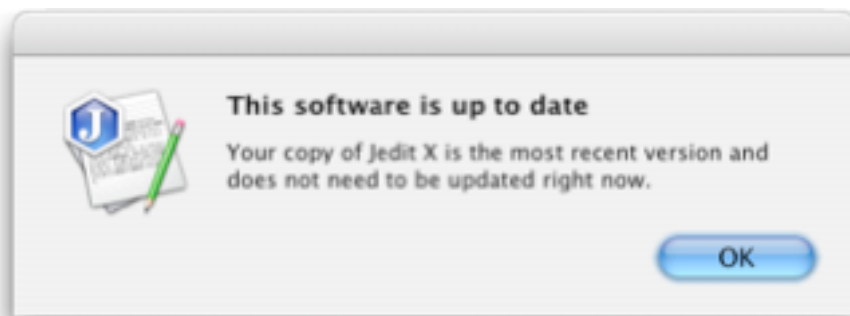


When inputting your User ID and Registration Key, make sure they are exactly as sent to you by email, with no additional spaces. Any errors in input will result in failed registration.

Once the program is registered, you will proceed straight to a document window when launching the program.

1.5 Checking for Updates

Select **Jedit X>Check for Updates...** to see if your version of Jedit X is the most recent. If it is, this dialog appears:



If there is a more recent version, the following dialog appears:



Click **Download** to download the most recent version.

You must be connected to the Internet to check for recent updates. Also, sometimes firewalls will prevent checking from occurring.

Finally, if you turn the **Check for updates every 10 days** option on in the **General** tab of **Preferences**, this process will occur automatically every 10 days.

Chapter 2 Preferences

2.1 Default Preferences File

All preferences are saved in the default **Preferences** file, **jp.co.artman21.JeditX.plist**, which is located at



~/Library/Preferences/jp.co.artman21.JeditX.plist

Ordinarily, there is no reason to use this file directly, but it can be used in the following situations:

Restoring all preferences to their default values

To restore all preferences to their default values, close Jedit X and then move this file to the Trash. When you start Jedit X again, all preferences will be reset.

Transfer preferences to another computer

To transfer your preferences to another computer, simply copy the **Preferences** file to the **Preferences** folder (location shown above) of the new computer.

2.2 General

Use the **General** tab in **Preferences** to change general options about the way Jedit X operates. There are three types of preferences: those applied immediately, those applied when the next file is opened, and those applied when Jedit X is restarted.

Enable continuous spell checking

Check this box to enable continuous (“as you type”) spell checking in the next document opened. To enable continuous checking in documents which are already open, select **Edit>Spelling>Check Spelling as You Type**.

Enable “smart text editing”

“Smart text editing” makes it more convenient to make changes. For example, when two spaces appear after you delete a word, this option automatically deletes the extra space. Or, if you paste a word next to another and there is no space in between, this option automatically inserts the necessary space.

Enable Undo

Select this option to enable **Undo** and **Redo** in the **Edit** menu. This option is usually turned on.

Don't clear Undo when saving

Select this option to allow undoes past document saves. If this option is not checked, then once a document is saved (**File>Save**) you will not be able to perform undoes past the stage at which it was saved.

Scroll Speed

Select **Slow**, **Normal**, or **Fast** scroll speeds when the scroll button is pressed.

Margin for document end

Select **None**, **1/4 page**, or **1/2 page** margins for scroll up when a new line was added at the end of document..

Ignore rich text commands in RTF files

Use this option when you want to import RTF files as plain text, without executing the commands included in the RTF files.

Load these documents as Plain Text

Select this option to load Jedit 4 or SimpleText documents as plain text with no style or font information.

Text-Smoothing (AntiAliasing)

Select this option to smooth out (anti-alias) text displayed. Turn this option off if small characters become blurry when smoothed.

Swap '¥' input for backslash '\'

On Japanese JIS keyboards, the \ (backslash) character can only be input by pressing **Option+¥**. Select this option to input the backslash automatically when ¥ is pressed. When this option is enabled, input the ¥ character by pressing **Option+¥**. This option is useful for those who need to input the backslash character on Japanese keyboards often (it is ignored on all keyboards other than Japanese JIS keyboards).

Check for updates every 10 days

Use this option to have Jedit X check for updated versions of the program over the Internet every 10 days. When there is a new version of Jedit X available, a dialog box for downloading will be displayed.

Set Jedit X a default ftp-editor

Press this button to register Jedit X as a protocol helper for **ftp-editor** in the Internet Config system. You can use Jedit X as an external editor for ftp application Interarchy.

You may see or edit settings of the Internet Config system with **Classic mode Apple Menu>Control Panel>Internet**.

Number of Recent Items

Determine the number of files shown in **File>Open Recent**.

At Start-up

Select from among **Open a New Document**, **Open Last Documents**, and **Do Nothing** when launching Jedit X. If **Open Last Documents** is selected, all documents opened the last time the program was shut down will be re-opened.

Carbon like Drag & Drop start timing

In Cocoa applications, you must hold the mouse button down for about 0.3 seconds before starting a drag & drop. Use this option for those who want to start dragging without the delay like in Carbon applications.

Ruler Character Unit

This option allows you to select the font upon which the ruler markings are based when the ruler marking unit is **Characters**. For example, if you select Hiragino Kaku Gothic Pro W3 14 pt. with a base character of **m**, then the ruler markings will be spaced according to the size of full-width characters in that font. If the font used is full-width Hiragino Kaku Gothic Pro W3 14, then the characters will line up perfectly with the ruler markings, but if a different font is used they will not. In order for both half-width and full-width characters to line up with ruler markings, you must select a monospaced (fixed pitch) font such as Osaka Regular Mono. Proportional fonts (such as Hiragino Kaku Gothic) will match up with the ruler markings for full-width characters, but not for half-width characters. This is because the width of half-width characters depends on the individual character (**m** takes up more space than **n**).

Date Format

Use this setting to determine the format for dates inserted by Jedit X when you select **Edit>Date Stamp**. When **System Date Format** or **System Short Date Format** are selected, the date format is determined by the setting selected in **International>Formats** in **System Preferences**.

Time Format

Use this setting to determine the format for times inserted by Jedit X when you select **Edit>Time Stamp**. When **System Date Format** is selected, the time format is determined by the setting selected in **International>Formats** in **System Preferences**.

Insertion Pointer Shape

Select cursor shape from among **Normal**, **Block**, and **Cross**.

Simple Revert without Dialog

When this option is selected, no dialog will appear before reverting to the last saved state of your document after selecting **File>Revert**. Turn this option off to show a dialog that will give the option of changing encodings or other options.

Activate All Suppressed Alerts

This option shows the following alerts, even if you have selected the option not to show them again.

- Alert when changing Rich Text to Plain Text.
- Alert when the encoding is detected to be different than the default encoding.

2.3 New Document

The **New Document** tab in **Preferences** allows you to determine the properties of new documents created when you select **File>New**. Some of these properties are also applied when opening documents (Jedit 4, SimpleText, Plain Text, RTF, and RTFD documents) created in other programs. In this case, properties determined by Jedit X are those not already specified by the document itself.

These options do not affect documents that have already been opened or created. To change properties for these documents, use the **View** or **Format** menus to change them directly.

2.3.1 View

Wrap to Window/Wrap to Page

Select whether new documents wrap to window (window layout view) or to page (page layout view). For details, see 4.1 Window Display Mode and Page Display Mode.

Zoom

Select the zoom factor for new documents.

Show Toolbar

Select whether or not to show the Toolbar for new documents. This setting applies when opening existing documents as well.

Window Size

Determine the window size for new documents. Select **Copy from Current Document Window** to use the size of the open document window.

Show Text Formatting Ruler

Select whether or not to show the ruler when opening new documents.

Ruler Unit

Select **Points**, **Centimeters**, **Inches**, or **Characters** for ruler units. When **Characters** is selected, the character and font specified in the **General** tab are used to set ruler marking width.

Show Line/Paragraph numbers in Wide/Narrow gutter

This setting determines how line and paragraph numbers are displayed.

Show Control Characters

Select whether or not to display the (usually invisible) control characters. Refer to

5.4 Control Characters to know how these characters are displayed.

Show Invisibles

Select whether or not to display the (usually invisible) characters for single spaces, nonbreaking spaces, double byte (full-width) space, tabs, line breaks, paragraph breaks and page breaks. Refer to 5.5 Invisible Characters to know how these characters are displayed.

2.3.2 Format

Plain Text/Rich Text

Determine whether new documents are created as Plain Text or Rich Text files.

Name of New Document

Determine whether new documents are automatically named **Untitled+#**, **[Date]-[Time]+#**, **YYYY-MM-DD+#**, **System Short Date +#** or **System Long Date+#**.

Document Width

Determine document width when in window display mode. When set to **Follows Window Width**, the document width changes fluidly along with the size of the document window, which is changed with the size box in the lower-left corner of the window.

When set to **Fixed Width**, document width stays constant at the set width, which can be defined in points, centimeters, inches, or characters. When defined in characters, the character set as **Base Character** in the **General** tab of **Preferences** is used to determine width.

When set to **Follows Page Width**, document width will match paper size selected in **File>Page Setup...** This allows the on-screen document to closely match the printed final product even in window display mode.

When set to **Do Not Wrap Lines**, document width is treated as infinitely wide, so no soft wrapping occurs. This setting is used for program source files.

Wordwrapping Method

Determine what kind of wordwrapping to perform. **Select Japanese Custom Wordwrap** to follow the options selected in the **Wordwrap** tab.

Tab Width

Set default tab width. When set to **Characters**, width will depend on the font and character selected as the ruler character unit on the **General** tab.

Line Space

Determine the spacing between lines. You cannot decrease line spacing past the font height. If a line spacing smaller than the font height is set, the minimum line spacing value possible will be used.

Auto-indent new lines

When this option is selected, new paragraphs (created when **Return** is pressed) are indented automatically to match the paragraph above.

Indent wrapped lines of plain text by

Wrapped line indent allows Jedit X to automatically indent lines that are soft-wrapped (when a new line is created because the document width is exceeded, but not when a hard line break is added, such as by pressing **Return**). This function makes lists easy to read for HTML, other programming documents, or any document with long lists.

You may set the indent width. Set "0" to indent the same as the top line, input a positive number to make the indent deeper, or input a negative number to make the indent shallower.

2.3.3 Font&Color

Default Fonts

Set the default fonts for new Rich Text and Plain Text documents. If you select the same font as that selected as the ruler character unit on the **General** tab, text typed will line up with ruler markings.

On Mac OS X 10.4 or later, you are recommended to assign a fixed-width font, such as Monaco, for plain text default font so that multi-mega byte files will be opened more quickly.

Colors

Select colors for foreground, background, selection, insertion point, line number, and invisible characters. Click the colors to display the Color Palette, from which you can pick a color of your choice.

2.3.4 Paper Layout

Set the page layout for page display mode and printing.

Paper Margin

Set the left, right, upper, and lower margins. Headers and footers are displayed inside the upper and lower margins respectively, and line numbers within the left margin.

Use Ruled Paper

Follow the steps below to make settings for ruled paper in page display mode.

1. Select paper type from among **Letter Paper**, **Section Paper**, and **Copy Paper**.
2. Set line color and thickness.
3. Set the font upon which the ruled pattern will be based.
4. Select a character upon which each cell size will be based. Cell size is calculated according to the width of the character selected.

2.3.5 Header & Footer

Create headers and footers to be displayed in page display mode and when printed.

The **Header and Footer** fields are both independent text editing fields, so use them to input desired text.

Click the Ruler option to show the ruler. You may also set style, alignment, and tabs, or use the **Font** menu to set font, font size, and font color. Images may also be pasted or dragged and dropped in.

Aside from text or images, you may also set variables to be displayed in the headers and footers. The following variables may be selected from the **Insert Variables** popup menu and inserted at any position desired: Page Number, Page Total, Current Date, Current Time, Document Title, File Path, User Name, Modification Date, Modification Time, Author, Company, Copyright, Title, Subject, Keywords and Comment.

Modification Date and Modification Time indicate the time at which the file was opened, but they are renewed automatically as the document is edited.

Always click **Set** after editing headers and footers. If you close the window without clicking **Set**, then the headers and footers will not appear in the document. Click **Reset** to begin editing the fields again.

2.3.6 Properties

Set default document properties (Author, Company and Copyright) for new documents. You can change settings for individual documents from the menu **File>Properties**. (Properties are available on Mac OS X 10.4 or later.)

2.4 Encoding

Jedit X supports automatic detection of character encoding when reading Plain Text files.

Default Encoding and Line Endings for Plain Text

Determine the default encoding and line endings for Plain Text files. When the desired encoding isn't included in the dropdown menu, select **Customize Encodings List...** to add it.

These defaults are used for new Plain Text files. They are also applied when automatic encoding detection is turned off.

About the Four Types of Shift-JIS Encoding

There are four types of Shift-JIS encoding available (although you may need to customize the encoding list to see them all).

Japanese (Shift JIS) contains the half-width alphanumeric characters, symbols, and katakana, along with **JIS X0208 (JIS 1&2)** characters.

Japanese (Mac OS) contains all of **Japanese (Shift JIS)** along with some Mac-specific symbols.

Japanese (Windows, DOS) contains all of **Japanese (Shift JIS)** along with some Windows-specific symbols.

Japanese (Shift JIS X0213) contains all of **Japanese (Shift JIS)** along with kanji specified in JIS 3&4 for a total of 13,000 characters total.

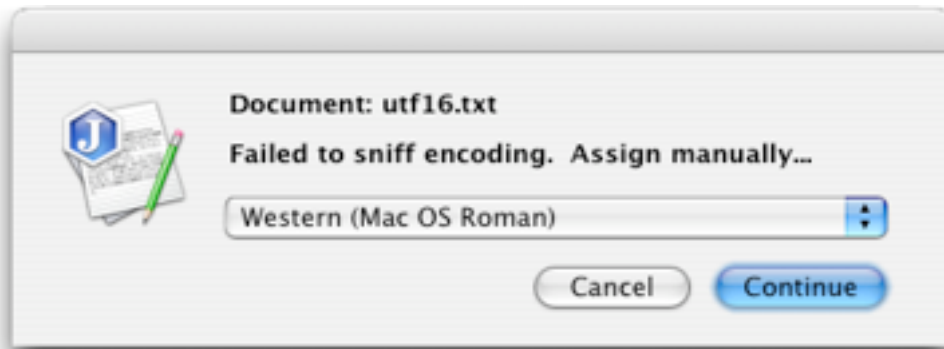
Japanese text created in Classic OS is encoded in **Japanese (Mac OS)**, so this is the safest option among the various Shift JIS encodings.

Sniff the character encoding when loading a text file

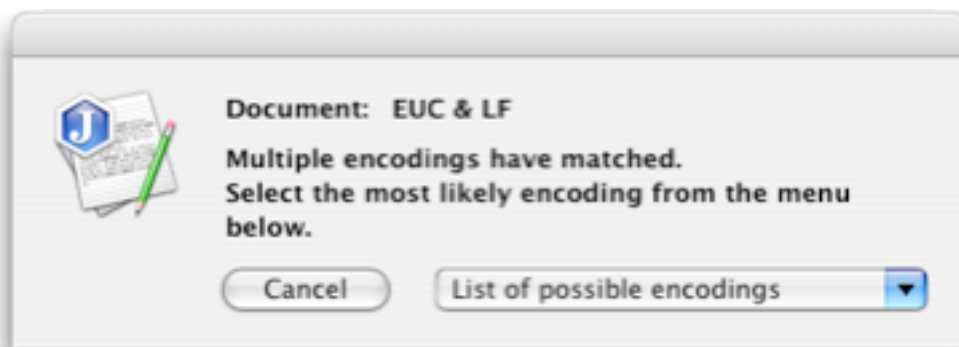
Select this option to automatically detect the encoding of text files opened.

Encoding detection is performed in the following manner:

- 1) If an encoding is specified in the file's resource fork, that encoding is used automatically when opening the document. When there is no encoding specified, step 2 occurs.
- 2) Jedit X searches to see whether the file matches any of the candidate encodings selected in **Select sniffers you wish to use**.
- 3) If only one match is found, then that encoding is used.
- 4) If no matches are found, then the following dialog appears for you to select the encoding directly from a menu.



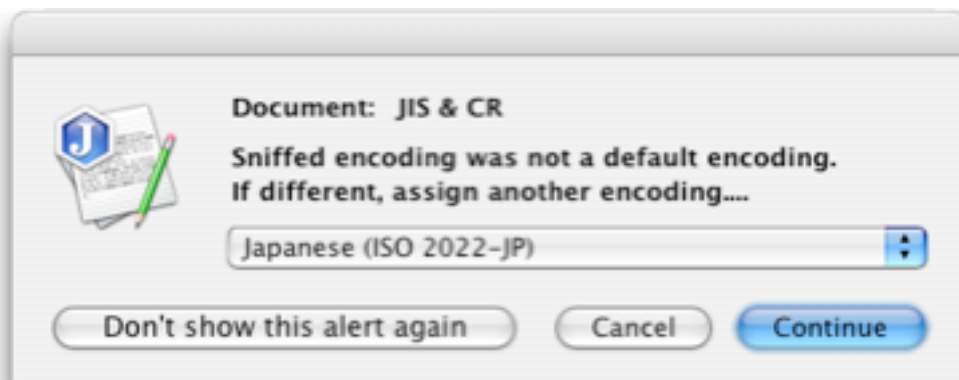
5) When the document matches multiple encoding candidates, the following dialog appears. Select the encoding manually from the **List of possible encodings**.



If you cannot find the right encoding in the list of possible encodings, choose "Encoding other than above items" at the bottom of the list. Then 4) dialog will appear and you can select the encoding from the encoding popup menu.

Alert when a sniffed encoding was different than the default

When this option is selected, the following dialog appears when the detected encoding differs from the default encoding.



If the automatic encoding detection is wrong, you can change it from the encoding menu. When you don't wish this dialog to appear again, select **Don't show this alert**

again.

Convert ‘ ¥ ’ (0x5c) to Unicode backslash ‘ \ ’ (0x005c) when Shift-JIS encoding group.

	Shift-JIS group		Unicode
Reading	¥ 0x5c	→	\ 0x00a5
Reading	¥ 0x80	→	\ 0x005c
Saving	¥ 0x5c	←	\ 0x00a5
Saving	¥ 0x80	←	\ 0x005c

Japanese (Mac OS) uses 0x80 for the backslash, but this code is unique to this encoding. In general, the backslash is represented by 0x5c, so if the 0x80 is used for the backslash in the resource list, errors may occur.

Therefore, turn this option on to make the following conversions automatically:

	Shift-JIS group		Unicode
Reading	¥ 0x5c	→	\ 0x005c
Reading	¥ 0x80	→	\ 0x005c
Saving	¥ 0x5c	←	\ 0x00a5
Saving	¥ 0x5c	←	\ 0x005c

This means that you can input both the backslash or the yen symbol in Jedit X and not worry about how they are saved. They will both be saved as 0x5c (the yen symbol) in Shift-JIS encoding group.

Convert ‘ ¨ ’ (0x5c) to Unicode Tilde ‘ ~ ’ (0x005c) when Shift-JIS encoding group.

Overline mark ‘ ¨ ’ (0x5c) is converted to unicode as below according to its encoding.

Japanese(Mac OS)	~(u+007e)
Japanese(Windows)	~(u+007e)
Japanese(Shift-JIS)	- (u+203e)
Japanese(Shift-JIS x2013)	- (u+203e)

Therefore, turn this option on to make the following conversions automatically:

Japanese(Mac OS)	~(u+007e)
Japanese(Windows)	~(u+007e)
Japanese(Shift-JIS)	~(u+007e)

Japanese(Shift-JIS x2013) ~(u+007e)

This means that the tilde and overline marks in Shift-JIS encoding group are always converted to unicode tilde(u+007e).

Convert FULLWIDTH TILDE '~' (U+FF5E) to WAVE DASH '~' (U+301C).

FULLWIDTH TILDE '~' (U+FF5E) sometime causes conversion error when converting to other encodings, such as Mac OS Japanese, because FULLWIDTH TILDE is mostly used in Windows world. This option enable to convert FULLWIDTH TILDE to WAVE DASH '~' (U+301C) when loading documents.

Select sniffers you wish to use

Jedit X supports automatic detection of Unicode, four types of Japanese, four types of Korean, and seven types of Chinese encodings. Select which encodings you wish to be used as candidates for automatic detection.

Keep the following in mind when selecting encodings:

- As more candidate encodings results in greater detection time and a lower chance of correct detection, always use the minimum number necessary.
- When two or more encoding of the same type are used as candidates, the program will not be able to narrow it down to just one. For example, if both Japanese (EUC) and Korean (EUC) are used, then both will match for EUC documents.
- Both Japanese (Mac OS) and Japanese (Windows, DOS) use the same Shift-JIS encoding, but the line break code differs between the two. Since this can be used to distinguish between them, both may be selected as candidate encodings.

2.5 Save

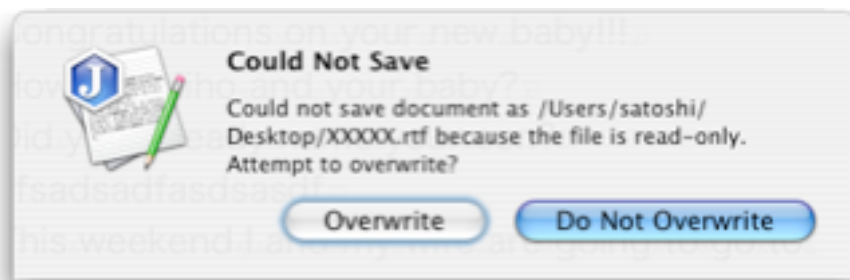
The **Save** tab offers many options related to saving documents.

Delete backup file after saving

When closing Jedit X, the program can preserve backup files created before saving documents. For example, when saving the file “abcd.txt”, the backup file “abcd~.txt” will remain in the same directory. Turn this option on to automatically delete the backup file after saving.

Save read-only files as writable

The following dialog appears when you attempt to write to a file that is read-only (locked). When this option is off, click **Overwrite** to write the file but keep its status as a read-only file.



Overwrite read-only files

This option allows you to write over even locked files with no warning dialog. Whether or not the saved file is locked depends on the selection made for the previous option.

Append “.txt” extension to Plain Text files

Turn this option on to automatically add the “.txt” extension to Plain Text files when saving them under a different name.

Change file creator to ‘JEDX’

Turn this option on change the file creator property for documents to ‘JEDX’. This will allow RTF, RTFD, and other Jedit X documents to be represented by Jedit X’s own icons on the desktop.

Enable Save menu even if the document has not been edited

Usually you cannot choose the Save menu when the document has not been edited. Turn this option to enable the Save menu regardless of the document editing state. This option may be useful when you wish to save the cursor position or the window/page display mode without changing the document contents.

Save UTF-8 document with BOM (0xEF, 0xBB, 0xBF)

When this option is ON, 3 byte of BOM (0xEF, 0xBB, 0xBF), which identifies as UTF-8 document, will be saved at the top of UTF-8 file.

However, as the UTF-8 BOM is not popular yet, some applications will not understand the BOM and displays "???" for BOM. For such cases, please set this option to OFF.

Use Resource Fork for Saving Document Attributes

Rich Text documents (RTF/RTFD) save the following document attributes in the data fork: window size, window or page display mode, scale, read-only or writable, hyphen processing, paper size, and margins.

The following attributes are saved in the resource for RTF files: header and footer information, view-related information, document width, document width mode (fixed, variable, or soft wraps), window position, selection area, scroll position, soft wrap

indent information, wordwrap information, drawer status, tab width, bookmarks, font information, line spacing, ruled paper information, ruler status, toolbar status, line numbering status, invisible character display status, and auto-indent status. Therefore, if the resource fork is not used for RTF files, these attributes will not be saved.

However, **all** of the attributes above are saved in the resource fork for Plain Text files, so if the resource fork is not used, they will not be saved.

RTF files share a universal format, so attributes saved in the data fork can be read by other text editors. However, information saved in the resource fork can only be read by Jedit X.

If document attributes are saved in the resource fork and either opened in another editor or transferred to a file system that does not support resource forks, then the information in the resource fork will be lost.

Save Window Attributes

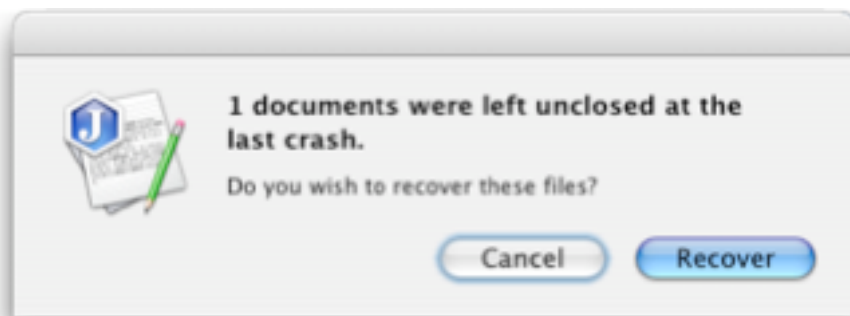
Window size, window location, and scroll position/cursor location may be saved when windows are closed. Even if this option is enabled, if **Use resource fork for saving document attributes** is turned off, window attributes will not be saved.

Crash Guard

Crash Guard instructs Jedit X to save the current file automatically every time a certain number of keystrokes are depressed in case either the computer or the program crashes. In this case, backup files are contained in the following location in the user directory:

~/Library/Application Support/Jedit X/backups/

The following dialog is displayed when Jedit X launches following a crash and there is a backup file:



Select **Recover** to restore the backup file from before the crash occurred.

2.6 Key Bindings

Jedit X allows users to freely customize menu shortcuts and key commands. These are called "key bindings," and multiple sets can be defined.

The default set of key bindings is called "System Defaults," which may not be altered. To add to or alter this set, first press **Copy** to make your own custom set of key bindings.

There are two types of key bindings, **Menu Shortcuts** and **Key Commands**. Use the tabs at the top of the window to switch between them.

Menu Shortcuts

A shortcut key may be assigned to nearly any command in any main menu. These menus are all represented in the key bindings window. Click on a triangle to see the next level in the menu hierarchy.

To modify a menu shortcut, just select it and then press **Command** (Apple) key plus your desired key binding. Press **Delete** to clear a key binding.

Assign cmd+Number shortcut for Windows menu item.

Select this option to assign cmd+Number shortcut key to each Windows menu item. When the assigned number conflicted with other shortcut key, another number will be assigned.

Key Commands

The System Default Key Commands are based on the key bindings for the operating system itself (`~/Library/KeyBindings/DefaultKeyBinding.dict`).

You may assign up to three key commands for any given command, each of which may consist of up to two keystrokes.

To alter a key command, double-click in one of the three cells for the command, then input your desired key sequence. Press **Return** to finish, or **Delete** to erase the command.

Export/Import Key Binding Sets

To export a key binding set, click **Export**. A save dialog will appear, so select the name and save location for your exported set. To import a set of previously exported key bindings, click **Import** and select the file to open. Use this function to share key binding sets between users or between different computers for one user.

2.7 Find

The **Find** tab allows you to set various options related to find and replace.

Bring document window forward after Find

When this option is turned off, the Find panel will remain the front window after performing a search. Turn this option on to have the document window(s) containing the search string brought automatically to the front.

Clear old find results before Find All

Search results for **Find All** are shown in the **Find Results** window. Turn this option on to clear previous results before displaying the results for the current search.

Also copy selection to Replace field when "Use Selection for Find" is selected

Turn this option on to automatically copy the selected character string into the **Replace** field when performing **Find>Use Selection for Find**.

Do not share find strings with other applications

Cocoa applications can share search strings with each other. For example, you can automatically have a search string used in Safari carried over to Jedit X. Turn this option on to disallow this function.

Suppress encoding sniffer alerts when executing multi-file search

Turn this option on to open up documents in the default encoding during multi-file searches. If this option is off, a dialog will appear for each file which has multiple encoding possibilities.

Leave cursor in the Find field when nothing is found

Turn this option on to leave the cursor in the Find field when no matches are found for the search string.

Find Result Display Font

Set the font for the Find Result window.

Number of Recent Items

Here you may select the number of recent search or replace strings which appear in the Find and Replace history.

Regular Expression

Meta-Character for Escape

The backslash \ (0x5c) is usually used as the escape character, but some systems have allocated the yen symbol ¥ to the 0x5c code. Jedit X uses Unicode for internal processing, so there is no problem with using the backslash; however, this option should be used for documents produced on systems which use the yen character (if the distinction is causing trouble for some operation).

Regular Expression Syntax

There are various kinds of regular expression syntaxes. Jedit X uses the Oniguruma regular expression engine, which uses Ruby as the the default syntax but also supports POSIX Basic RE, POSIX Extended RE, Emacs, grep, GNU regex, Java (Sun java.util.regex), and Perl. Although you may specify different syntaxes here for use in the Find panel, regular expression syntax as used in the **Coloring** tab always uses Ruby.

'.'(any character) matches on line breaks

Turn this option on to have the period (any character) match also on line breaks. This is usually off, because then .* (the regular expression for any repetition of any character) would match on the entire document.

Ignore empty matches

Turn this option on to ignore empty matches and go on to the next search.

Beginning of search region is not considered Beginning of Line (BOL)

Determine whether or not the beginning of the search region is handled as the beginning of the line.

End of search region is not considered End of Line (EOL)

Determine whether or not the end of the search region is handled as the end of the line.

2.8 Coloring

Jedit X supports automatic coloring of resource lists in HTML, C, CSS, Perl, JavaScript, etc. Coloring syntaxes may be modified freely.

New Set

To create a new blank coloring syntax, click **New Set**, then input a name for the set and press **OK**.

Delete

To delete a coloring syntax, select it from the menu and press **Delete**.

Regular Expression for Target File

Use regular expressions to set the types of target files for which the coloring syntax is applied. For example, for HTML files, **html\$** is specified with regular expressions because HTML files end in "html." To include multiple regular expressions, separate each with a "|".

Syntax coloring as you type

Select this option to perform syntax coloring automatically. When so many coloring rules are applied that computer response lags, turn this option off.

Print syntax coloring

Select this option to print documents with syntax coloring. (When the black and white mode was specified at the Preferences **Print>Colors**, this setting will be neglected.)

Export Set

Click **Export Set** to export the selected coloring syntax. Use this function in conjunction with **Import Set** to exchange customized sets between users or computers.

Import Set

Click **Import Set** to select a customized set to import.

Create New Syntax Coloring Rules

Coloring syntax sets are comprised of multiple coloring rules. Using HTML as an example, there are five rules: Other tags, Anchor tags, Image Tags, Comment, and Comment 2.

When defining rules, go in order from weak to strong rules, which is the same order that will be used when executing the rules. For example, Comment is a strong rule because even tags within it are commented. To add new rules, click the round + button. This adds a blank rule immediately after the selected rule. To delete a rule, select it and press the round - button.

When creating new rules, first add the rule name in the **Description** column. Next, click the color well to set a color for the rule. Check the **UL** box when you wish to underline the syntax as well. Check the **A=a** box to make the rule case insensitive. Check the **Data** box to consider the text colored by the rule data, so that even if a string within the text corresponds to a strong rule, it will not be colored.

If the text to be colored will all fit on one line, then add the regular expression for it on the **Start Expression** column. If there is a possibility that it will extend over multiple lines, then add the beginning to the **Start Expression** column and the end to the **End Expression** column.

2.9 Wordwrap

Jedit X has three options for wordwrapping (a feature useful for Japanese text editing which determines which characters cannot come at line beginning or end): **System Defaults**, **Japanese Custom Wordwrap**, and **Don't Wordwrap**. These are selected in the **Format** subtab of **New Document** in **Preferences**.

The **Wordwrap** tab of preferences allows detailed customization of processing when **Japanese Custom Wordwrap** is selected.

There are three built-in settings, which can be accessed from the **Typical Examples** submenu: **Simple**, **Standard**, and **Strict**.

Characters disallowed at line top

These characters are not allowed at the beginning of a line, and are sent to the end of the previous line.

Characters disallowed at line end

These characters are not allowed at the beginning of a line, and are sent to the beginning of the next line. Select the **Shift character at the top of next line to end of current line after these characters** button to automatically shift the first character of the next line to the end of the current line instead of shifting these disallowed characters to the beginning of the next line.

Punctuation sticky for line ends

These punctuation marks are preserved at line ends instead of shifted to the first character of the next line.

Characters which cannot be separated at line end

When these characters are repeated at the end of the line, they are all shifted to the beginning of the next line rather than being separated.

Wordwrapping Limitations

Because Cocoa's text engine `NSTextView` does not originally support customized wordwrapping in this fashion, Japanese custom wordwrap has some limitations.

If, for example, document width is set to 40 characters with Japanese custom wordwrap, then normally the 41st character would be sent to the line below. However, an exception is that if the 42nd character is a line break, then the 41st will not be sent to the line below no matter what. This is rarely problematic because the character before a line breaks is often a punctuation mark, which is not sent to the next line anyway. It does occur occasionally, however, so when necessary insert a "dummy space" before the 42nd character when you wish to send the 41st character to the next line.

2.10 Print

Use the **Print** tab to set various options related to printing. Some of these settings may also be performed by selecting **Jedit X** from the dropdown menu in the center of the Print panel.

Colors

Select the color settings to print with.

Line Numbers

Select whether or not to print line numbers.

Print Invisible Characters

Select whether or not to print invisible characters (line break, tab, space, etc.)

Print Header

Select whether or not to print the header.

Print Footer

Select whether or not to print the footer.

When document width is greater than paper width...

In page display mode document width will always match paper width, but in window display mode, you can set the printed image to scale down to the page width even when the document is wider than the page.

Use the Auto Scale-Down menu to set how far the document may be shrunk. Use caution when setting this option to **No Limit**, as the characters may be shrunk too small to read.

Set the **Wrap Lines at Paper End** function to automatically wrap lines when the auto-scale isn't sufficient to make the entire document fit on the page.

2.11 HTML

Use the **HTML** tab to set various options related to editing HTML documents.

Web Browsers

Set the Web browser applications that are invoked when the menu **View>Browse HTML with** or Toolbar item **Browse HTML** is selected.

There are 2 ways to add a web browser to the list.

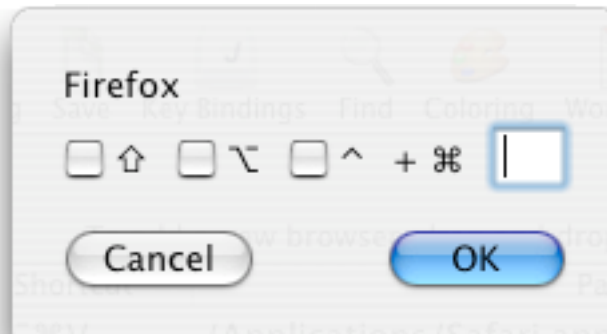
1) Drag & drop a browser application icon onto the list.

2) Press the button "+" and choose a browser application from the Open panel.

To remove a browser from the list, select the browser you want to remove and press the button "-".

You can change the browser name with double-clicking the name part.

To assign a shortcut key, double-click the shortcut part (on the left side of the name part.)
You may specify the shortcut key using a sheet below.



Open browsers in the background

When this option is set, the browser invoked will be shown in the background. Otherwise, it will be shown in the foreground of the screen.

Use temporary files for browsing

When **Browse HTML** is selected, the HTML document is saved to a file and the browser loads and displays it. If this option is not set, the HTML will be directly saved to the document file. Otherwise, it will be saved to a temporary file.

Open HTML as Rich Text Document

By default, the HTML document is opened as a plain text document and source codes are displayed. When this option is set, HTML is interpreted and opened as a rich text document. (This function is available on Mac OS X 10.4 or later.)

When Saving Rich Text Document as HTML/Web Archive

when saving a rich text document as an HTML file or a web archive file, you can control its conversion using the parameters below. (This function is available on Mac OS X 10.4 or later.)

Document Type: DOCTYPE of the HTML file.

Encoding: Text encoding of the HTML file.

Style Sheet: Use style sheet or not. And the type of the style sheet.

Preserve white space: If this switch is ON, the continuous white spaces will be enclosed with the tag `` and ``.

Chapter 3 File Menu

3.1 Plain Text and Rich Text

Jedit X handles fundamentally two different types of files, Plain Text and Rich Text files.

Plain Text files contain primarily text data alone. You may specify fonts and font color for these files, but only on the file level. That is, you cannot specify different fonts and different colors for different parts of the same file. Nor can you include images or links in Plain Text files.

Rich Text Format (RTF), on the other hand, allows you to specify different fonts and different colors arbitrarily. That is, you could make every word a different color (if you wanted!). You can also include links in RTF. If you wish to include images in your file, you can use RTFD (Rich Text Format Directory), which is the stronger and more versatile cousin of RTF.



Plain Text File



RTF File



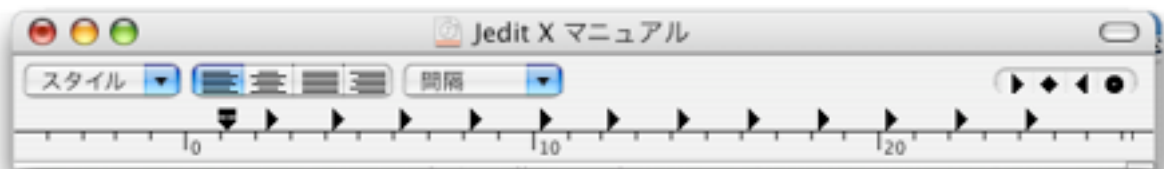
RTFD File

You may switch the format of an open file between Plain Text and Rich Text in **Format>Make Rich/Plain Text**. The file type will also determine the appearance of the ruler.

Plain Text Ruler



Rich Text Ruler



The Plain Text ruler contains only hash marks, whereas the Rich Text ruler allows you to set font style, paragraph alignment, spacing, and soft tabs.

3.2 Files Usable with Jedit X



Plain Text Files

Jedit X can both read and write Plain Text files. The **.txt** extension is often used with these files, but different file types such as HTML files (**.html**) or program source lists (**.c**, **.h**, etc.) are also often used for Plain Text files.

Jedit X can automatically detect the encoding and line break type of Plain Text files when it first reads them. This capability includes Unicode (UTF-8 and UTF-16) as well as Roman character sets, multiple types of Japanese encodings, and encodings for Chinese, Korean, and many other languages as well. For details, see 2.4 Encoding.

Jedit X also supports automatic detection of three types of line breaks: Mac (CR), Windows (CR+LF), and Unix (LF).

Plain Text files originally save text data only, which is saved in the data fork. However, Jedit X stores the following types of data in the resource fork for Plain Text files:

Window size, window/page display mode, scale, read only or writable, hyphen processing, paper size, margins, header and footer information, colors, document width, document width mode (fixed, variable, or soft wraps), window position, selection area, scroll position, wrap indent information, wordwrap information, drawer status, tab width, bookmarks, font information, line spacing, ruled paper information, ruler status, toolbar status, line numbering status, invisible character display status, and auto-indent status.

You may determine whether or not to save these document attributes in the resource fork in the **Save** tab of **Preferences**. Keep in mind that the format for saving this information in the resource fork is unique to Jedit X, so it will be lost if you open up these files in other programs.



RTF (Rich Text Format) Files

Jedit X can both read and write RTF files. RTF is a cross-platform standard document format supported by many programs proposed by Microsoft that allows embedding of detailed font and other information.

RTF files usually have the **.rtf** extension, but even if they do not Jedit X can automatically detect them.

All RTF programs keep the following document attributes in the data fork:

Window size, window/page display mode, zoom, read only or writable, hyphen processing, paper size, and margins.

Jedit X also keeps the following attributes in the resource fork:

Header and footer information, colors, document width, document width mode (fixed, variable, or soft wraps), window position, selection area, scroll position, soft wrap indent information, wordwrap information, drawer status, tab width, bookmarks, font information, line spacing, and ruled paper information.

You may determine whether or not to save these document attributes in the resource fork in the **Save** tab of **Preferences**. Keep in mind that the format for saving this information in the resource fork is unique to Jedit X, so it will be lost if you open up these files in other programs.



RTFD (Rich Text Format Directory) Files

Jedit X can both read and write RTFD files, which are RTF files with appended graphics.

RTFD is a format originated by Apple which contains the base RTF file plus a directory containing all image information. Even though RTFD files appear as a single file in the Finder, you can control-click them and select **Show Package Contents** to view the appended image files and the accompanying RTF file (TXT.rtf) directly.

The extension for RTFD files is **.rtfd**.

As with RTF files, document information for RTFD files is saved in the data fork and resource fork of TXT.rtf.



Text Clipping Files

Jedit X can both read and write Text Clipping files. Text Clipping files may be opened and saved as either Plain Text or Rich Text files, depending on their content.



SimpleText Files

Jedit X can read SimpleText files created in Classic OS by SimpleText. However, Jedit X cannot write SimpleText files.

SimpleText files are opened as Rich Text files. When you want to force opening as Plain Text files, use the option in the **General** tab in **Preferences**.

SimpleText files are described by the file type 'TEXT', with 'styl' resources saved in the resource fork.



Jedit4 Files

Jedit X can read Jedit4 files created with Jedit4.0/3.0. However, Jedit X cannot write Jedit4 files.

Jedit4 files are opened as Plain Text when they contain only one style and as Rich Text when they contain two or more styles. When you want to force opening as Plain Text files, use the option in the **General** tab in **Preferences**.

The following objects are not converted when Jedit4 files are opened in Jedit X:

- Alias objects, sound objects, and QuickTime movie objects are ignored in Jedit X.
- Because Carbon and Cocoa use different font systems, fonts in Jedit4 documents are converted to the default font in Jedit X unless they are one of the following: Heisei Mincho, Heisei Maru Gothic, Hiragino Mincho Pro W6, Hiragino Mincho Pro W3, Hiragino Maru Gothic Pro W4, Hiragino Maru Gothic Standard W8, Hiragino Maru Gothic Pro W6, Hiragino Maru Gothic Pro W3, Osaka, Osaka Regular, MS Mincho, and MS Gothic.



MS Word Files

Jedit X can both read and write MS Word files.

Cocoa itself supports the reading and writing of MS Word files, but the following incompatibilities do arise:

- The objects not supported by Jedit X are ignored.
- Images are also ignored upon opening. Images are also not saved to MS Word files.
- Some fonts (especially Japanese fonts) are converted to the default font upon opening.



MS Word XML(WordML) Files

Jedit X can both read and write MS Word XML files.

WordML file will be opened as a rich text document. Rich text that contains graphics can not be saved as a WordML file. (This function is not available on Mac OS X 10.3)



Web Archive Files

Jedit X can both read and write Safari Web Archive files.

Web Archive file will be opened as a rich text with graphics (RTFD) . Rich text that contains graphics can be saved as a Web Archive file. (This function is not available on Mac OS X 10.3)



HTML Files

HTML file will be opened as a plain text file by default. But when the option "Open HTML as Rich Text Document" of the Preferences HTML is set to ON, HTML files will be opened as rich text documents. Rich text that does not contain graphics can be saved as an HTML file. (This function is not available on Mac OS X 10.3)

3.3 New Documents

To create a new document, select **File>New**. A blank editing window will appear, with attributes (Plain/Rich Text, window size, font, background color, etc.) determined by the settings made in 2.3 New Document.

Open Template

Select **File>Open Template** to open a new file from a template. Templates are saved in advance, and may be HTML files, RTF files, Plain Text files, or any other kinds of file you wish to use as stationery for new documents.

Create Template

To create a template file, first create the file that you wish to use as a template in Jedit X, then save it in the template folder at the following location:

~/Library/Application Support/Jedit X/templates/

Select **Finder>Open Template>Show in Finder** to show the above template folder in the Finder directly.

The next time Jedit X is launched, new templates will be shown in the **File>Open Template** submenu.

3.4 Open Documents

There are four ways to open previously created documents.

1. Double-click on the Jedit X icon

If the icons for files are as shown below, then they will open automatically in Jedit X when double-clicked.



Plain Text File



RTF File

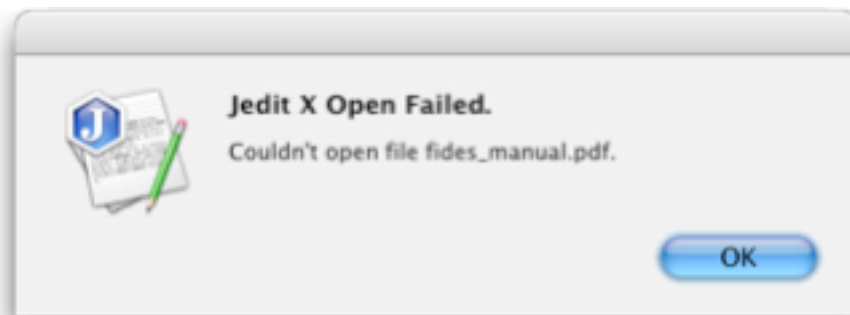


RTFD File

2. Drop file icon on the Jedit X application icon

This method allows you to easily open up files in Jedit X that otherwise would not automatically load in Jedit X.

If you drop a file onto the Jedit X application icon that Jedit X cannot open, the following dialog appears:



3. Select File>Open...

Select **File>Open** to display an Open dialog that will allow you to open a file located anywhere on your computer or network.

When opening Plain Text files, click the **Sniff Encoding** option to have Jedit X detect the encoding of the file. See 2.4 Encoding for details.

If this option is turned off, the encoding utilized when reading the file can be chosen manually from a dropdown menu.

Turn the **Ignore Rich Text Commands** option on to instruct Jedit X to ignore the commands embedded in RTF files and open them as Plain Text.

Turn the **Load Jedit4 Document as Plain Text** option on to read even Jedit4 documents

with styles as Plain Text files.

4. Select from the File>Open Recent submenu

The **File>Open Recent** submenu contains a list of recently opened files. If the file you wish to open is included in this list, select it to open it.

Set the maximum number of files appearing in this list in the **General** tab of **Preferences**. The default setting is 10 files.

Select **Clear Menu** from this submenu to remove all files from this list.

If you want to remove a specific item from this submenu, select that menu item with option key pressed.

3.5 Save Documents

Select **File>Save** to save the document window currently active. Select **File>Save All** to save all documents currently open. If the document is a new document, or if you select **File>Save As...**, a save dialog appears asking you to select a location to store the file.

Saving Rich Text Files

Rich Text files can be saved as RTF or MS Word formats, but when images are added these formats are no longer applicable, and you must save in the RTFD format. When you try to save an RTF file to which images have been added, the following dialog appears:

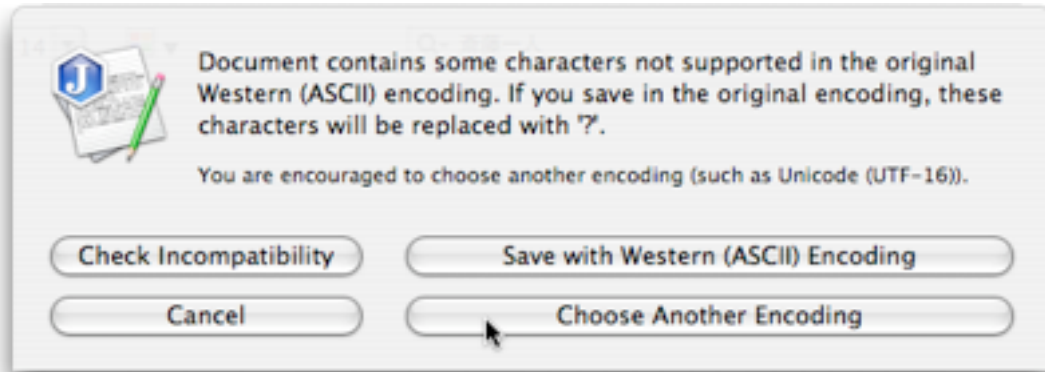


Click **OK** to show the RTFD save dialog, where you can save the file under a different name in the RTFD format.

Saving Plain Text Files

Jedit X uses Unicode for internal processing, so English, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, JIS 4 kanji, and other character sets can all be saved in the same document as long as Unicode (UTF-16 or UTF-8) is used. However, multiple character sets cannot be saved in the same document if Unicode is not used.

For example, the following warning will appear if you open up a file in, for example, Western (ASCII) and then add characters such as (Japanese characters, accented roman letters, Korean, etc.) that are not included in this encoding.



If you select **Save with Western (ASCII) Encoding**, all characters not included in that encoding will be replaced with '?'. If you select **Choose Another Encoding**, the save dialog will appear for you to specify another encoding. If you select **Check Incompatibility**, the Encoding Compatibility window appear for you to find the incompatible characters.

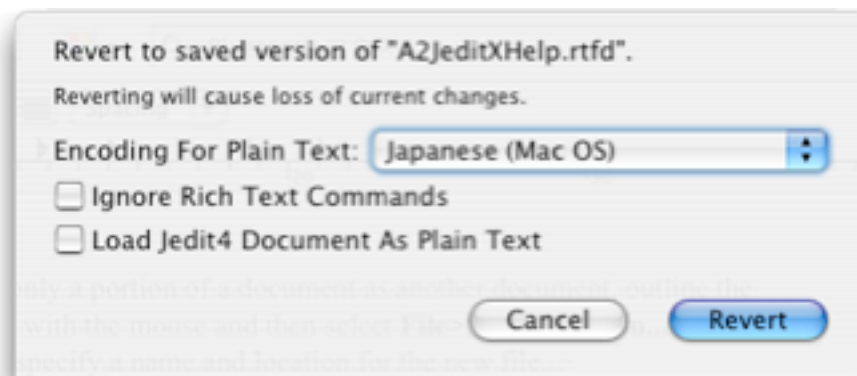
3.6 Save Selection

When you wish to save only a portion of a document as another document, outline the portion you wish to save with the mouse and then select **File>Save Selection...** When the save dialog appears, specify a name and location for the new file.

3.7 Revert Documents

To revert documents to the last time they were saved, select **File>Revert**. If a document has not been saved since it was opened, it will revert to the state at which it was opened.

At default settings, the following dialog appears:



If an error occurs during encoding detection and the characters appear garbled, this dialog can be used to correct the encoding and solve the problem.

If you turn the **Simple Revert without Dialog** option on in the 2.2 General tab of **Preferences**, this dialog will not appear.

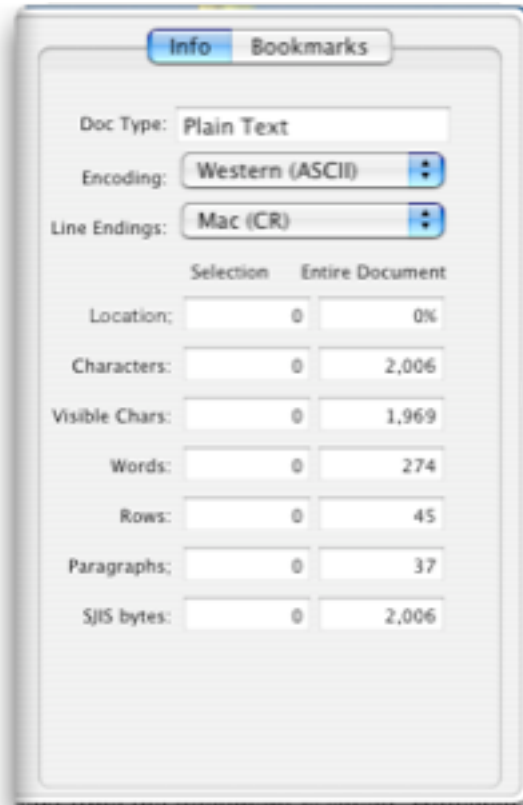
3.8 Document Info

Select **File>Document Info** to display the **Info** tab of the document drawer on the left side of the document window (or the right side when there is no room on the left).

The **Info** tab displays the following information: Document type, encoding, line endings, cursor location, and number of characters, visible characters, words, rows, paragraphs, and SJIS bytes. These figures are updated in real time as the document is edited.

Encoding and line ending type are shown in a popup menu. If changes are made to these attributes, they take effect the next time the document is saved. However, encodings and line

endings are not shown for Rich Text documents.



Location

This shows the location of the cursor, or the first character of a portion of selected text. The location is also shown as a percentage of the entire document.

Characters

This is the number of Unicode characters, including half-width characters, full-width characters, and control characters such as tabs and line breaks.

Visible characters

This is the number of characters as described above without control characters.

Words

This is the number of words in the document. Alphabetic words, a sequence of underscores, or strings of full-width characters are counted as words.

Lines

This is the number of lines in the document.

Paragraphs

The number of paragraphs is calculated by considering the text between two line breaks as one paragraph.

SJIS bytes

This is the approximate size of the document calculated in real time. For purposes of the calculation, it is assumed that Shift-JIS encoding is used and that half-width characters (lower than code u0100) count as one byte and that full-width characters (code u0100 or

above) count as two bytes.

Path

Full path name of the document.

3.9 Properties

Select **File>Properties** to display the **Properties** tab of the document drawer on the left side of the document window (or the right side when there is no room on the left). Properties are available on Mac OS X 10.4 or later.

You can edit each value of Author, Company, Copyright, Title, Subject, Keywords and Comment. These values will be included in targets for Spotlight search.

Properties also can be shown in the page header or footer. For more, refer to 2.3.5 Header & Footer .

3.10 Page Setup

Select **File>Page Setup...** to display the Page Setup panel, which allows you to set paper size for printing. This automatically changes the page size used in page display mode. Settings made here are automatically reflected in page display mode.

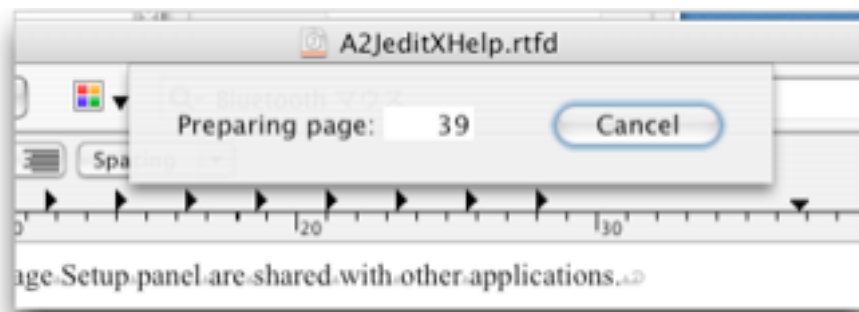
The options set in the Page Setup panel are shared with other applications.

Jedit X does not support the **Scale** option in the Page Setup panel. A scale of 100% is always used, even if another number is input.

3.11 Print

Select **File>Print...** to print the current document.

When printing a large file from window display mode, the program must first create an image for printing, so the following dialog may be shown briefly before printing. (In page display mode the screen image is the same as the printed image, so this will not occur.)



Select **Jedit X** from the third popup menu to make Jedit X-specific settings in the following dialog.



The options shown here are the same ones shown in the **Print** tab of **Preferences**. Any changes made here will be reflected in the **Print** tab as well. For more details, see 2.10 Print.

3.12 Print Selection

Select **File>Print Selection...** to print only the selected portion of the current document. When the segment for printing is large, a print image must be created, so a dialog may appear briefly. When the Print panel appears, print normally.

3.13 Using Jedit X as an external editor for other applications

As Jedit Rev.1.10 has supported the External Editor Protocol (ODB Editing protocol), you

can edit and save documents with Jedit X in other application programs that support ODB Editing protocol.

Applications that you can use Jedit X as an external editor.

RBrowser

<http://www.rbrowser.com/>

You can use any editor applications as an external editor even if the editor does not support the external editor protocol. To assign Jedit X as an external editor, select a file that you want to edit in RBrowser remote file list, press the Information button in the tool bar, set Jedit X as a "Defaults" tool in the "Tool" tab view of the Information panel. When you double click a file, Jedit X will be invoked and you can edit and save it with Jedit X.

Interarchy

<http://www.interarchy.com/main/>

It is very simple to assign Jedit X as an external editor. You just click the button "Set Jedit X as default ftp-editor" in Jedit X Preferences "General." Then you will see "Edit with Jedit X" in the menu "Listing" of Interarchy.

Cyberduck2.4

<http://cyberduck.ch/>

Choose "Jedit X" at the Preferences > General > External Editor popup menu.

Fetch

<http://fetchsoftworks.com/Features/macosx.html>

<http://www.hart.co.jp/fetch/index.php?code=dl4> (Japanese)

To assign Jedit X as an external editor, select "Misc" tab view of Fetch Preferences Panel, press "Obscure Options" menu button, select the "Specify external editor" menu item, and select Jedit X.

Captain FTP

<http://captainftp.xdsnet.de/>

To assign Jedit X as an external editor, choose "Actions" button of Captain FTP Preferences Panel, press "Edit files with" menu button, select the "choose..." menu item, and select Jedit X.

Pipe Version1.2

<http://www.kcore.de/software/pipe/>

Pipe helps you write, test, and debug shell scripts quickly. It is also ideal for learning scripting languages. Choose "Jedit X" at the Preferences > General > External Editor popup menu.

Fugu

<http://rsug.itd.umich.edu/software/fugu/>

Fugu will add Jedit X to the list of supported editors for the next release. In the meantime, you can add Jedit X now as following.

In the Finder, control-click on Fugu, and select Show Package Contents. Navigate to Contents > Resources. Open ODBEditors.plist with Jedit X. When the file opens, add this to the list:


```
<dict>
  <key>ODBEditorBundleID</key>
  <string>jp.co.artman21.JeditX</string>
  <key>ODBEditorCreatorCode</key>
  <string>JEDX</string>
  <key>ODBEditorLaunchStyle</key>
  <integer>0</integer>
  <key>ODBEditorName</key>
  <string>Jedit X</string>
</dict>
```

Quit and relaunch Fugu. Jedit X should be in the external editors list of Preferences > Files.

Following programs support the external editor protocol but you can not use Jedit X as an external editor because their selectable external editors are fixed and limited. Now we are asking the authors of those programs to add "Jedit X" item in their external editor selection menu. Their response will be more accelerated if you also e-mail them to support Jedit X.

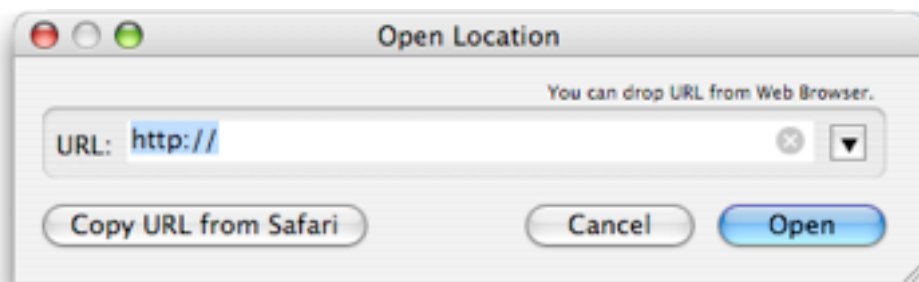
Transmit

<http://www.panic.com/transmit/>


Open the "Preferences" panel. Click the "Files" icon at the toolbar. Select the "(default)" editor at the "Custom File Editors" list. Press the button . Select the application "Jedit X" by pressing the button "choose."

3.14 Open Location

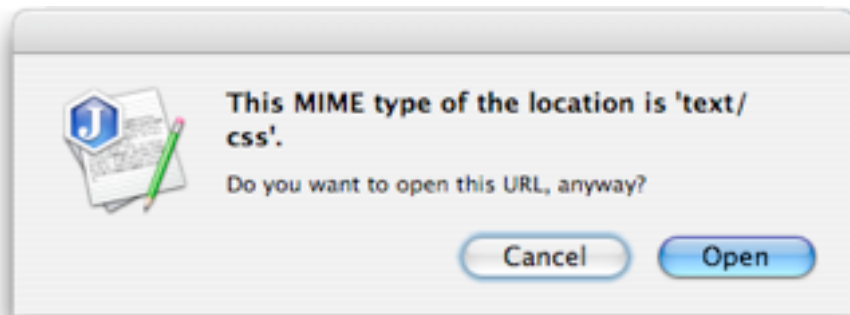
Select **File>Open Location...** to open a remote URL.



You can specify URLs with one of 4 methods as below.

- input directly using key board.
- drag an URL and drop onto the input field.
- copy by pressing the button "Copy URL from Safari."
- copy from the history menu  at the right side of the input field.

When the content of the URL is not **text/html** MIME type, an alert as shown below will appear.



URLs opened with the menu "Open Location" will be registered to the 'Remote' history of the menu "Open Recent."

Note: You cannot save the document back to its remote URL. If you wish to save it back, use one of FTP applications that are described at the former section "3.13 Using Jedit X as an external editor for other applications."

Chapter 4 Edit Menu

4.1 Window Display Mode and Page Display Mode

There are two modes with which the document window is displayed: page display mode or window display mode.

Window display mode is the basic mode most suited for editing documents. It does not contain printed elements such as margins, and only shows the textual (and images, if there are any) elements of the document. You can also divide the document window in window display mode.

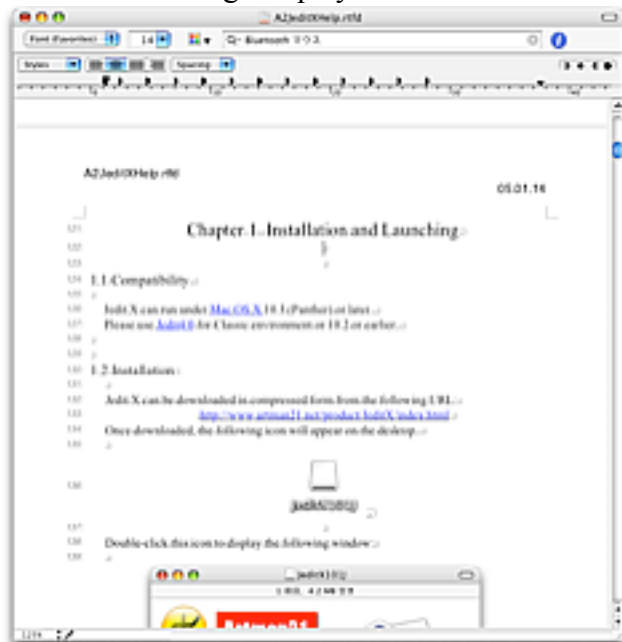
Page display mode is meant to give a preview of the document as it will appear printed. Hence it contains printed elements such as margins and headers/footers.

To switch between the two modes, select **Format>Wrap to Window/Wrap to Page**.

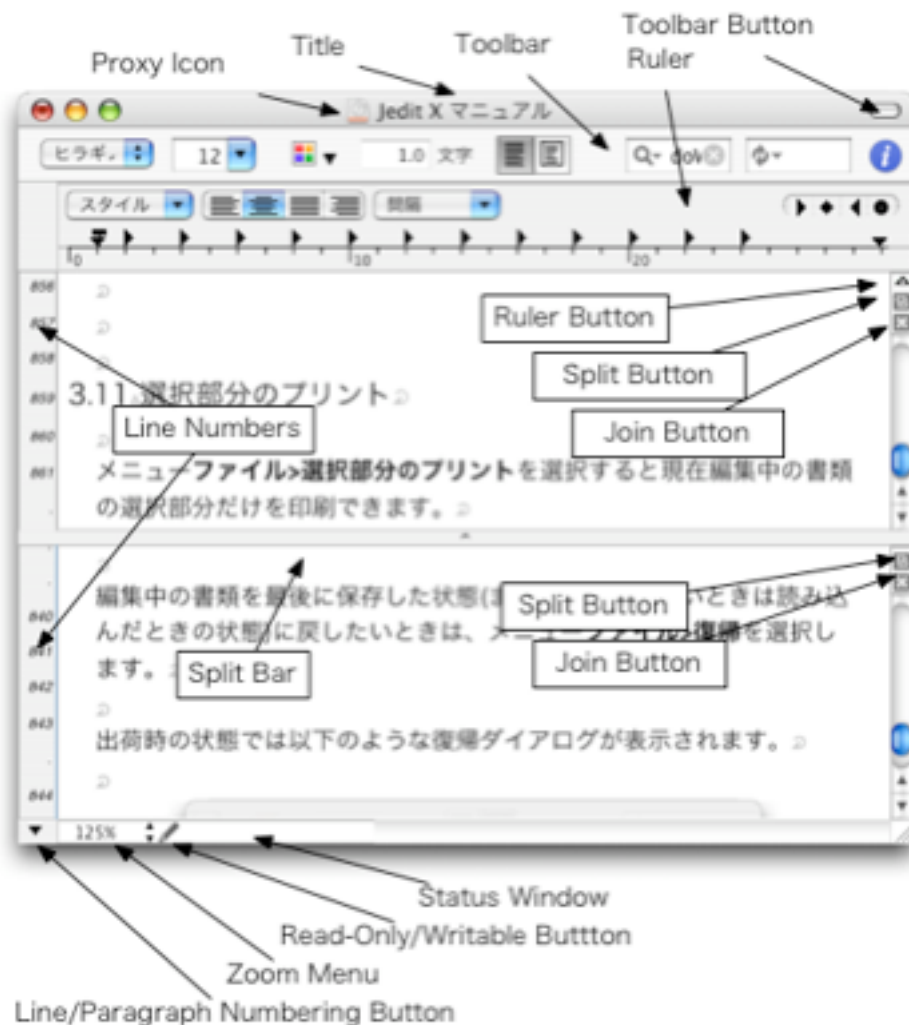
Window display mode



Page display mode



4.2 Window Elements



Proxy Icon

The miniature icon to the left of the document title in the Title Bar is called the Proxy Icon. Just as with the file's main icon in the Finder or Desktop, the Proxy Icon may be used to perform various operations. You can drag it to the desktop, for instance, to create an alias there, or you can drag it to an application icon in the dock to open up that document in that application. If you are editing an HTML document in Jedit X, just drag the Proxy Icon to the Safari icon in the Dock to open up that document in Safari. The Proxy Icon is greyed out if changes have been made to the file that have not been saved. The Proxy Icon cannot be used when greyed out.

Directory Menu

Press **Command** while clicking on the document title to display the popup Directory Menu. This menu shows the directory hierarchy for the file, as shown below. Click on any of the locations shown in the menu to open up that location in a new Finder window.



Toolbar

The oval button at the far right of the Title Bar is called the Toolbar Button. Click on it to show or hide the Toolbar. For details on how to customize the Toolbar, see 5.4 Toolbar.


Ruler


The triangular button at the top-right of the window is called the Ruler Button. Click on it to show or hide the Ruler. See 5.2 Ruler for more details about the ruler.

Split Windows

In window display mode, it is possible to divide the document window up into different sections, each of which shows a different part of the same document. The top half of the viewer can show the beginning of a long document, for example, while the bottom half can show the end (or vice versa, although that would be confusing!).

To split the window, click on the Split Button  at the top of the vertical scroll bar.


After the window is split, hover the mouse over the split bar dividing the two halves until it changes into . Next, hold the mouse button down while dragging up and down to move the split bar vertically within the document window.

Double-click the split bar to remove it and restore the window to its original state. You can also click the Join Button  below the Split Button to do the same thing.

You can split your document window into many sections, not just two. Just click on the Split Button multiple times to keep dividing the window.

Line Numbers



To show or hide line numbers, select **View>Show/Hide Line Numbers**. To switch between line and paragraph numbers, select **Line** or **Paragraph** from **View>Numbering Style**. In window display mode, you can also show or hide line/paragraph numbers directly

with the mouse. To hide them, just double-click on the numbers with the mouse. To show them, hover the mouse at the left edge of the window until it changes into , then click on the mouse. Finally, you can also change between line and paragraph numbers by clicking on the black triangular Line/Paragraph Numbering Button at the bottom-left of the window.

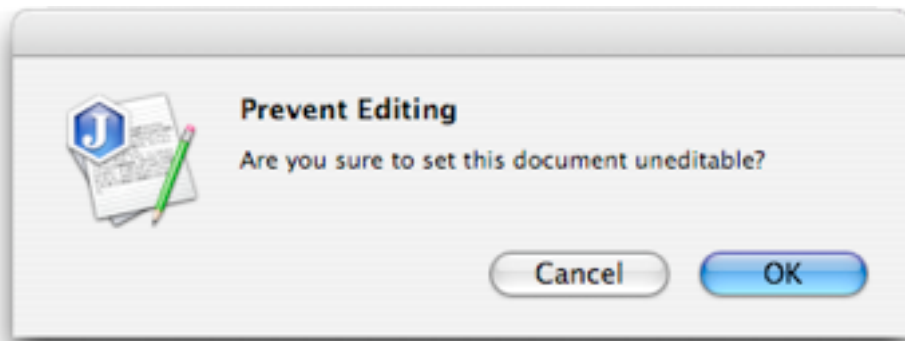
Zoom Menu

The current zoom ratio is shown in the lower-left portion of the window. Click on this ratio to show a popup menu from which you can choose different zoom ratios. You may select from a range of 10-1200%.

Read-Only/Writable Button

To the right of the Zoom Menu is a pencil-shaped icon that indicates whether or not changes can be made to the document. The  mark indicates that changes can be made and saved, while  indicates that the document cannot be changed (read-only).

Click on the icon to change its status. When you are going to change to Read-Only, a confirmation alert as below will appear.



Status Window

To the right of the Read-Only/Writable button is an area where various messages (related to find or replacement results, etc.) are displayed.

Layout Panel

To display the Layout panel (where you can edit margins and headers/footers), click the upper or lower margins when in page display mode.

4.3 Key Bindings

Jedit X has many key commands for actions such as cursor movement, scrolling, or area selection. These key commands can be customized freely, as described in 2.6 Key Bindings,

but the system defaults are as follows:

Cursor Movement

Move Up	↑	^P
Move Down	↓	^N
Move Backward	⌘↑	^B
Move Forward	⌘↓	^F
Move Left	←	
Move Right	→	
Move Word Left	⌘←	
Move Word Right	⌘→	
Move to Beginning of Line	^←	⌘←
Move to End of Line	^→	⌘→
Move to Beginning of Paragraph	^A	
Move to End of Paragraph	^E	
Move Back One Page	⌘[pg up]	
Move Forward One Page	⌘[pg dn]	^V
Move to Beginning of Document	⌘↑	
Move to End of Document	⌘↓	

Scrolling

Scroll Line Up	None	
Scroll Line Down	None	
Scroll Back One Page	[pg up]	^↑
Scroll Forward One Page	[pg dn]	^↓
Scroll to Beginning of Document	[home]	
Scroll to End of Document	[end]	

Area Selection

Move Up and Modify Selection		⇧↑	
Move Down and Modify Selection	⇧↓		
Move Left and Modify Selection	⇧←		
Move Right and Modify Selection	⇧→		
Move Word Left and Modify Selection	⇧⌘←		
Move Word Right and Modify Selection	⇧⌘→		
Move to Beginning of Line and Modify Selection	⇧^←	⌘⇧←	
Move to End of Line and Modify Selection	⇧^→	⌘⇧→	
Move Paragraph Backward and Modify Selection	⇧⌘↑		
Move Paragraph Forward and Modify Selection	⇧⌘↓		
Page Up and Modify Selection	⇧[pg up]		
Page Down and Modify Selection	⇧[pg dn]		
Move to Doc. Beginning and Modify Selection	⇧[home]	⌘⇧↑	

Move to Document End and Modify Selection	⇧[end]	⌘⇧↓	
<u>Insert</u>			
Insert Tab	[tab]		
Insert New Line	[enter]	[LF]	[return]
Insert Page Break	⌘[return]		
Insert Control Code	None		
Insert (when editing HTML)	⇧[return]		
<u>Delete</u>			
Delete Backward	[]	⌘	^H
Delete Forward	⌘	^D	
Delete Word Backward	⌘	⌘[delete]	^⌘[delete]
Delete Word Forward	⌘		
Delete to End of Paragraph	^K		
Delete Backward by Decomposing Prev. Char.	^[delete]		
<u>Other Editing Commands</u>			
Center Selection In Visible Area	^L		
Transpose	^T		
Yank	^Y		
Cancel Operation	⌘.(Period)	[esc]	
Complete	⌘[esc]	[F5]	
Cycle to Next Input Keyboard Layout	⌘⌘[space]		
Cycle to Next Input Script	⌘[space]		
Increase Line Spacing	None		
Decrease Line Spacing	None		
Select Toolbar Find field	None		
Undo	⌘Z		
Redo	⇧⌘Z		
Cut	⌘X		
Copy	⌘C		
Paste	⌘V		
Shift Left	None		
Shift Right	None		
ATOK Undo Fixing	None		
Toggle Regular Expression mode	None		

4.4 Mouse Controls

Single Selection

Drag the mouse where you wish to copy or cut. You can also expand/contract current selected area with Shift + Click.

Rectangular Selection and Multi-Selection

On Mac OS X 10.4 (Tiger) or later:

You can select rectangular area with option-dragging.

You can select discrete multiple areas with cmd-dragging.

Click Operation

Single Click

Move cursor to clicked location

Double Click

Select clicked word

Triple Click

Select clicked paragraph

Cmd + Click

Jump to selected URL or create
new mail to email address

4.5 Text Attachments

Rich Text can contain various kinds of images and other objects, which are often called "text attachments." As with text itself, text attachments can be moved freely between Jedit X windows or to and from other Cocoa programs. This can be done either by means of either drag and drop or copy and paste.

Image Text Attachments

When inserting image files (gif, tiff, jpg, png, pdf, etc.) into a text document, they are visible in the document window.

If images are larger than the width of the document, they will be resized automatically to fit. This will adversely affect their resolution.

Animated GIFs

Animated GIFs may be embedded in Jedit X documents just like other image types. However, when deleting an area that contains an animated GIF, delete the GIF itself first before the rest of the area. If you delete the animated GIF along with the rest of the area, Jedit X may become unstable.

QuickTime Movies

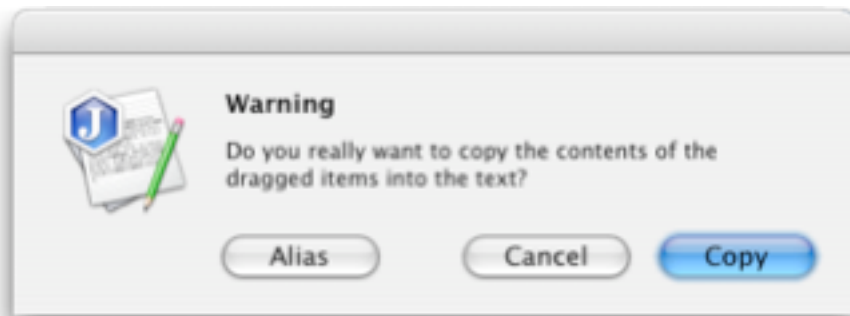
The following dialog appears when you attempt to embed a QuickTime movie into a Jedit X document.



Click **Copy** to store the QuickTime file itself in the RTFD directory, or **Alias** to create an alias for the original file in the RTFD directory.

Folders

The following dialog appears when you attempt to embed a folder.



Click **Copy** to store the folder and all its contents in the RTFD directory, or **Alias** to create an alias for the folder in the RTFD directory.

Other Text Attachments

When embedding other types of files into Jedit X documents, the file will be represented by an icon in the document window and the file itself stored in the RTFD directory.

Opening Text Attachments

Double-click on text attachment icons in the document window (or images for image files) to open the associated files just as though you had double-clicked on the file in the Finder.

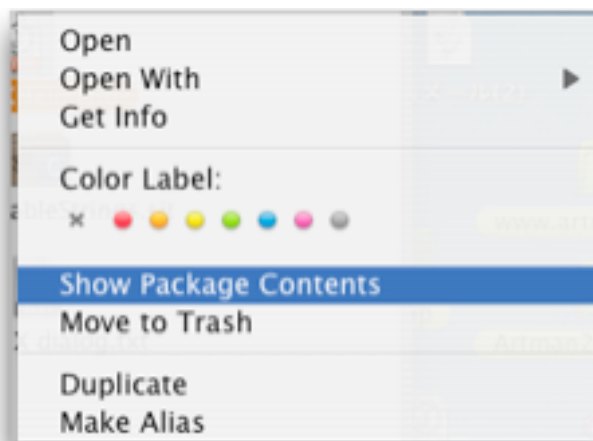
Double-clicking on a folder text attachment will open up the folder in the Finder window.

The following dialog appears if you attempt to open a text attachment that has not been saved. Save it first before opening it.

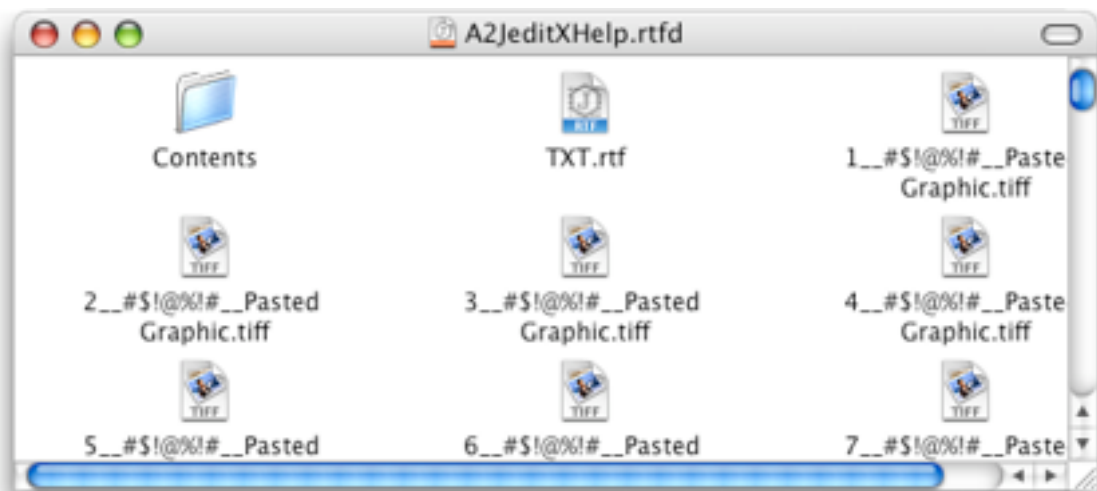


Rich Text files which contain text attachments are saved as RTFD (Rich Text File Directory) files. RTFD files are packages, which means that each RTFD file in fact contains the RTF file itself (TXT.rtf) and the text attachments.

To view the contents (including all images and other text attachments) of an RTFD file, select the file in the finder and click it while holding down **Control** to open the context menu below. Select **Show Package Contents**.



The contents of the package will be shown in the Finder as below. You can extract text attachments from the Finder window below if you wish.



Text Attachments and the Resource Fork

When you attached a file which has a resource fork, the resource fork will not be saved in the text.attachment. Therefore, when double-clicking that text attachment, it may not open in cases where the resource force is needed.

4.6 Undo and Redo

In Jedit X, you can "undo" or "redo" any action you take to alter your text. Enable this functionality by turning on the **Enable Undo** function in the 2.2 General tab of **Preferences** (this option is on by default).

Select **Edit>Undo** to take back any options you perform. You can use this function multiple times to undo more and more operations.

If you undo too many operations, select **Edit>Redo** to restore the document one step at a time.

You can also choose whether or not to clear all Undo information when the document is saved with the **Don't clear undo when saving** option in the 2.2 General tab of **Preferences**. Turning this option on means that you can undo past the point where you saved the document.

4.7 Copy, Cut, Paste

When using **Cut** and **Copy** in Rich Text files, style information (font, style, font size, font color, etc.) ruler information (indents, hanging indents, line spacing, etc.), link information, and text attachment information (images, etc.) are also copied to the Clipboard and pasted

into the destination document.

However, only the text information itself is copied from Plain Text documents.

Copy as Plain Text

When copying from Rich Text documents, select **Edit>Copy as Plain Text** to copy text information only, ignoring all style and other information.

Copy as Rich Text

When copying from Plain Text documents, select **Edit>Copy as Rich Text** to copy text and style information.

Paste as Plain Text

When pasting Rich Text, select **Edit>Paste as Plain Text** to paste only the text information into the destination document, ignoring all style and other information.

Paste Style Only

Select **Paste Style Only** to paste style and ruler information from the the beginning of the character string on the clipboard onto an area of selected text.

Copy Style

Select **Format>Font>Copy Style** to copy style information only from the beginning of the selected character string. Ruler information is not copied.

Paste Style

Select **Format>Font>Paste Style** to paste the style information copied from the **Copy Style** function above onto the selected text.

Copy Ruler

Select **Format>Paragraph>Copy Ruler** to copy the ruler information from the beginning of the selected character string. Text information is not copied.

Paste Ruler

Select **Format>Paragraph>Copy Ruler** to paste the ruler information copied from the **Copy Ruler** function above onto the selected text.

Text Properties Which Are Not Copied

Because bookmark links are a special Jedit X format, they cannot be copied and pasted.

4.8 Drag&Drop

You may also use drag and drop functionality to move text or other objects between Jedit

X windows, between Jedit X and other applications, or between Jedit X and the Finder.

For example, to drag a section of text from one window to another, follow these simple instructions.

First, select the text you wish to drag in the document window. Place your mouse inside this region, then click and hold down the mouse button. After the pointer turns into an arrow symbol, drag the text to its destination in another window (it is necessary to hold down the mouse button for a second or so before the arrow appears).

The same technique can be used to move text within the same document window. If the desired destination is beyond the range of the document visible in the screen, the window will scroll automatically up or down as necessary. Hold down **Option** to copy the text instead of moving it.

Drop in the Finder

Instead of another document window or another application, you can also drop the text selection in the Finder (either the Desktop or a folder of your choice) to copy the text to that location in the Finder as a Text Clipping.

Style and ruler information from Rich Text files are saved in these Text Clippings, but images and other text attachments are not.

Drop Text Clippings in the Document Window

You may drag and drop Text Clippings (or Picture Clippings) directly from the finder into a Jedit X document window to insert them in your document.

Drop Text Files in the Document Window

You may drag and drop Text Files directly from the finder into a Jedit X document window to insert the text into your document. Hold down **Option** while dragging to include the file as an attachment instead of inserting the text itself (the text file icon will appear at the dragged location).

Drop Image Files

Drop image files (gif, tiff, jpeg, png, pdf, etc.) from the Finder into a Jedit X document window to insert that image in the document. Hold down **Option** while dragging to include the file as an attachment instead of inserting the image itself (the image file icon will appear at the dragged location).

Drop Other Files

Other files types besides text or image files may also be dragged from the finder and dropped into a Jedit X document window. These files will be included as text attachments, and their icons appear at the dragged location. Double-click on this icon to open the image file in its default application.

Drop Links

You can create links to any file or folder in your document window by holding down **Control** as you drag its icon from the Finder into Jedit X. A file path name and a link will be created automatically. (In Plain Text files the file path only is shown, as Plain Text files cannot contain links.)

Drop Files Into HTML Documents

Drop an image file (png, jpeg or gif) into an HTML document to embed the following type of image () tag:

```

```

Or, for XHTML:

```

```

The relative file path from the HTML file to the image will be used for the URL. If the HTML document has yet to be saved and so has not path, the absolute path will be used in the URL.

Jedit X will automatically detect the image file type.

Drop a QuickTime Movie file into an HTML document to embed the following type of tags:

```
<object classid="clsid:02BF25D5-8C17-4B23-BC80-D3488ABDDC6B" width="---"
height="---"codebase="http://www.apple.com/qtactivex/qtplugin.cab">
<param name="src" value="file name">
<embed src="file name" width="---" height="---" autoplay="true"
controller="true"
pluginspage="http://www.apple.com/quicktime/download/">
</embed>
</object>
```

Drop a flash Movie file into an HTML document to embed the following type of tags:

```
<object classid="clsid:D27CDB6E-AE6D-11cf-96B8-444553540000"
codebase="http://download.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/
swflash.cab#version=4,0,0,0" width="---" height="---">
<param name="movie" value="file name">
<embed src="file name" width="---" height="---" bgcolor="#" loop="false"
quality="high"
```

```
pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/shockwave/download/index.cgi?
P1_Prod_Version=ShockwaveFlash" type="application/x-shockwave-flash"
</embed>
</object>
```

Alternatively, Drop any file other than above types to embed the anchor tag <a>. When HTML document had a selected area and the file was dropped in the selected area, the selected area will be surrounded by <a> and tags as below.

```
<a href="xxxxx.html">[content of the selected area]</a>
```

The relative file path from the HTML file will be used for the URL. If the HTML document has yet to be saved and so has not path, the absolute path will be used in the URL.

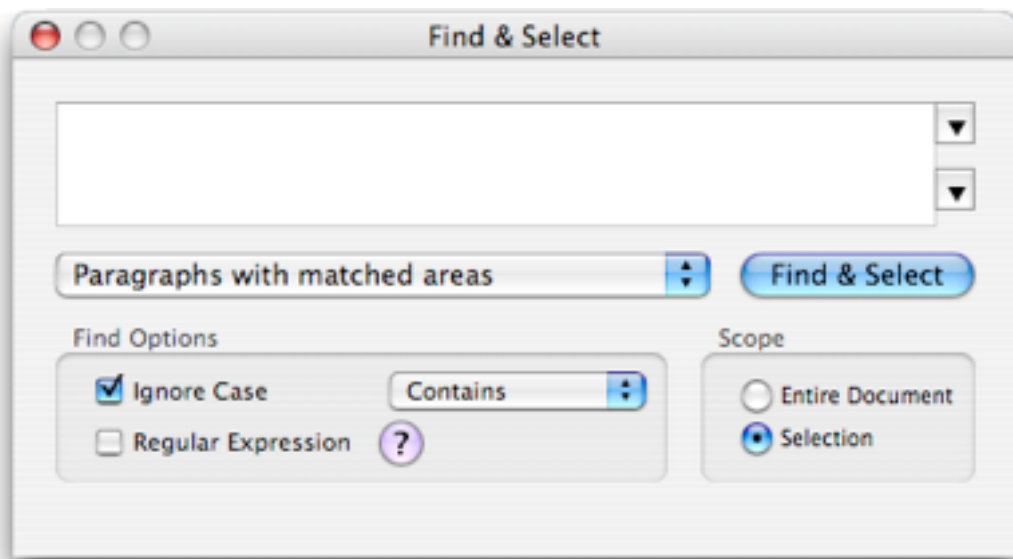
4.9 Find & Select

Using the menu "Find & Slect", you can select multiple ranges of text at once which match the pattern you specified. Then for that multiple selected ranges, you can do various functions such as copy, cut, changing character attributes, tools menu items and so on. (This function is available on Mac OS X 10.4 Tiger or later.)

This function has a much broader range of usage compared with Find & Replace function of the Find Panel. For example:

- Copy or cut every paragraph that has the pattern you specified.
- Copy or cut every paragraph that has not the pattern you specified.
- Set the character attributes (font, color or character size) to every text that matches the pattern you specified.
- Narrow down the selections by executing another "Find & Select" for the result of the "Find & Select."

Choosing the menu "Find & Slect", the panel below will appear in which you can specify the find conditions and the selection method.



The usage of Find Options, Scope, Find History menu and Find Patterns menu are as same as Find Panel. Please refer to Chapter 6.

Specify the find pattern in the text field, choose the selection method from the popup menu and press the "Find & Select" button. You can choose the selection method among following 4 types.

- Select every matched area.
- Select every unmatched area.
- Select every paragraph that has matched area.
- Select every paragraph that has not matched area.

4.10 Other Editing Commands

Balance Parentheses

In documents with many stacked parentheses (such as program source files), it is very easy to lose sight of which open paren is paired with which closed paren. At such times, select one parens and then select **Edit>Balance** to view the corresponding parens and the region enclosed by them.

Double click one of the parentheses to highlight the region surrounded by those parentheses.

Alternatively, place the cursor within two parentheses and then select **Edit>Balance** to highlight the region surrounded by those parentheses.

The following 13 sets of parentheses are recognized:

Half-width () { } [] 「 」
Full-width () () [] { } ‹ › ‹‹ ›› 「 」 『 』 【 】

Note: ‘< >’ are normally used as ‘greater than’ and ‘lesser than’ symbols, so these are not recognized as parentheses *except* in HTML documents.

Shift Left/Right

Use **Edit>Shift Left/Right** to add or delete tab indents to shift left and right respectively. This function works only for tabs.

Date/Time Stamp

Select **Edit>Date Stamp/Time Stamp** to insert the current date or time at the cursor location. Format for date and time stamps may be selected from the 2.2 General tab of **Preferences**.

Insert Line Break

To break lines, select **Edit>Insert Line Break**. Note that the default line break you get by hitting the Return key is actually paragraph break; line break (0x2028) is used to break lines without starting a new paragraph.

Insert Page Break

To force a page break in page display mode or when printing, select **Edit>Insert Page Break** (0x0c).

4.11 Spell Checking

Select the Spell Check Language

Spell checking is possible in multiple languages. English is the default language for spell checking but you may choose another language by selecting **Edit>Spelling** to open the Spelling panel, where you can set the language for spell checking.

Spell Check Entire Document

To spell check the entire document, select **Edit>Spelling>Spelling...** For every misspelled word, a list of guesses will appear in the Guess field. Click on the correct spelling from the list and then press **Correct** (or double-click the correct spelling). If the correct spelling does not appear in the field by itself, enter it manually in the Spell field and then press **Correct**. Click **Ignore** if you do not want to change the word. Finally, click **Find Next** to proceed to the next misspelled word.

Spell Check Part of the Document

Select the part of the document you wish to spell check (down to a single word), then select **Edit>Spelling>Spelling...**

Check Spelling as You Type

Select **Edit>Check Spelling as You Type** to have Jedit X automatically underline misspelled words in red as you type them. This option will be turned on automatically if you turn on the **Enable continuous spell checking** option on the 2.2 General tab of **Preferences**.

Add Words to the Dictionary

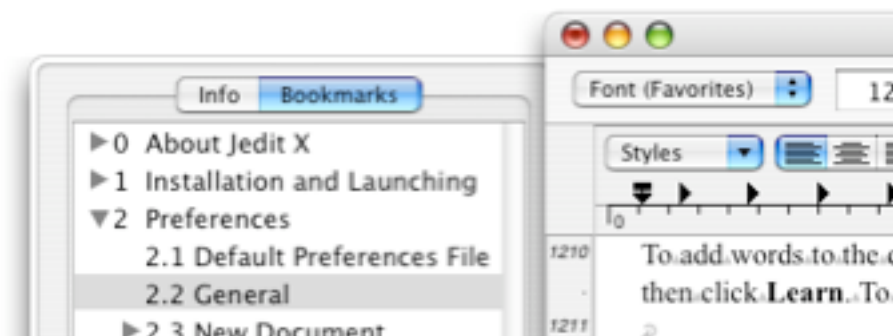
To add words to the dictionary, enter the word you wish to add in the Spell field and then click **Learn**. To delete a word from the dictionary, select it and press **Delete**.

Chapter 5 View

5.1 Drawer

Select **View>Show Drawer** to open up the drawer on the left side of the document window (or on the right side if there is no room on the left). When open, select **View>Hide Drawer** to close the drawer.

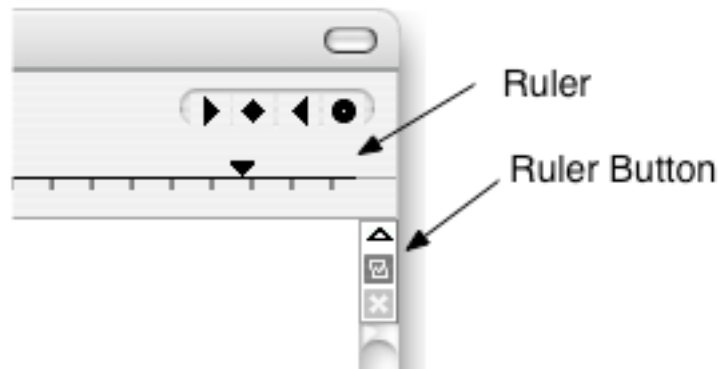
The drawer contains two tabs, the **Info** tab and the **Bookmarks** tab. See 3.8 Document Info for more information on the Info tab and 6.6 Bookmarks for more information on the Bookmarks tab.



The drawer can also be opened with **File>Document Info** and **Find>Bookmarks**.

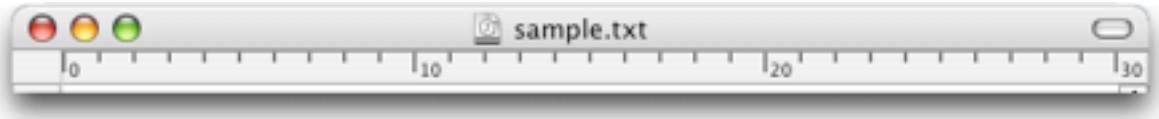
5.2 Ruler

Select **View>Show Ruler** to display the ruler at the top of the document window. Select **View>Hide Ruler** to hide it. You can also show or hide the ruler with the small triangular button on the upper-right corner of the document window.



In Plain Text documents, the ruler shows only document width hashes, while in Rich Text documents the style menu, justification menu, line spacing menu, and soft tab settings are also shown.

Plain Text ruler



Rich Text ruler




Ruler Units

Select **View>Ruler Units** to select **Points**, **Centimeters**, **Inches**, or **Characters** as ruler units. When **Characters** is selected, the base character selected in the 2.2 General tab of **Preferences** is used to set width.


Tab Settings




You can use the ruler to set paragraph indenting and tab settings.

Right-pointing triangles  set left-justified tabs.

Diamonds  set center-justified tabs.

Left-pointing triangles  set right-justified tabs.

Circles  set decimal tabs.

The down-pointing triangle on the left side of the ruler  sets the left paragraph indent.
The down-pointing triangle on the right side of the ruler  sets the right paragraph indent.
The rectangle  sets the hanging indent for the first line of every paragraph.

To alter tab settings, drag one of the symbols described above from the tab palette on the right side of the tool bar to the desired position on the ruler. You can also drag one of the existing tabs to any desired position on the ruler.

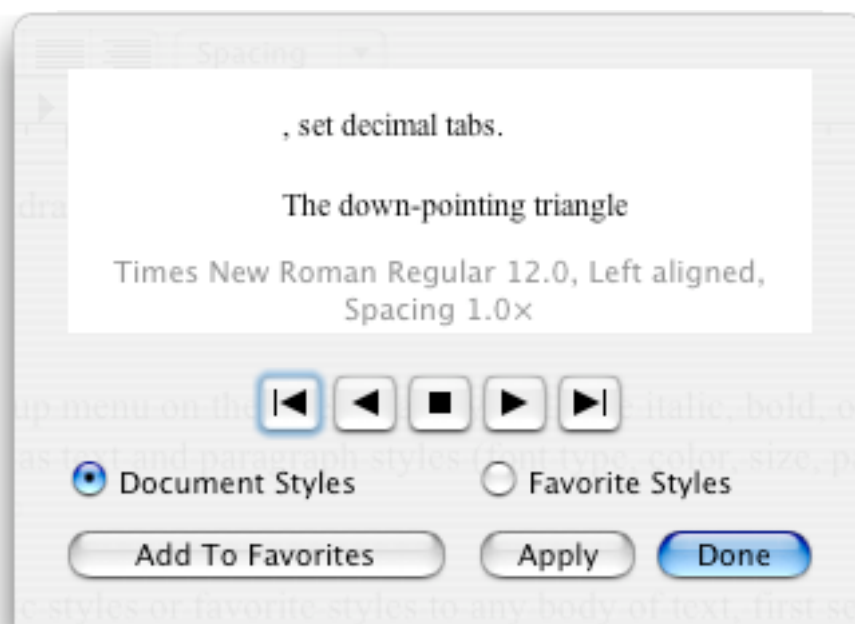
To eliminate a tab, drag it outside the ruler.

Style Menu

Use the **Styles** popup menu on the ruler to apply and save italic, bold, outline, and other font styles, as well as text and paragraph styles (font type, color, size, paragraph spacing, and line spacing).

To apply some basic styles or favorite styles to any body of text, first select the text and then select the desired style from the **Styles** menu.

You can also apply various styles to selected text by selecting the text and then selecting **Other...** from the **Styles** menu. Press the forward or reverse buttons to scroll through all the styles present in the document. When the desired style appears in the window, press **Apply**. Click **Done** to exit without applying any style.



To make it easier to apply custom styles to any document, first select text with the desired

style characteristics. Next, select **Other...** from the **Styles** menu, then press **Add to Favorites**. The selected style will then appear in the **Styles** menu for quick access. To include font type in this style, click **Include the font as part of the style**. To include spacing, tabs, and other style elements, click **Include the ruler as part of the style**.

Paragraph Alignment Buttons

You may align selected paragraphs or the document as a whole with the paragraph alignment buttons. Choose from among **Align Left**, **Center**, **Justify**, and **Align Right**. These settings can also be performed by selecting **Format>Paragraphs**.




Spacing Menu

To change line and paragraph spacing, use the **Spacing** menu on the ruler. Select the text you wish to change, then select **Single**, **Double**, or **Other**.

Select **Other** to make custom settings for line height (distance from the top of one line to the top of the next), inter-line spacing (distance from the bottom of one line to the top of the next), and paragraph spacing (distance from the bottom of one paragraph to the top of the next).

5.3 Line Numbers

Select **View>Show Line Number** to show line numbers in the gutter at the left of the window. Select **View>Hide Line Number** to hide the line numbers when visible. Use **View>Numbering Style** to alternate between line and paragraph numbering.

In window display mode, you can also hide line or paragraph numbering by double-clicking on the gutter where they are displayed. To display them again, place the mouse on the left edge of the window until the cursor symbol changes to , then click the mouse. Finally, you can use the black triangular button at the bottom of the gutter to alternate between line and paragraph numbering.

In page display mode, click the mouse in the left margin to alternate between line numbers, paragraph numbers, and no numbering.

Line or paragraph numbering may take some time to appear when opening large documents.

This is because calculation of the document layout continues in the background when the file is opened, and line/paragraph numbering cannot be shown until the document layout is complete. This accounts for the time lag when files of 1 MB or larger are opened.









5.4 Control Characters

Select **View>Show Control Characters** to show control characters as ^ marked alphabets. (This function is available on Mac OS X 10.4 or later.)

HEX	Disp	HEX	Disp	HEX	Disp	HEX	Disp
00	^@	08	^H	10	^P	18	^X
01	^A	09	(TAB)	11	^Q	19	^Y
02	^B	0A	(LF)	12	^R	1A	^Z
03	^C	0B	(VT)	13	^S	1B	^[
04	^D	0C	(FF)	14	^T	1C	^\
05	^E	0D	(CR)	15	^U	1D	^]
06	^F	0E	^N	16	^V	1E	^^
07	^G	0F	^O	17	^W	1F	^_

5.5 Invisible Characters

Select **View>Show Invisibles** to show invisible characters as below.

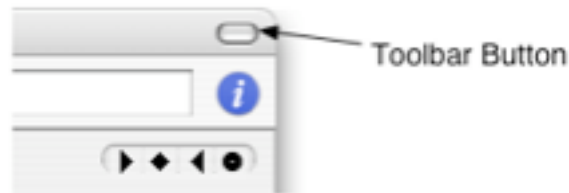
Name	Hex code	Display
Single Space	0x0020	
Non Breaking Space	0x00A0	
Double Bytes Space	0x3000	
Tab	0x0009	
Line Break	0x2028	
Paragraph Break	0x000a	
Carridge Return	0x000d	
Page Break	0x000c	

Select **View>Show Invisibles>Show Them** to show all invisibles that you specified at the **Preferences>New Document>View>Show Invisibles**.

5.6 Toolbar

Jedit X has a customizable toolbar similar to those found in Finder, Mail, Address Book, and other native OS X applications.

To show or hide the toolbar, select **View>Show/Hide Toolbar** or click the oblong Toolbar button at the upper-left of the document window.



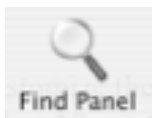
Customize the Toolbar

Select **View>Customize Toolbar...** to pull down the toolbar customization sheet. This sheet contains all the items that can be included on the toolbar.

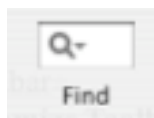
Drag the items you wish to place on the toolbar from the sheet onto the toolbar. You can also drag the default set. To remove an item from the toolbar, drag it outside the toolbar. You can also re-arrange items on the toolbar by dragging them to different positions.

Select toolbar display from among **Text Only**, **Icon Only**, and **Icon&Text**. Select **Use Small Size** to make toolbar items smaller.

Toolbar Item Descriptions



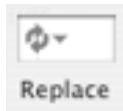
Click to open the Find panel. When already open, the Find panel will move to the front. This button is the same as selecting **Find>Find...**



Enter words in the Find field to perform searches without opening up the Find panel. Search results are displayed in a separate Find Results window. Press **Escape** to move the focus back to the original cursor location in the main document window.

Click the magnifying glass to show the Find popup menu, which allows you to set various

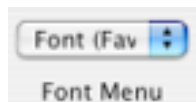
search options. Here you can also select previously searched words to search again or clear the search history.



Enter words in the Replace field to perform replacements without opening up the Find panel. Enter the word to replace in the Find field and the replacement word in the Replace field, then press the circular arrow icon in the Replace field to display a popup window with replacement options. Select one to perform the replacement. Here you can also select previously replaced words or clear the replacement history.

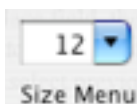


Click to display the Font panel. This button is the same as selecting **Format>Font>Show Fonts**.

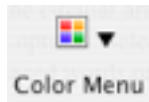


The Font menu allows you to change fonts directly from the toolbar. The first item in the Font menu shows the current collection of fonts, all of which are shown directly below. Select a different font collection using the submenu to change the fonts shown below. These font collections correspond to those used in the Font panel. Select **Other Fonts...** from the Font menu to open up the Font panel. (When the collection "All Fonts" was selected, Jedit X start-up time will be slowed in the case of a low speed machine or a system that tons of fonts were installed.)

You can use the Font panel to customize collections by adding or removing fonts, as well as make collections of your own. Make custom collections to make the Font menu as useful as possible.



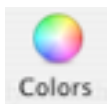
The Size menu allows you to change font size directly from the Toolbar. First select the text whose size you wish to change, then click on the ▼ button in the Size menu to select from a popup menu of sizes. You can also input a number directly into the Size menu.



The Color menu allows you to change text color directly from the toolbar. First select the text whose color you wish to change, then click on the Color menu and select a color. Sixteen colors are shown on the Color menu, but if you need a different color than these defaults, select **Other Color...** The Color panel will appear, from which you can set any color possible.



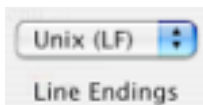
The Marker Pen allows you to change the character background color for the selected area as if a marker pen marks the text. When you select the item "Clear", the character background color will be cleared.



Click to show the Color panel to change font color.



The Encodings menu shows the current encoding. When you select a different encoding from the menu, that encoding will take effect the next time the document is saved.



The Line Endings menu shows the current line endings. When you select a different line ending from the menu, that line ending will take effect the next time the document is saved.



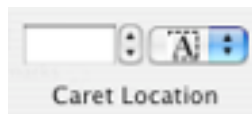
The Doc Info button opens the **Info** drawer tab.







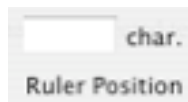
The Show Bookmarks button opens and closes the **Bookmarks** drawer tab.



The Bookmark it button makes a new bookmark of selected text.



Caret Location shows the current location of the caret in terms of character , line, , paragraph , or page . Select which of these units to display caret location in from the popup menu on the right side of the menu. You can use the up and down arrows in the center of the menu to change caret position manually, or you can input a number directly into the field on the right side to move the caret.



Ruler Position shows the current position of the caret on the ruler.



The Kerning buttons allow you to change the kerning of selected text directly from the toolbar. "Kerning" refers to altering the spaces between characters. First select text, then press the left button to squish characters closer together, the right button to separate them, or the middle button to restore default kerning. These buttons are equivalent to options found in **Format>Font>Kern**.

Left button:

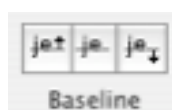
Format>Font>Kern>Tighten

Center button:

Format>Font>Kern>Use Default

Right button:

Format>Font>Kern>Loosen

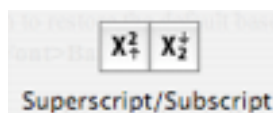


The Baseline buttons allow you to change the baseline of selected text directly from the toolbar. First select text, then press the left button to raise the baseline, the right button to lower it, or the center button to restore the default baseline. These buttons are equivalent to options found in **Format>Font>Baseline**.

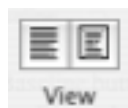
Left button: **Format>Font>Baseline>Raise**
Center button: **Format>Font>Baseline>Use Default**
Right button: **Format>Font>Baseline>Lower**

Use the left and right buttons while depressing **Option** to quickly apply superscript and subscript:

Left button: **Format>Font>Baseline>Superscript**
Right button: **Format>Font>Baseline>Subscript**



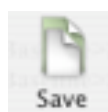
First select text, then press the left button to apply superscript, the right button to subscript, If you press the **Subscript** button for superscript text, normal baseline will be applied.



The View button allows you to switch between window display and page display views from the toolbar. These buttons are the same as selecting **Format>Wrap to Page/Wrap to Window**.



The Doc Width button changes the document width mode and width in window display mode. These options are the same as those found in **Format>Document Width...** This button has no effect in page display mode because document width is fixed to paper size.

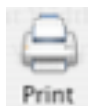


The Save button saves the document. It is the same as **File>Save**.

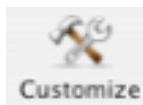


The Browse HTML button browses the HTML document with a browser of the icon. If you press the small triangle, you can choose a browser from the browser menu. The browsers in the menu are defined at the browser list of the Preferences 2.11 HTML.

When the document is not HTML, the Browse HTML icon is displayed with gray color and deactivated.



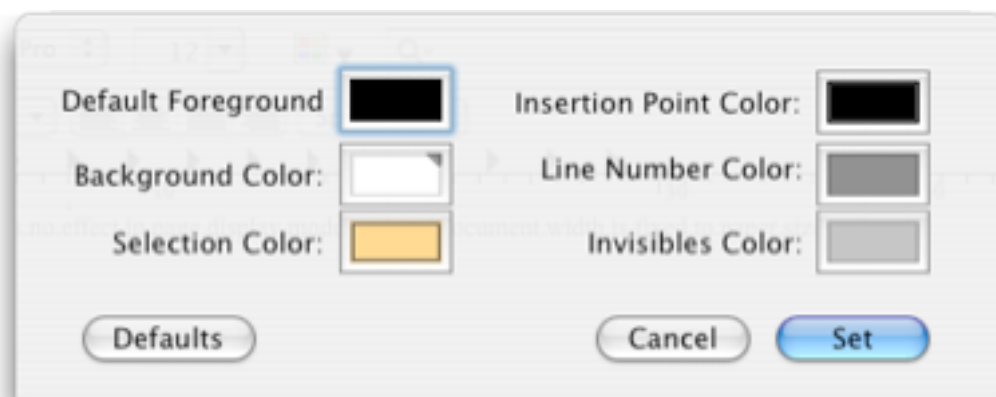
The Print button prints the document. It is the same as **File>Print**.



The Customize button displays the Toolbar customization panel. It has the same effect as **View>Customize Toolbar...**

5.7 Document Coloring

Select **View>Document Coloring...** to display the document coloring sheet, which allows you to change colors of various parts of the document.



Coloring information is saved in the resource fork of each file.

5.8 Syntax Coloring

The syntax coloring function allows automatic coloring of comments, functions, tags, and other aspects of HTML or programming languages, making them easier to read.

Jedit X supports syntax coloring of HTML, C, CSS, Perl, JavaScript, and other languages. Syntax coloring can be customized in the 2.8 Coloring tab of **Preferences**.

Coloring sets which have been defined in the **Coloring** tab of **Preferences** appear in the submenu of **View>Syntax Coloring**. Select the language of your choice apply those rules to the current document.

Select **Re-Color** in the **View>Syntax Coloring** submenu to apply the selected syntax to the entire document. Use this function when **Color as You Type** was not originally activated, or when syntax coloring has become out of sync with the document content.

Select **Color as You Type** in the submenu to perform automatic in-line coloring. Turn this option off when numerous coloring rules slow coloring down or slow key response.

5.9 Browse HTML

Select **View>Browse HTML with>[a browser]** to browse current HTML document on a web browser. If you choose **All Browsers**, it will be browsed on all web browsers.

The browsers are defined on the Preferences 2.11 HTML .

This menu item will be disabled when the editing document is not HTML.

5.10 View HTML Source

Select **View>View HTML Source** to convert current rich text to HTML source code which will be displayed on a new document. (This function is available on Mac OS X 10.4 or later.)

At the Preferences 2.11 HTML, you can specify how to convert rich text to HTML

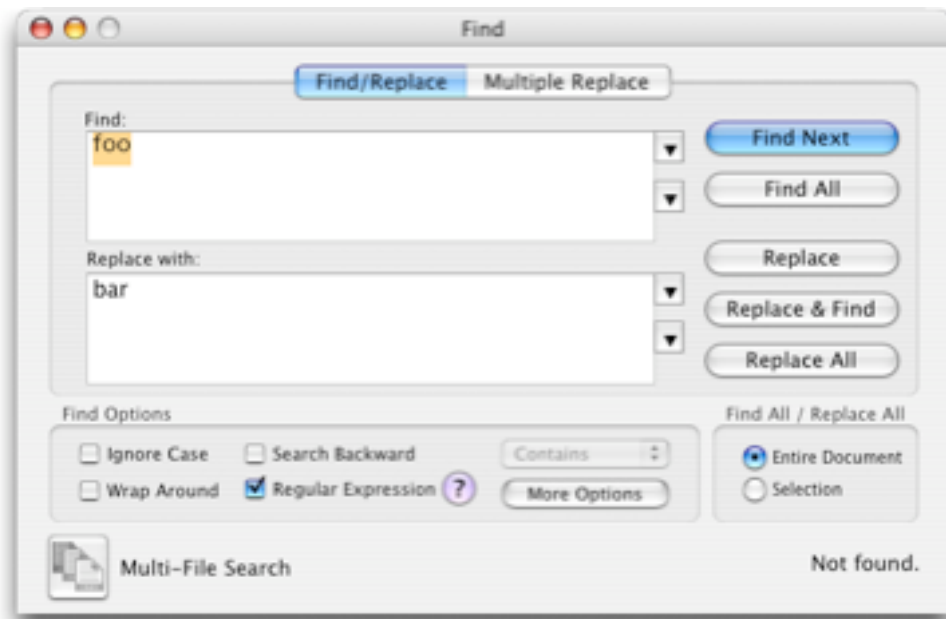
This menu item will be disabled when the editing document is a plain text or a rich text with

graphics.

Chapter 6 Find

6.1 Search Strings

To search for certain characters or words in your document (“search string”), first select **Find>Find...**



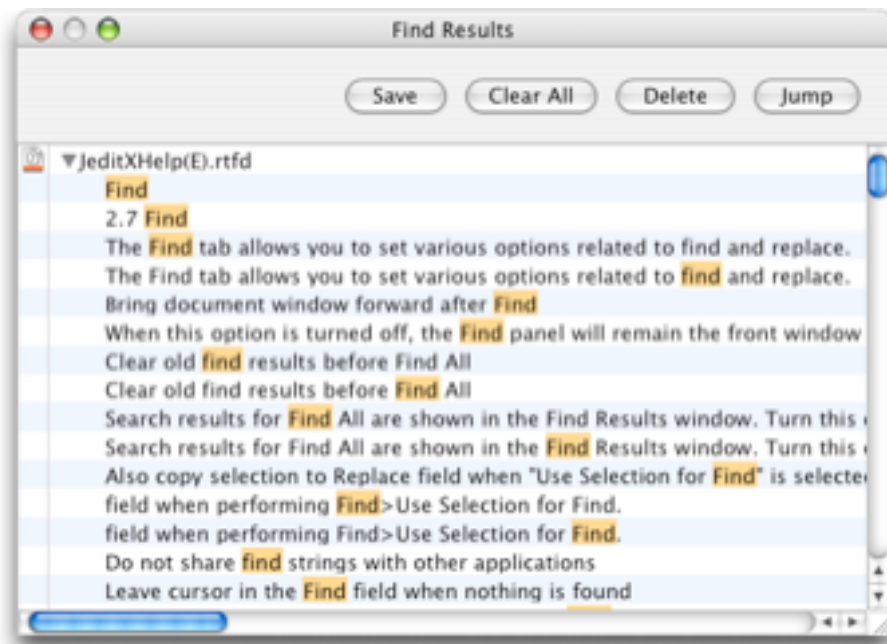
Enter the search string in the Find field, then press **Find Next**. The search will begin at the cursor location and then proceed until it finds a match, which will be highlighted.

Press **Find Next** again to show the next instance of the search string in the document (default keyboard shortcut is **Cmd+G**). A short beep will sound if there is no next instance. If the **Wrap Around** option is turned on, the program will return to the top of the document and resume search from there.

You can also select **Find>Find Next** from the menu instead of pressing the **Find Next** button.


If you turn on the **Entire Document** option under **Find All/Replace All**, then press **Find All**, then each instance of the search string will be shown in context in a Find Results list. Alternatively, select **Selection** to only search within a specific portion of the document. On Mac OS X 10.4 or later, search for rectangular selection or multiple selections is also supported. When nothing was selected, the entire document will be searched even if the **Selection** option was ON.


You can abort search/replacing all by pressing cmd+period key.

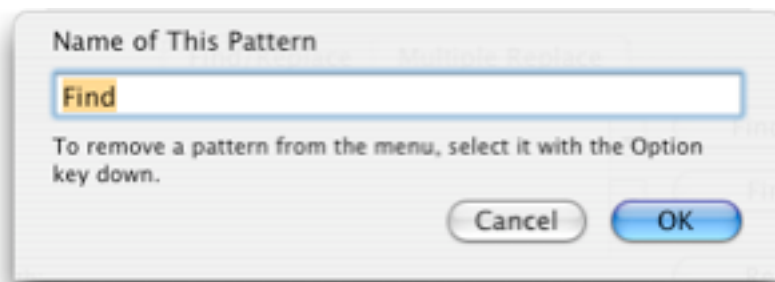


Double-click any line in the Find Results list to jump to that location in the original document.

When pressing the button **Save** in the Find Results list, the results will be saved to a plain text or rich text file. For each result, the first line displays the full path name and matched character range and the second line displays the content of the found paragraph. If you double-click the path name part, the file of the path name is opened and the matched character range is selected and shown. This function is called "Tag Jump."

Press the  button to the upper-right of the Find field to display a popup list of recent search items. Select any of these previous search strings to input it automatically in the Find field (the original find options for that search will be restored as well). When selecting the menu with option key pressed, the selected menu item will be removed from the popup list.

Press the  button to the lower-right of the Find field to display a list of frequently used regular expression parameters. Select **Add Pattern** to add the regular expression currently in the Find field to this list (together with current find options).



When the Regular Expressions option is off, hold **Option** down when pressing **Return** or **Tab** to include those characters in the search string.

Select **Find>Use Selection for Find** after selecting a portion of text to open the Find panel with the selected text already entered in the Find field.

Select **Find>Go to Toolbar Find Field** to shift the cursor from the document window to the Find field in the Toolbar.


Select **Search Backward** in the Find panel to search backwards in the document from the point of the cursor instead of forwards.

Select **Wrap Around** in the Find panel to return to the top of the document to continue searching. If this option is not selected, then the top half of the document will not be searched if you began the search from the middle of the document.

Select **Ignore Case** in the Find panel to make your search case insensitive.

Select **Full Word** from the popup menu to return hits on your search string only if it is an entire word. For example, if this option is not selected, then a search for "boy" will also return instances of "boycott." Select **Starts With** from the popup menu to return hits only if the search string begins words. Finally, select **Contains** to always return hits on the search string for words which contain the string within any part of them. Jedit X considers the half-width roman character "_" and all double byte characters one word. Therefore, the concept of "word" does not fit Japanese documents well, so please select **Contains** for these files.

When the **Regular Expression** option is selected, you can use regular expression parameters to expand search capabilities dramatically. When the option selected, the background color of the find/replace field will turn to light blue so that you can tell the search mode easily.


Press the  button to show the regular expression Help window.

Click **More Options** to open up the 2.7 Find tab in **Preferences**.


6.2 Replace

To replace one word with another, either place the original word in the Find field of the Find panel and the replacement word in the Replace field, then press **Replace**; or select **Find>Replace**. (If the original word is not found in the document, then no replacement will be made.)

Press the **Replace&Find** button in the Find panel or select **Find>Replace&Find** to make one replacement at a time. Alternatively, press the **Replace All** button in the Find panel or select **Find>Replace All** to perform a global replacement on the entire document (or on the selected text if some text is selected). On Mac OS X 10.4 or later, replacement for rectangular selection or multiple selections is also supported.

Press the  button to the upper-right of the Replace field to display a popup list of recent replacement items. Select any of these previous items to input it automatically in the Replace field together with the corresponding item in the Find field. The original find options for that replacement are restored as well.

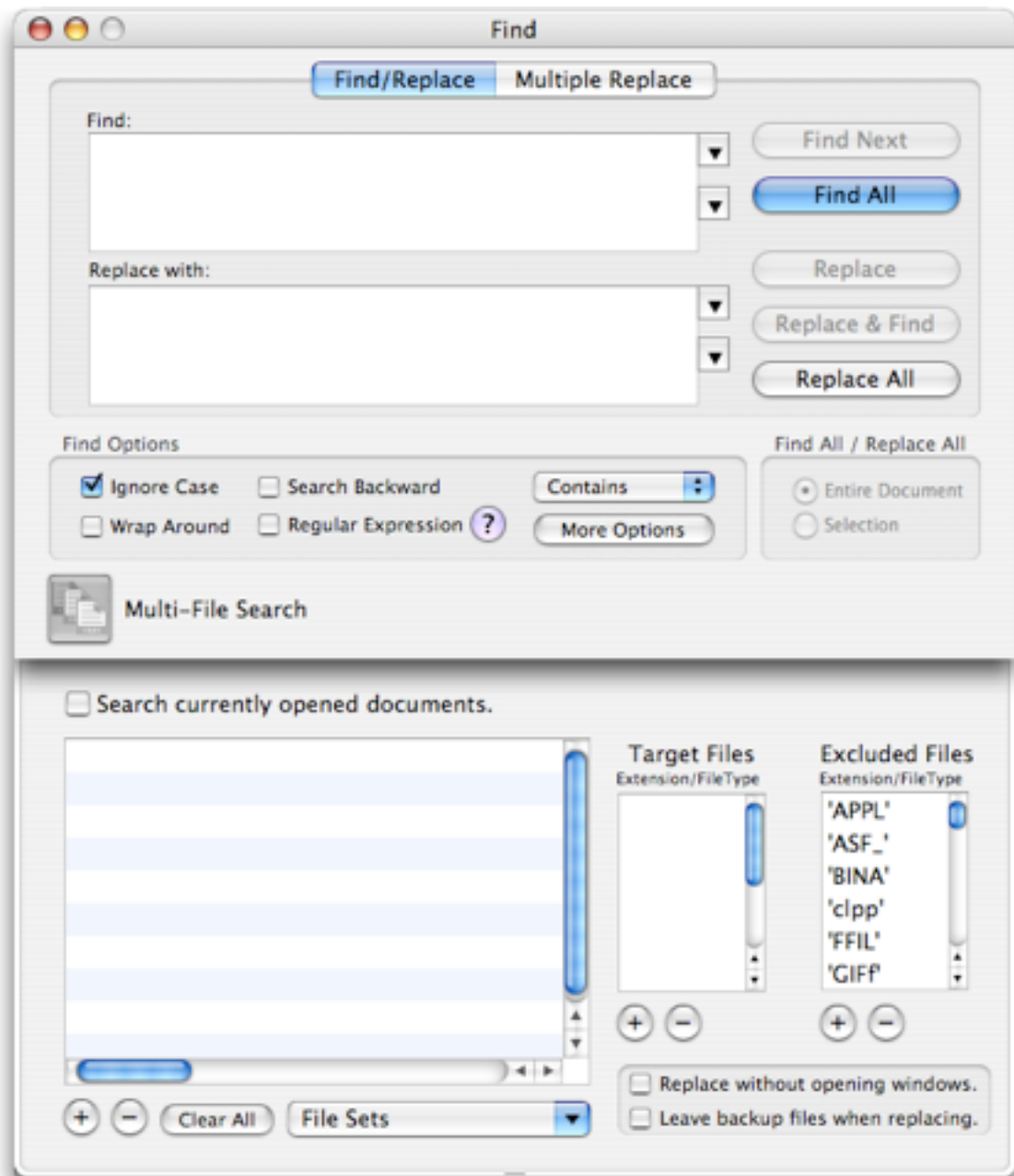
When selecting the menu with option key pressed, the selected menu item will be removed from the popup list.

Press the  button to the lower-right of the Find field to display a list of frequently used regular expression parameters.

Select **Add Pattern** to add the items currently in the Find and Replace fields to this list (together with current find options).

6.3 Multi-File Find/Replace

Jedit X can perform searches in multiple files and folders on your computer at the same time. Select **Multi-File Search** on the lower-left of the Find panel to designate the target files or folders.




Use this button to switch between single file or multi-file search. Press it to show the Multi-File Search drawer, or press it again to hide the drawer and return to normal Find mode.

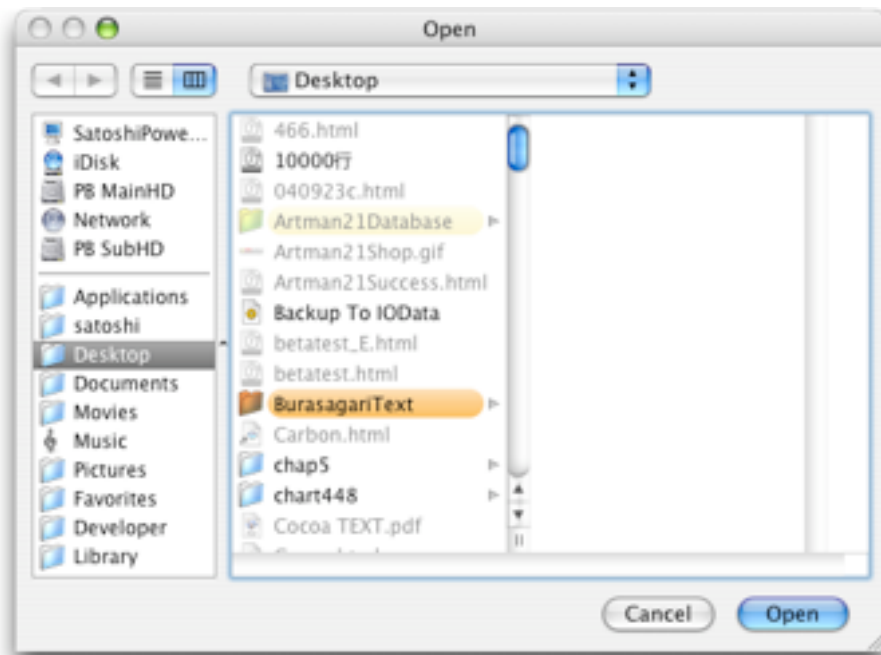
To search currently opened documents, set the checkbox "Search currently opened

documents" to ON.

To search files on your local volumes, set the checkbox "Search currently opened documents" to OFF.

On the left of the drawer is a target file list, while on the right are lists for specifying included or excluded file types.


To add a target file, press the  button on the lower-left corner of the panel to display a file selection dialog:



The file selection dialog will reflect the included and excluded file types above. You may not select excluded file types. You may select multiple files at once, or entire folders full of files.

You can also drag files and folders directly from the Finder into the file list.

Folders will appear as folders in the file list. Their entire contents, including subfolders, will be searched. To show folder contents in the file list, click on a folder to select it, then double-click on the folder while holding down **Command**.

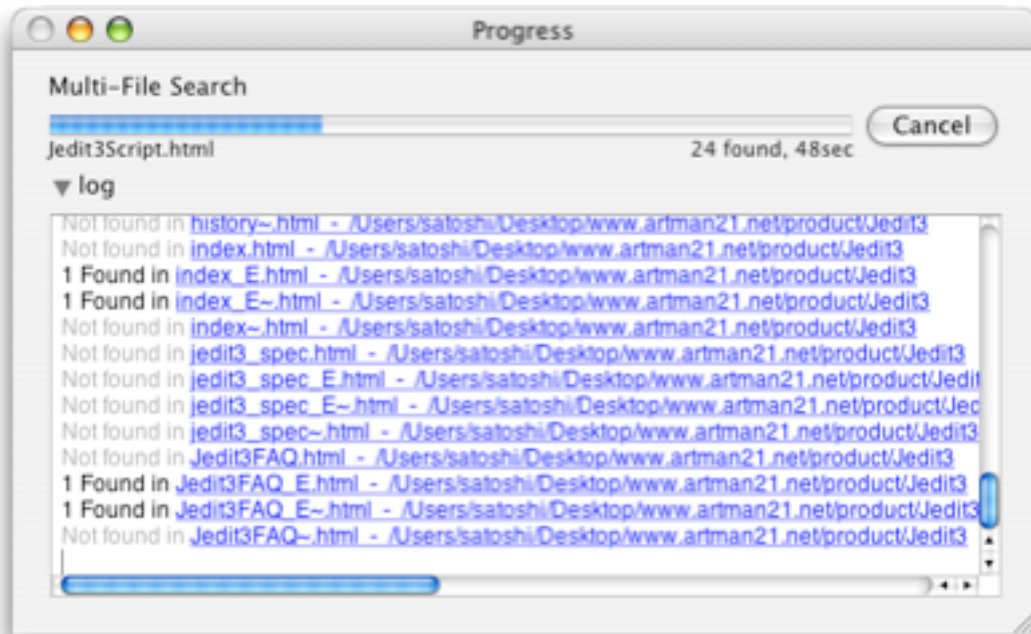
To delete files from the file list (so they will not be searched), select the file(s) to be deleted and press the  button at the bottom-left of the list. To delete all files from the list, press **Clear All**.

Double-click on a file in the list to open it, or double-click on a folder to open it in the

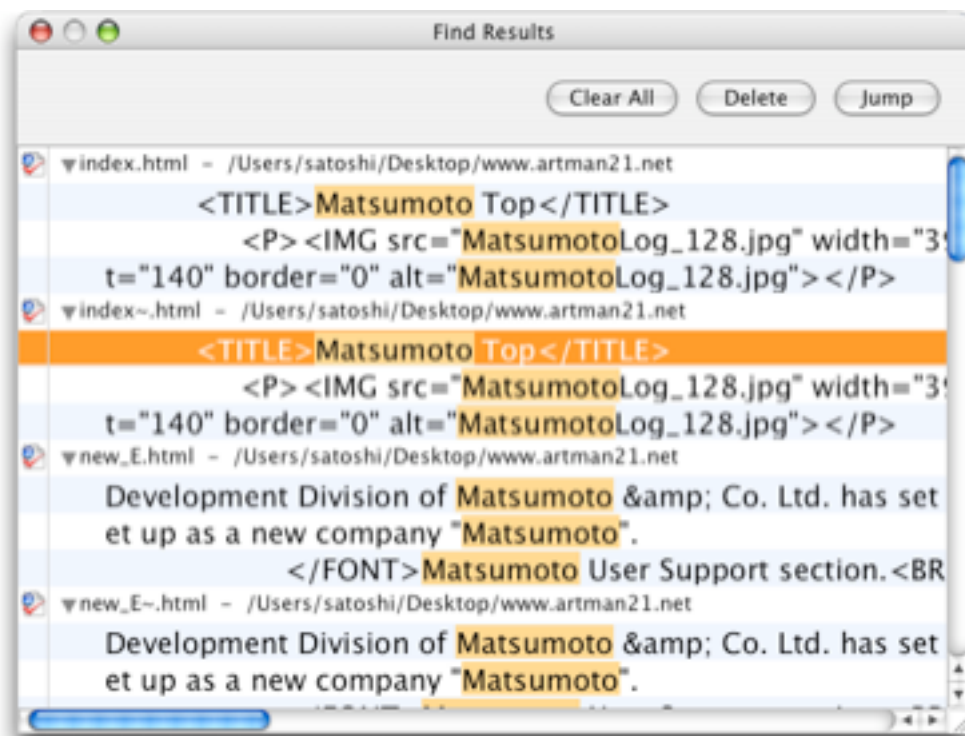
Finder.

Execute Multi-File Find

Once your target files have been determined, click **Find All** in the Find panel. Progress is shown in the following window:



Once searching is complete, press **Done** to show the following Search Results window. Double-click any search result to jump to that location within the file, or double-click the file name to open that file.



Two Methods for Multi-File Replace

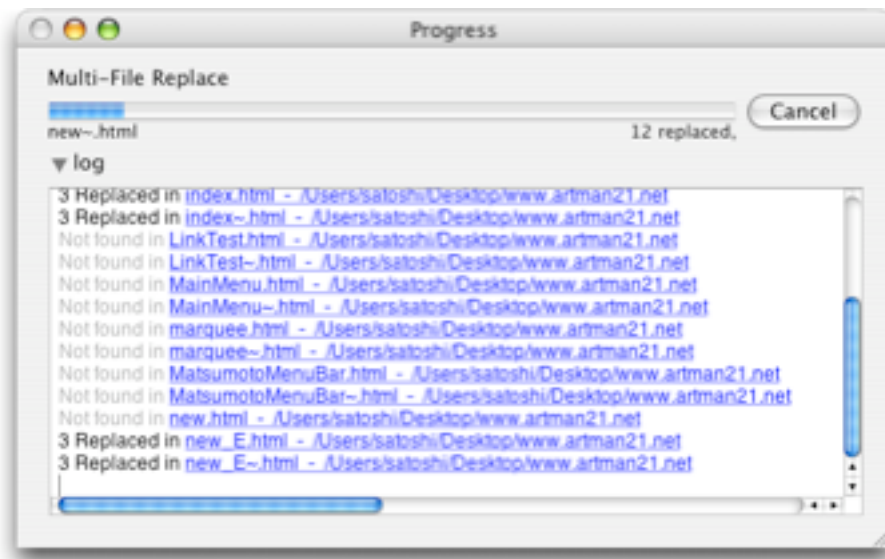
Multi-file replacements may be performed by opening the window for each file or by writing the replacements to the file directly without opening the document. Select which option to use with the **Replace without opening windows** option in the bottom-right of the Multi-File Search drawer.

It is safer to make replacements on files while opening them up for two reasons. First, you can Undo the replacement. Second, if you do not save the file, then changes made to it will not be permanent. However, if you are making replacements on many files at once, opening up windows for each of them may cause the screen to fill up with windows and computer performance to slow, making the operation take longer.

Performing replacements on files directly without opening up their windows is much faster. However, you cannot perform an Undo in this case should you make an error. As a safety measure, turn on the **Leave backup files when replacing** option before performing the replacement. With this option, if you make a change to a file called "abcd.html", then the pre-replacement file will be saved as "abcd~.html" should you need to revert back to the original file.

Execute Multi-File Replace

Once your target files have been determined, click **Replace All** in the Find panel. Progress is shown in the following window:



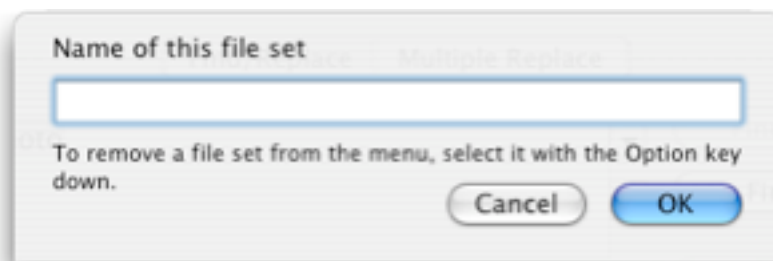
Once the replacement is complete, press **Done** to close the Progress window.

When opening up files to make replacements in them, you must save changes before closing to make the changes permanent.

When files are **not** opened for replacements, Jedit4 documents, MS Word documents, Text Clippings, and SimpleText documents will be saved in RTF/RTFD or TXT formats (for Rich Text or Plain Text files respectively) under a different name. This is because Jedit X does not support writing of those file formats (it does support writing of MS Word, but not fully).

File Sets


Add frequently used files or folders to file sets so that you do not have to repeat the same process every time you wish to perform a multi-file find or replace operation on them. With the files you wish to add in the file list window, select **Add Current File List to the Menu...** from the File Sets popup menu.





Enter the name of the set and then click **OK** to add the set to the File Set menu. To delete a set, open the File Set menu and then hold down **Option** while selecting.

Target Files and Excluded Files

There may be times when you want to search for only a specific kind (or kinds) of files for search and replace. Or, you might want to exclude a certain kind of file from your search. Use the Target Files and Excluded Files lists to accomplish this.

For example, to look for HTML files alone, press the  button below Target Files, then type the four letter extension "html". Henceforth all files but those with the "html" extension will be grayed out and ineligible for search and replace. Do not include the "." in the extension.

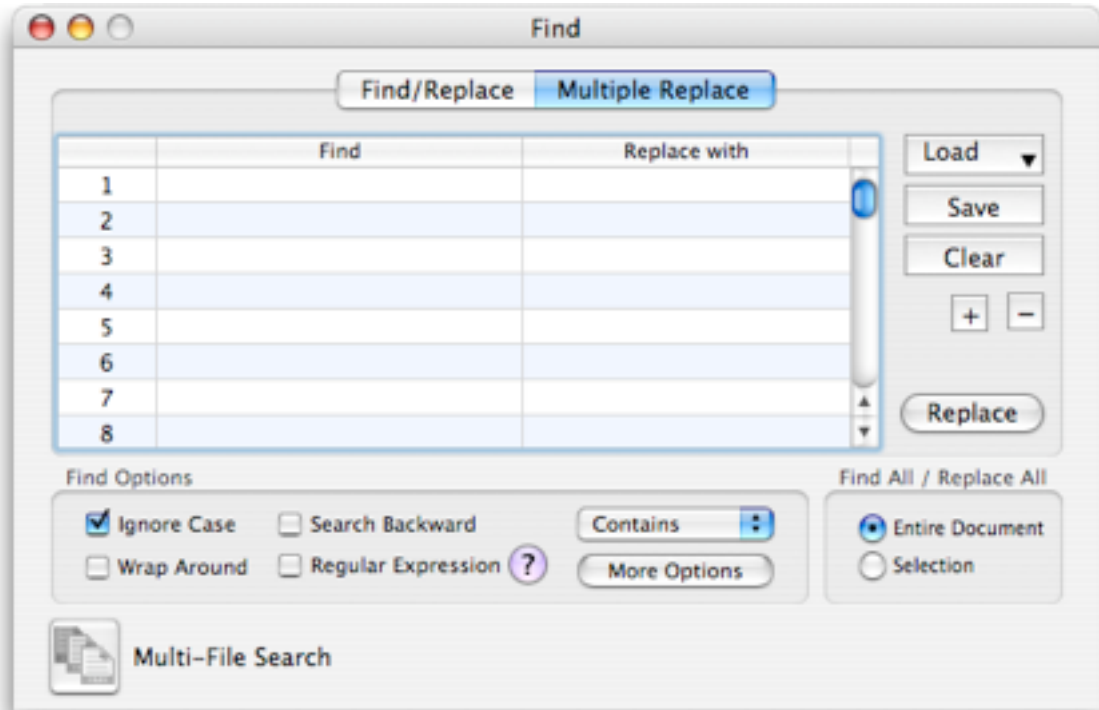
You may also specify file type in addition to the extension. Specify the '**TEXT**' file type to only search for Plain Text files, for instance. All file types be four letters surrounded by single quotes as in the previous sentence.

The Excluded Files list is a list of files that are not suitable for Find and Replace. This list is already populated with a list of extensions and file types for applications, images, movies, and other kinds of binary files. Use the  and  buttons to add or remove items from this list.

6.4 Multiple Replace


The multiple replace function allows you to define a set of replacements that are performed simultaneously. You can use multiple replace on a single file or in a multi-file replace operation.


To use multiple replace, select **Find>Find...** to open the Find panel, then click on the **Multiple Replace** tab. The following table will be displayed:



Input your desired Find and Replace terms in their respective columns, then click **Replace** to perform the replacement. All other options operate as with a normal replacement.

Replacements are carried out in order from line 1. Drag and drop list items to change their order in the table.

Press  to add a line after the selected line.

Press  to delete the selected line(s).

Press **Clear** to delete all list items.

Press **Save** to save the current multiple replacement set. Sets are saved as tab-delimited UTF-8 text files with one entry per line in the following format:

Find Term + Tab + Replace Term + Line Break

Press **Load** to use a previously saved multiple replacement set. Then a popup menu that shows recent saved/loaded files will appear. If you can't find the file in the menu, select **Other**. To remove a menu item from the recent menu, select it with pressing the option key.

6.5 Regular Expressions

About Regular Expressions

Regular expressions are a method for performing text searches or replacements based on a powerful and flexible set of parameters. You may specify wildcards, a range of characters, invisible characters, and other options in your search and replaces. For example, you could use regular expressions to change an entire page of various dates in the US format (“1/20/2004”) to the equivalent Japanese format (“2004/1/20”).

Regular expressions were originally created to help programmers, but recently they have become more widely used, and are supported by an array of scripting languages, text editors, databases, and command tools.

There are different variations of regular expressions depending on when and for what program (or platform) the engine (the part of the program which actually performs the expression engine function) was developed. Jedit X uses the Oniguruma engine, a powerful version of regular expressions which was developed recently and was used in the object oriented scripting language Ruby 1.9.

Introducing Regular Expressions

Regular expressions consist of two types of characters: “meta-characters” used to express a variety of functions and meanings, and “literals,” which express regular text strings. You can get started with regular expressions right away by learning just a few basic meta-characters and the syntax for using them.

For one basic illustration of regular expressions, we will use use an example of manipulating dates.

The regular expression to represent the date format **mm-dd-yy** can be written

`\d+-\d+-\d+`

`\d` is a meta-character for half-width numerals from 0-9. `+` is a meta-character for one or more repetitions of the previous character. Therefore, `\d+` can stand for a string of numerals of any length. Searching for `\d+-\d+-\d+`, then, with the **Regular Expressions** option checked, would return hits on any piece of text in the form of **xx-yy-zz**, where x, y, and z are numerals.

If we want to search for dates using slashes as well as hyphens, we can use

$$\backslash\text{d}+[-/]\backslash\text{d}+[-/]\backslash\text{d}+$$

as our regular expression. `[]` represent a "class", so `[-/]` refers to either a hyphen or a slash. To add the possibility of periods, as in "mm.dd.yy", we would use

$$\backslash\text{d}+[-./]\backslash\text{d}+[-./]\backslash\text{d}+$$

This regular expression is useful enough as it is to identify dates, but we can make it even more precise.

First, because months are limited to 1-12, we can write `1?\d` for the months, which signifies a "1" zero or one times, followed by a string of numbers (`\d`).

Next, because days are limited to 1-31, we can write `[1-3]?\d` for the days, which signifies a number from 1-3 zero or one times, followed by a string of numbers (`\d`).

The year will be either two or four numerals, which can be expressed as `(\d{4}|\d{2})`. `\d{4}` refers to a series of four numerals, while `\d{2}` refers to a series of two numerals. `|` means **OR**, so this expression denotes a series of either two or four numerals, enclosed in parentheses as a group.

When combined, these expressions come out as

$$1?\text{d}[-./][1-3]?\text{d}[-./](\text{d}\{4\}|\text{d}\{2\})$$

To prevent a number from coming directly before our date, we write

$$(?<\text{d})1?\text{d}[-./][1-3]?\text{d}[-./](\text{d}\{4\}|\text{d}\{2\})$$

`(?<\d)` is a "negative lookbehind" that prevents matching with any character string following a numeral.

The previous expression would also match on the months "13" and "15", so we can make the expression yet more precise by writing

$$(?!<\text{d})(1[0-2]|\text{d})[-./][1-3]?\text{d}[-./](\text{d}\{4\}|\text{d}\{2\})$$

In Greater Depth...

There are many references, both printed and on the web, that explore regular expressions in great depth. Here is the book that helped popularize them.

Mastering Regular Expressions
By Jeffrey E. F. Friedl
2nd Edition July 2002
ISBN: 0-596-00289-0
<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/regex2/>

Below are simple explanations of the meta-characters used in Oniguruma.

1. Basic Elements

`\` Escape character

Use `'\'` when you want to use a character that would normally be considered a meta-character as a literal, or normal character. For example, `\^`, `\$`, `*`, `\+`, `\?`, `\\` would be used to designate `^`, `$`, `*`, `+`, `?`, `\` as literals instead of meta-characters.

`|` Alternation (match either)

For example, `'abc|xyz'` returns matches on either `'abc'` or `'xyz'`.

`(...)` Group

Forming groups allows you to refer to the group later when replacing text which matches the group using `\1`, `\2`, etc.

For example, the following regular expression denotes a date comprising of three groups:

```
([0-9]+)/([0-9]+)/([0-9]+)  
Year / Month / Day
```

If we wish to switch the order of the groups (to alternate between US and Japanese date formats, for instance), we can use the following as a replacement string to reorder the date:

```
\2.\3.\1  
Month / Day / Year
```

`[...]` Text class

Use `'[]'` to define a class of characters. This can include `'-'`, which designates a range, or `'^'`, which is a negator. Single-width or double-width ranges may be specified. `"&&"` is the intersection operator, which is the second weakest operator after `"^"`.

Example: `[abc]`

Matches for `'a'`, `'b'`, or `'c'`.

Example: [A-Z]

Matches for capital letters ranging from 'A' to 'Z'.

Example: [a-z]

Matches for lowercase letters ranging from 'a' to 'z'.

Example: [^a-z]

Matches for characters other than 'a' to 'z' (lowercase half-width alphabet)

Example: [a-xABC]

Matches lowercase letters in the range of 'a' to 'x' and either 'A', 'B', or 'C'.

Example: Intersection operator

[a-w&&[^c-g]z] ==> ([a-w] and ([^c-g] or z)) ==> [abh-w]

2. Characters

<code>\t</code>	Horizontal tab	(0x09)	
<code>\v</code>	Vertical tab	(0x0B)	
<code>\n</code>	Line break	(0x0A)	
<code>\r</code>	Return	(0x0D)	
<code>\b</code>	Backspace	(0x08)	Note: effective only for text classes
<code>\f</code>	Page break	(0x0C)	
<code>\a</code>	Bell	(0x07)	
<code>\e</code>	Escape key code	(0x1B)	

`\nnn` Octal
When expressing "0" in octal notation, use `\000`.

`\xHH` (Two digit) Hexadecimal
When expressing 0-255 in hexadecimal notation, use `\x??`.

`\x{7HHHHHHHH}` Large Hexadecimal
For example, double-width space (u3000) is `\x{3000}`.

`\cx` Control characters
For example, to express the control character ^A (0x01): `\cA`

3. Character Types

- . Wildcard (matches all characters except line breaks)
 Example: 'a.d' matches on any of the following:
 and add dandy a漢d
- \w "Word" (alphanumeric) characters, plus '_' and multibyte characters
- \W Non-word characters (symbols and other non-alphanumeric characters)
- \s Whitespace characters (\t, \n, \v, \f, \r, \x20)
- \S Non-whitespace characters
- \d Numbers
- \D Non-number characters

4. Quantifiers

- ? Makes the preceding pattern optional (greedy).
 Example: an?d
 Matches 'and' or 'ad' but not 'annd'.
- ?? Matches preceding pattern 0 or 1 times (reluctant).
 Example: Difference between "an?" and "an??"
 an? matches 'an' in 'and' (greedy)
 an?? matches 'a' in 'and' (reluctant)
- * Matches the previous pattern zero or more times (greedy).
 Example: an*d
 Matches 'and', 'ad' in 'advance', and 'ad' in 'add'.
 (Any character strings beginning with 'a', contains 'n' 0 or more times, and ending with a 'd'.)
- * ? Matches the previous pattern zero or more times (reluctant).
 Example: '.*bbb' matches 'aaa bbb bbb bbb' in 'aaa bbb bbb bbb ccc' (greedy), but
 '.*?bbb' matches 'aaa bbb' in the same text string (reluctant).
- + Matches the preceding pattern at least once (greedy).
 Example: an+d
 Matches 'and' and 'annd', but not 'ad' in 'advance' or 'add'.
- +? Matches the preceding pattern at least once (reluctant).
- {n,m} Matches pattern n-m times (inclusive) (greedy).
- {n,m}? Matches pattern n-m times (inclusive) (reluctant).

`{n,}` Matches pattern n or more times (greedy).

`{n,} ?` Matches pattern n or more times (reluctant).

`{,n}` Matches pattern up to n times (inclusive) (greedy).

`{,n} ?` Matches pattern up to n times (inclusive) (reluctant).

`{n}` Matches pattern exactly n times (greedy).

`{n} ?` Matches pattern exactly n times (reluctant).

Possessives (greedy and does not backtrack after repeated)

`?+` 1 or 0 times

`*+` 0 or more times

`++` 1 or more times

5. Anchors

`^` Matches line beginnings.

Example: `^subj`

Matches lines that begin with 'subj:'.

`$` Matches line endings.

Does not include line breaks. When you want to include line breaks, use `'\n'`.

Example: `^$` matches blank lines (not including line breaks)

Example: `^\n` matches blank lines (including line breaks)

`\b` Matches word boundaries.

`\B` Matches non-word boundaries.

`\A` Matches the top of a string of text.

`\Z` Matches the end of the text, or character closest to end if final character is a line break.

`\z` Matches the end of the text.

`\G` Matches the previous end of match position.

6. POSIX Brackets

POSIX brackets are a system for making regular expressions easier to read. They refer to character classes only. For example, `[[:lower:]]` is equivalent to `[a-z]`, while `[[:^lower:]]` is equivalent to `[^a-z]`.

alnum	Alphanumeric characters
alpha	Alphabetical characters
ascii	0 - 127
blank	\t, \x20
cntrl	Control characters
digit	Numerals 0-9
graph	All visible characters excluding white space
lower	Lower case alphabetical characters
print	All visible characters including white space
punct	All visible characters excluding alphanumerical characters
space	\t, \n, \v, \f, \r, \x20
upper	Upper case alphabetical characters
xdigit	Hexadecimal (0-9, a-f, A-F)

7. Extended Groups

(?#...) Comment

Use this function to add comments to regular expressions. "... " in the example above are comments.

(?imx-imx) Local option preferences. Use to override Ignore Case or other Regular Expression options set in **Find** tab of **Preferences**.

i: Ignore case
m: "." matches line break
x: extended form

For example, specify **(?i)** to make case insensitive in the rest of the regular express, and **(?-i)** to make case sensitive.

(?imx-imx:subexpression) Subexpression option
Local option preferences for subexpressions.

(Subexpression) Captured group
Remembers the group "(...)" for backreference with \1, \2 etc.

(?:Subexpression) Not captured group
The subexpression is grouped but matched strings are not remembered.

(?= Subexpression) Look ahead

Match ends when the subexpression matches the next pattern.

For example, when searching for **foo(=bar)**, **foo** in **foobar** is matched but **food** is not.

(?!Subexpression) Negative look ahead

Match ends when the subexpression does not match the next pattern.

For example, when searching for **foo(=bar)**, **foo** in **food** is matched but **foobar** is not.

(?<=Subexpression) Look behind

Match is effective only after the subexpression matches a string.

For example, when searching for **(?<=foo)bar**, **bar** in **foobar** is matched but **food** is not.

(?!Subexpression) Negative look behind

Match is effective only after the subexpression fails to match a string.

For example, when searching for **(?!foo)bar**, **bar** in **xxxbar** is matched but **foobar** is not.

(?>Subexpression) Atomic group

Example: **(ab)*ab** matches on **abababab** but not on **(?>(ab)*)ab**.

(?<name>Subexpression) Define named group

Remembers the group "(...)" for backreference with \1, \2 etc., and also names the group as \g<name> for later referencing. The group must be named without punctuation, and the first letter must be a capital alphabetical character.

6.6 Bookmarks


You can place bookmarks in documents that let you return to any position within the document at a single click.

Adding Bookmarks

Select the section of text you wish to bookmark, then select **Find>Bookmark Selection**. The new bookmark will be placed in the **Bookmarks** drawer tab. The drawer will open automatically if it isn't open already.

If the **Bookmarks** drawer tab is open, you may select a piece of text and drag it (hold down the mouse button for a second before dragging) to any place in the bookmark list you desire to create a bookmark automatically.

Finally, you can also create a bookmark by selecting a piece of text and clicking on the

 button in the lower-left corner of the drawer.

Jump to Bookmark

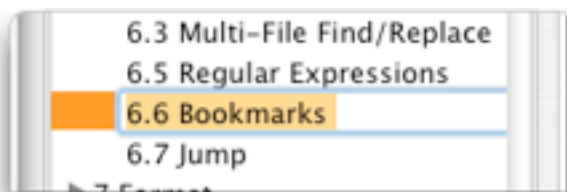
Clicking on any bookmark in the bookmark list allows you to jump instantly to that portion of the document.

Select Bookmark

Clicking on the bookmark with option key pressed. This does not cause the jumping.

Change Bookmark Names


Bookmarks are initially named with the same text that you select to create the bookmark. To change bookmark names, double-click on a bookmark within the list to edit the name, as shown below:





Reorder Bookmarks

You can reorder bookmarks within the list by selecting a bookmark (or multiple bookmarks) and dragging them up or down to the desired place within the list.

Delete Bookmarks

You can delete bookmarks by selecting the bookmark (or multiple bookmarks) within the list and either pressing the  button in the bottom-left corner of the drawer or pressing **Delete**.

Create a Bookmark Hierarchy

You can create a bookmark hierarchy, with an outline or stratified structure that places some bookmarks within others. To change a position of a bookmark (or multiple bookmarks) within the hierarchy, select it and press the  button or the  button in the bottom of the bookmark drawer, depending on whether or not you want to shift the bookmark further in or out within the hierarchy. Click the triangular symbol next to bookmarks that have other bookmarks within them to show or hide the sub-bookmarks.

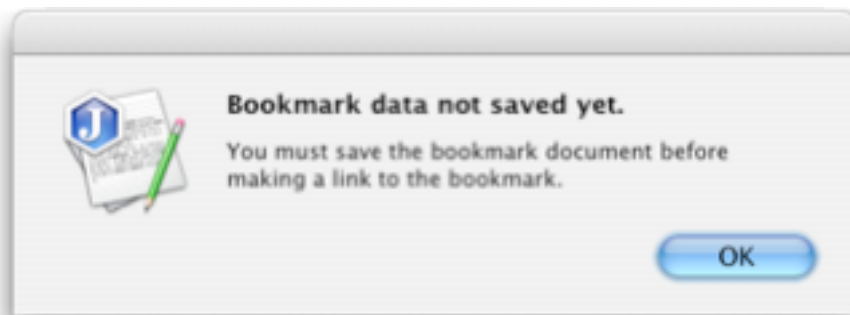
You can also drag and drop bookmarks to move them within the hierarchy.

Embedding Bookmarks

You can embed bookmarks in the document window by selecting them (singly or multiple bookmarks) and dragging them from the bookmark window to the desired place in your document. A link will be created automatically to the bookmarked location.


You can also drag bookmarks to other documents, including new documents. However, because links are not saved in Plain Text documents, they must be Rich Text.

When dragging a bookmark from one document to another, the document which is the origin of the bookmark must first be saved. If it has not been saved the following dialog will appear:



Because the file information for links are saved as aliases (which means the destination file may be moved or renamed without affecting the link), the linked file should be saved before the link is made to assure a stable link.

Bookmark Menu

The bookmark popup menu appears when you click on the  button in the lower-right corner of the bookmark tab.



Select **Expand All** to expand all levels of the bookmark hierarchy.

Select **Collapse All** to collapse all levels of the bookmark hierarchy.

Select **Sort by Location** to sort selected bookmarks (at all levels of hierarchy) by their position within the document.

Select **Sort by Name** to sort selected bookmarks (at all levels of hierarchy) alphabetically.

Select **Import from Find Results** to import all instances of found words in the Find results window into the bookmark list.

Select **Reset Structure** to eliminate all bookmark hierarchies, making all bookmarks "flat".

Select **Clear All** to delete all bookmarks.

6.7 Jump

Jump to Selection

Select **Find>Jump to Selection** to jump to the currently selected text (when you have scrolled beyond sight of the selection, for instance).

Previous Selection

Select **Find>Previous Selection** to jump to the previous selection. A previous selection is defined as a piece of previously selected text that is more than 200 characters and 100 vertical points away from the current selection. Select the function again to return to the original location. This function allows you to jump back and forth easily between two spacially separated locations in the document.

Go to Line

Select **Find>Jump to Line...** to jump to any position in the document. Positions can be specified in terms of character, row, or paragraph.

Chapter 7 Format

7.1 Fonts

Select **Format>Font** to change font options for the selected section of text (or for the entire document for Plain Text files, as these files cannot maintain multiple style settings).

Font and font size may also be changed from the 5.4 Toolbar.


Show Font Panel

Select **Format>Font>Show Fonts** to show the Font panel, which is shared with other system applications. On the Font panel you can change fonts, style, size, color, and other font settings.

For example, follow these steps to change font and font size with the Font panel:

1. Select the text for which you wish to change fonts.
2. Select **Format>Font>Show Fonts** to show the Font panel.
3. From the Family window select the font style, then from the Typeface window select the specific typeface you wish to use. If the font you wish to use is not shown in the Family window, select **All Fonts** in the Collections window or type the name of the desired font in the Search field at the bottom of the panel.

A preview of any font selected is shown in the Preview panel at the top of the Font panel. If the Preview panel is not visible, select **Show Preview** from the Action

menu  at the bottom-left corner of the Font panel (or click and drag the small circular symbol at the center-top of the Font panel).

4. Use the Size slider or select a size from the Size window to adjust font size.
5. If there are so many fonts that you have a hard time locating the ones you use on a regular basis, you can use the Collections window to organize your fonts. You may also leave the Font panel open in the background if you change fonts often.

The Font panel is a system-wide OS X application, so for greater detail in its use, please see System help:

1. Click Mac OS Help, or select **Help>Mac Help** from the Finder.
2. Click **Browse Mac OS X Help** in the main window.
3. Click **Applications and documents** in the list on the left.
4. Click **Changing fonts, styles, and colors for text** from the submenu on the right.

5. Select which topic you wish to read.

Font Style

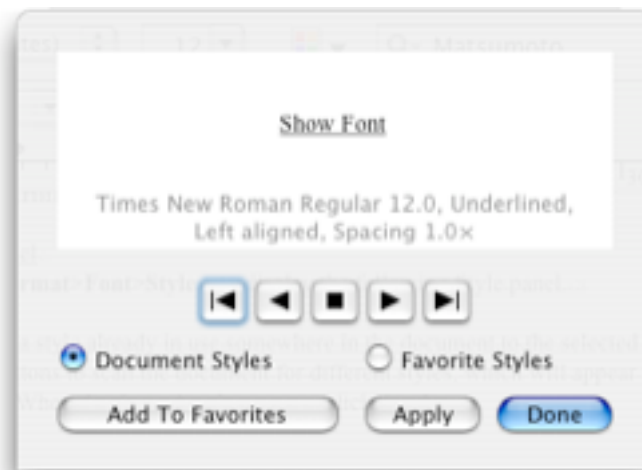
Select **Bold**, *Italic*, Underline, or **Outline** from **Format>Font** to apply those attributes to selected text.

These menu options will be greyed out if the font in use does not support them (for example, Hiragino Kaku Gothic Pro does not support italics).

Style Panel

Select **Format>Font>Style...** to display the following Style panel.

To apply a style already in use somewhere in the document to the selected text, use the arrow buttons to scan the document for different styles, which will appear in the window. When the desired style appears, click **Apply**.



To add a style to the Favorites list for easy selection, first select a piece of text which uses that style, then open the Style panel and press **Add to Favorites**. A new sheet will appear for you to name the style. On this sheet, select **Include the font as part of the style** to include font information in the style. Select **Include ruler information as part of the style** to include ruler information such as tabs and spacing.

Font Size

To change font size of selected text, select **Format>Font>Bigger/Smaller**. When the area selected contains different size fonts, their relative sizes will be maintained as the font sizes are increased or decreased.

Kern

Select **Format>Font>Kern** to adjust the spacing between letters in the selected area of text.

This may also be performed from the Toolbar.

Ligature

Select **Format>Font>Ligature** to select options for ligature, which determines how some letter combinations fit together.

For example, turning ligature on causes the two f's in "off" to combine into a single glyph (ff as opposed to ff).

Baseline

Select **Format>Font>Baseline** to raise, lower, superscript, or subscript the baseline of selected text. This function raises or lowers text in relation to text around it. This may also be performed from the Toolbar.

Character Fore Color

Select **Format>Font>Character Fore Color** to display the Colors panel, which allows you to change the character color of selected text. You may also leave the Colors panel open in the background if you change colors often.

Character Back Color

Select **Format>Font>Character Back Color** to display the Colors panel, which allows you to change the character background color of selected text.

7.2 Paragraphs

Selecting various options within the **Format>Paragraph** menu affects the paragraphs highlighted. (However, selections affect the entire document in Plain Text files.)

You may also change paragraph alignment and line spacing from the Toolbar.

Paragraph Alignment

Select **Format>Paragraph>Align Left>Center>Justify>Align Right** to apply those options to the paragraph(s) highlighted.

Line Spacing

Select **Format>Paragraph>Line Spacing...** to open the Line Spacing panel, from which you can set line spacing for the paragraph(s) highlighted.

Note: You cannot decrease line spacing past the font height. If a line spacing smaller than the font height is set, the minimum line spacing value possible will be used.

Tab Width

Select **Format>Paragraph>Tab Width...** to open the Tab Width panel, from which you

can set tab widths for the paragraph(s) highlighted.

7.3 Links

Links may be embedded in Jedit X Rich Text files. Linked text is colored blue and underlined. When you hover your mouse over it the link destination appears and the mouse pointer turns into a hand. Click on the link to open it.



Link to URLs

You can drag and drop links from Safari or other browsers directly into Jedit X documents. When you drag a link, the link information is carried with it, so that clicking the link within Jedit X will open up that URL in the browser window.

You may also copy links to URLs directly from the browser by dragging the URL icon (directly to the left of the URL) from your browser to the Jedit X window. Alternatively, you can select the link text itself and drop it in the Jedit X window while holding down **Control** to embed a link to that location.

Link to Files/Folders

Drop a file or a folder from the Finder into Jedit X while holding down **Control** to insert the file path to that file or folder as a link. Click on the link to open the file or folder in the default application.

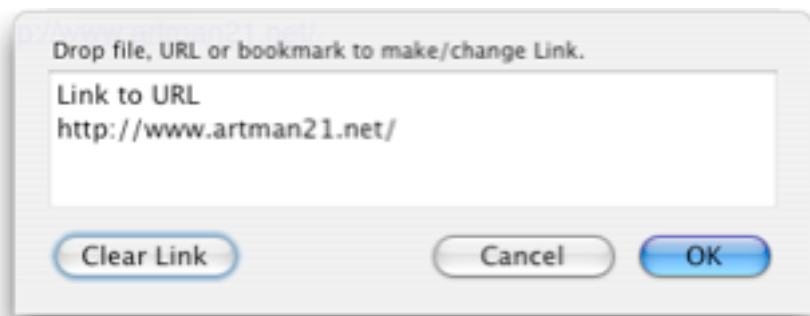
For Plain Text files, the file path is displayed but no link is created.

Link to Bookmarks

You can drag bookmarks from the **Bookmarks** drawer tab to anywhere in your document to create a link to the bookmarked location. You can even drag bookmarks among different Jedit X documents.

Display/Change Link Information

Select a link and then select **Format>Link...** to show the following type of link sheet. Here you can view and change link destination information.



Change this link information directly or by dropping files, URLs, or bookmarks into the window.

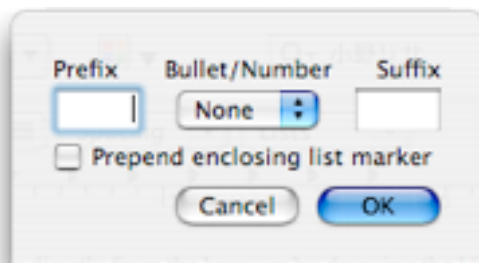
Select **Clear Link** to delete the link information.

7.4 List

List paragraph attribute has been supported since Mac OS X 10.4.

You can use bullets or numbers to distinguish items in a list.

Select **Format**> **List**, then choose a bullet or number from the Lists pop-up menu.



To customize a bullet or number, select Bullet/Number popup menu.

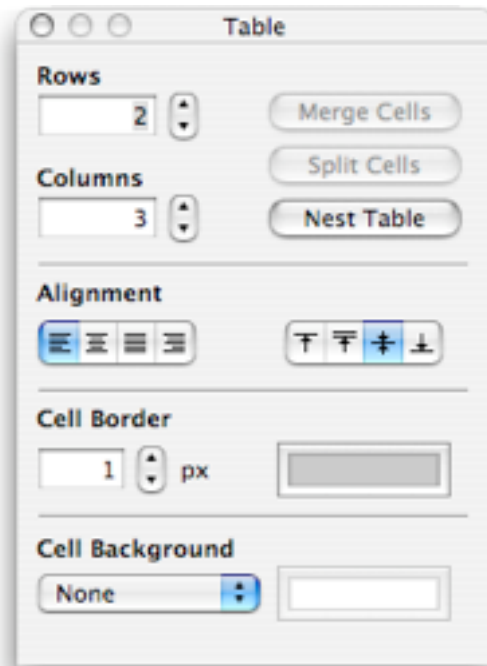
You can add more lines to your list by placing the cursor at the end of a list item and pressing Return. To finish the list, press Return twice after the last list item.

7.5 Table

Table paragraph attribute has been supported since Mac OS X 10.4.

Adding a new table

Place the cursor where you want to add the table. Choose **Format>Table**.



In the Table window, type the number of rows and columns you want (or use the arrow buttons to add or subtract rows and columns).

To adjust the height or width of a row or column, place the pointer over the border of a cell. When the pointer changes to a double arrow, drag the border to change the dimensions of the row or column.

Customizing table cells

Once you have created a table, you can adjust the alignment of text in the table or customize the border and background colors for selected cells.

Select the table cells you want to work with. Choose **Format>Table**.

To set alignment, select the horizontal and vertical alignment settings you want to use.

To customize a border, set the border size (in pixels) by typing a number or using the arrow buttons. To set a border color, click the color cell to open the Colors window and change the color.

To customize the table background, choose Color Fill from the Cell Background pop-up menu, then click the color cell to open the Colors window and change the color.

Merging and splitting table cells

In a table, you can combine several cells into one large cell, or you can split a single cell into several new cells.

To combine cells, select the cells you want to merge. Choose **Format>Table**, and click Merge Cells.

To split a single cell, select the cell and choose **Format>Table**. Click Split Cells.

Creating a table within a table

You can create a table inside an existing table cell. This "nested" table lets you split a single cell into additional rows and columns.

Select a cell in an existing table. Choose **Format>Table**, and click Nest Table.

Set the number of rows and columns you want to use. After you set up the nested table, you can select cells in that table and format the text alignment, borders, and background for them.

7.6 Page Layout

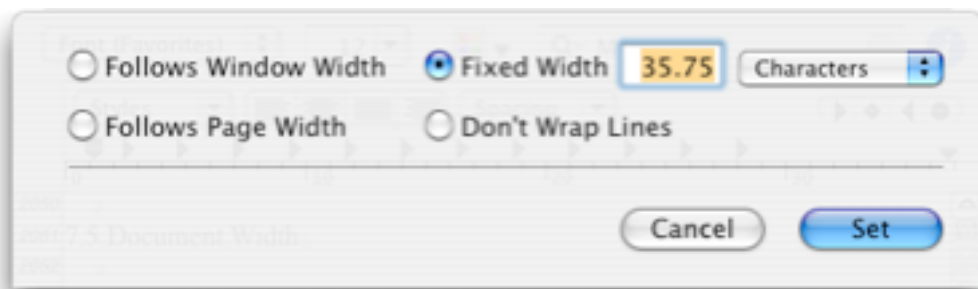
Select **Format>Page Layout...** to show the Page Layout sheet, where you can change margin and footer settings.

You can also access the Page Layout sheet from page display mode by double-clicking in the margins.

Refer to 2.3.5 Header & Footer for information on setting headers and footers.

7.7 Document Width

When in window display mode, select **Format>Document Width...** to show the Document Width sheet below. (In page display mode the document width is always determined by paper size set in **File>Page Setup...**)



When set to **Follows Window Width**, the document width changes fluidly along with the size of the document window, which is changed with the sizing box in the lower-right corner of the window.

When set to **Fixed Width**, document width stays constant at the set width, which can be defined in points, centimeters, inches, or characters. When defined in characters, the character set as **Base Character** in the **General** tab of **Preferences** is used to determine width.

When set to **Follows Page Width**, document width will match paper size selected in **File>Page Setup...** This allows the on-screen document to closely match the printed final product even in window display mode.

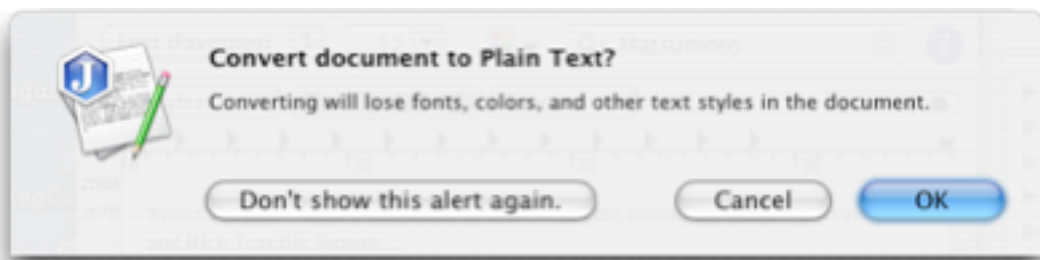
When set to **Don't Wrap Lines**, document width is treated as infinitely wide, so no soft wrapping occurs. This setting is used for program source files.

These settings may also be applied from the Toolbar.

7.8 Switch Between Plain/Rich Text

Select **Format>Make Plain/Rich Text** to switch the current document between Plain and Rich Text file formats.

Switching from Rich Text to plain text will cause you to lose all font, font color, link, and other style information as well as images and text attachments. If you wish to change, click **OK** at the following dialog:



See 3.1 Plain Text and Rich Text for more information on the differences between Rich Text and Plain Text file formats.

7.9 Switch Between Window/Page Display Mode

Select **Format>Wrap to Page/Window** to switch between page display mode and window display mode.

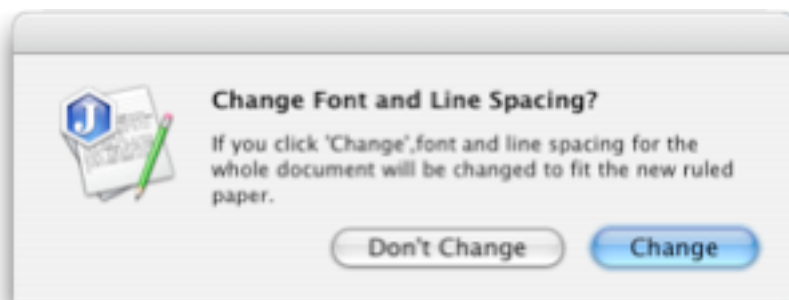
These settings may also be applied from the Toolbar.

See 4.1 Window Display Mode and Page Display Mode for more information on the differences between window display mode and page display mode.

7.10 Ruled Paper

Select **Format>Ruled Paper...** to display the Ruled Paper sheet.

For Rich Text files, check the **Use Ruled Paper for Wrap to Page Mode** button and then set the other parameters to show the following warning dialog:



See 2.3.4 Paper Layout for more information on setting ruled paper parameters.

7.11 Prevent Editing

Select **Format>Prevent/Allow Editing** to make the document read-only or writable.

The pencil symbol at the bottom of the document window shows whether the document is read-only or writable. Clicking on the pencil icon also allows you to toggle between allowing or disallowing editing.

7.12 Auto-Indent

Select **Format>Auto-Indent** to turn auto-indent functionality on or off.

When on, new paragraphs will inherit indents (blank spaces at the beginning of the paragraph, either tabs, half-width spaces, or full-width spaces) from the paragraph above.

7.13 Allow Hyphenation

Select **Format>Allow Hyphenation/Disallow Hyphenation** to turn automatic line-end hyphenation on and off.

When on, hyphens will automatically be added to long words at the end of lines to split them up. When off, long words at the end of lines will be sent down to the line below.

(This function is effective only when editing English documents, not Japanese.)

7.14 Wordwrap

Wordwrapping is a function often found in Japanese text editors which disallows some characters at the beginning or endings of lines. Select **Format>Wordwrapping** to choose from three wordwrapping options: **System Defaults**, **Japanese Custom Wordwrap**, or **Don't Wordwrap**.

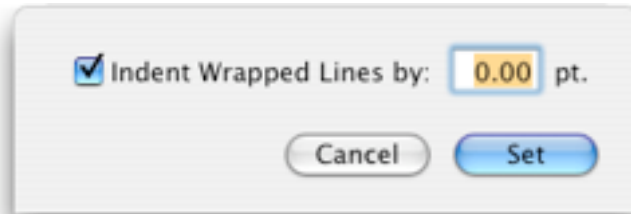
Select **System Defaults** to use the default system settings. Punctuation at the end of a line will be sent down to the following line along with the previous character.

Select **Japanese Custom Wordwrap** to use custom wordwrap settings. See 2.9 Wordwrap for details.

Select **Don't Wordwrap** to wrap lines strictly according to document width, no matter what characters fall at line beginning or end.

7.15 Wrapped Line Indent

When in Plain Text documents, select **Format>Wrapped Line Indent...** to display this sheet:



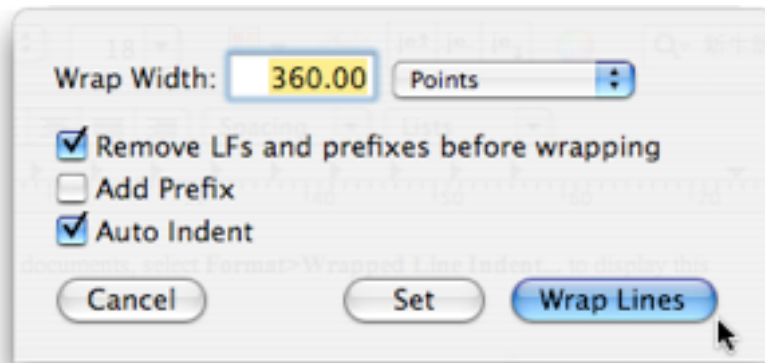
Wrapped line indent allows Jedit X to automatically indent lines that are soft-wrapped (when a new line is created because the document width is exceeded, but not when a hard line break is added, such as by pressing **Return**). This function makes lists easy to read for HTML, other programming documents, or any document with long lists.

You may set the indent width. Set "0" to indent the same as the top line, input a positive number to make the indent deeper, or input a negative number to make the indent shallower.

Chapter 8 Tools

8.1 Hard Wrap Lines with LF

"Hard wrapping" refers to inserting a line break at a set width in the document. Select **Tools>Settings for Hard Wrapping...** to show the following dialog.



The width at which to apply the hard wrapping may be defined in points, centimeters, inches, or characters. When defined in characters, the character set as **Base Character** in the **General** tab of **Preferences** is used to determine width.

You can also set whether or not to remove existing line breaks (the code for which is LF) and prefixes, and whether or not to add prefixes after wrapping.

When **Auto Indent** is turned on, the indent from the first paragraph is inherited in later paragraphs.

To hard wrap a segment of text, first select it and then use the tool described above. If no portion of text is selected, then the paragraph where the cursor is will be affected.

Hard wrapping may also be performed by the Services menu in applications other than Jedit X.

8.2 Remove LF's and Prefixes

Select **Tools>Remove LF's and Prefixes** to remove line breaks, indents, and prefixes from the selected area. If no portion of text is selected, then the paragraph where the cursor is will be affected.

Use this tool if you wish to rewrap a portion of text at a different width. For example, if you have a paragraph that was hard wrapped at 80 characters but you wish to change to 72 characters, use this to remove the hard wrapping before re-wrapping to 72 characters.

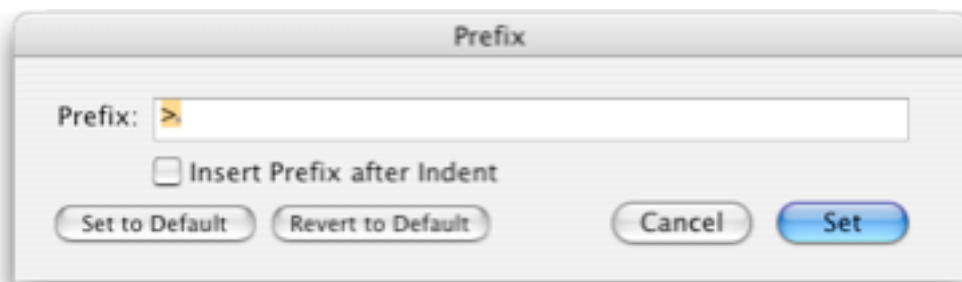
Remove LF's and Prefixes does not remove line breaks which constitute blank lines. (Also, a space is automatically inserted in between English words to make sure they do not join when the line break is removed.)

8.3 Prefixes

A "prefix" is a character that is inserted at the beginning of each paragraph in email or other applications.

Prefix...

Select **Tools>Prefix...** to make prefix-related settings.



You can also set whether or not to insert prefixes after indents. Finally, click **Set to Default** to make the current setting the default setting for other documents.

Add Prefixes

Select **Tools>Add Prefixes** to add prefixes to the currently selected paragraph. If no portion of text is selected, then the paragraph where the cursor is will be affected.

You may add multiple prefixes by repeating the step above. Spaces which are part of the prefix will not be inserted between multiple prefixes.

Remove Prefixes

Select **Tools>Remove Prefixes** to remove one level of prefix from the selected paragraph.

Use Selection as Prefix

Select **Tools>Use Selection as Prefix** to use the selected text as a prefix.

8.4 Sort

To sort text, first select the text you wish to sort and then select **Tools>Sort...** The following dialog appears.



You can choose to sort on the n th character or the n th word of every line. When using the latter, you must also specify delimiters, or the boundaries between words (tabs, spaces, etc.). For example, the regular expression for tabs is `\t`.

Select **In Descending Order** to sort from largest to smallest.

Select **Sort as Numerical Value**

Check this option to sort numbers after the sort position according to their numerical value. For example, clicking this option would cause **1214** to follow **123**, whereas leaving it unselected would cause **1214** to come first because **1** comes before **3**.

Select **Ignore Case** to treat small or large caps the same in the sorting process. Leaving this option unselected will cause all full-capped words to be grouped together.

Select **Ignore Half/Full Width** to treat small or large caps in the sorting process. Leaving this option unselected will cause all half-width and all full-width characters to be grouped together.

Select **In Japanese Pronunciation Order** to sort Japanese words based on their "a-i-u-e-o" readings rather than their Unicode codes, which would result in a meaningless order. This requires longer than a normal sort because of the conversion of kanji to phonetic readings.

8.5 Advanced Sort

Reverse Lines

Select **Tools>Reverse Lines** to reverse the order of the paragraphs in the selected order. The relationship of lines within each paragraph (without a line break) are not affected. Use to reorder a set of lines from ascending to descending, or vice versa.

Remove Duplicate Lines

Select **Tools>Remove Duplicate Lines** to remove lines that are identical to other lines adjacent to it within the selected area.

Count Duplicate Lines

Select **Tools>Count Duplicate Lines** remove and consolidate identical adjacent lines as in the function above. This function, however, counts the number of duplicate lines erased and inserts the number at the beginning of the paragraph.

8.6 Convert Tabs and Spaces

When using the tools described below, first select an area of text with the mouse and then the tool itself. If no area of text is selected, the entire document will be affected.

Tabs to Spaces

Select **Tools>Tabs to Spaces** to convert tabs in the selected area to half-width spaces.

Spaces

Select **Tools>Spaces to Tabs** to convert repeated spaces (half- or full-width) to half-width spaces.

Remove Leading Spaces

Select **Tools>Remove Leading Spaces** to remove all spaces (half- or full-width) and tabs at the beginning of a line.

Remove Trailing Spaces

Select **Tools>Remove Trailing Spaces** to remove all spaces (half- or full-width) and tabs at the end of a line.

Full-Width Space to Single Spaces

Select **Tools>Full-Width Space to Single Spaces** to convert all full-width spaces to two single-width spaces.

8.7 Fix Garbled Characters

When characters from other encodings (such as the German umlaut or the Spanish accent)

are included in a Japanese (Mac OS) document, these additional characters may become garbled when Jedit X converts the file to Unicode.

For example, if, "München" is read as Japanese (Mac OS), it will be converted to "M殤chen", a garbled word.

When this happens, select the garbled word(s) and select **Tools>Fix Garbled Characters**. The following window will appear:



To fix the garbled characters, you need to specify two encodings. One is the wrong encoding that caused the problem. Another is right encoding of the garbled text.

In above case, select **Japanese (Mac OS)** at the first encoding popup menu and **Mac OS Roman** at the second encoding popup menu.

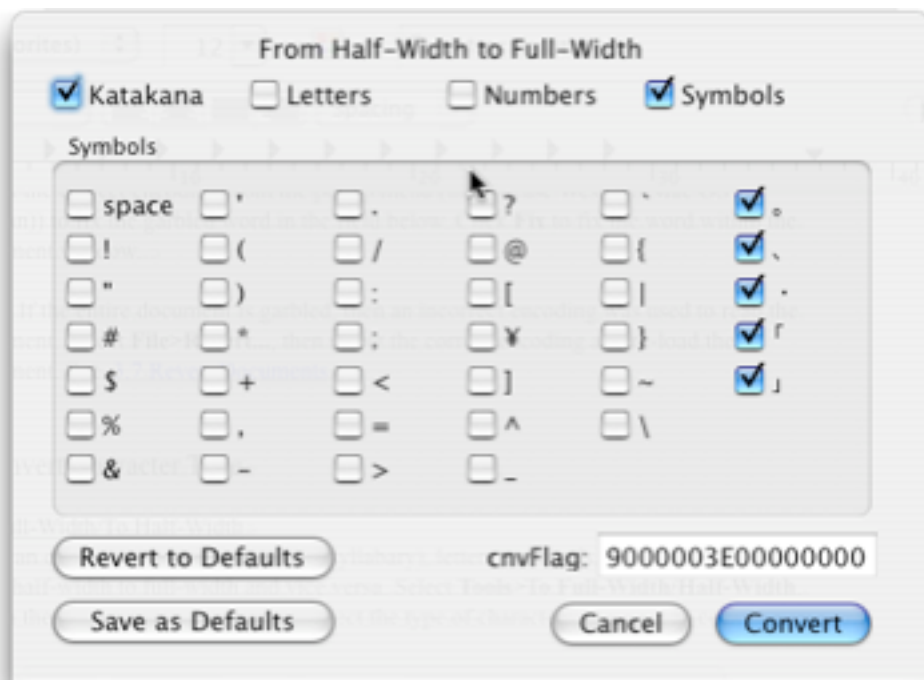
Click **Fix** to fix the word within the document window.

Note: If the entire document is garbled, then an incorrect encoding was used to read the document. Select **File>Revert...**, then select the correct encoding and re-load the document. See 3.7 Revert Documents

8.8 Convert Character Type

To Full-Width/To Half-Width

You can convert katakana (a Japanese syllabary), letters, numerals, letters, and symbols from half-width to full-width and vice versa. Select **Tools>To Full-Width/Half-Width**. When the following dialog appears, select the type of characters you wish to convert.



Select **Save as Defaults** to save the settings as the default. The default will be used when **Tools>Unify Full/Half-Width Characters** is selected.

(The **cnvFlag** field appearing in this dialog is the parameter for the AppleScript conversion operations toHankaku and toZenkaku. Copy this parameter to paste into your AppleScript program.)

Unify Full/Half-Width Characters

Select **Tools>Unify Full/Half-width Characters** to perform "To Full-Width" and "To-Half-Width" at the same time. Parameters used will be those previously selected on the conversion sheet above. This function is very useful for making all punctuation etc. consistent.

Change Case>To Upper/To Lower/Capitalize

Select **Tools>Change Case>To Upper/To Lower/Capitalize** to convert all of the selected text to either upper case, lower case, or capitalized. "Capitalized" refers to the first character of a word being upper case while the rest is lower. If no text is selected when these commands are carried out, they will affect the word closest to the cursor.

Kanji to Hiragana

Select **Kanji to Hiragana** to convert kanji in the selected area to hiragana. Katakana is not affected.

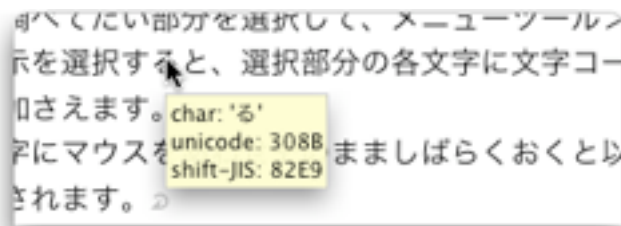
Hiragana↔Katakana

Select **Hiragana↔Katakana** to convert hiragana to katakana, or vice versa.

8.9 Show Character Code

When you wish to see the computer code for any given character, select the character and then select **Tools>Show Character Code with Tool Tip**. Then, when you place your mouse near any character in the selected area, a yellow Tool Tip field will appear with the corresponding code for that character. Shift your mouse to view the codes for different characters.

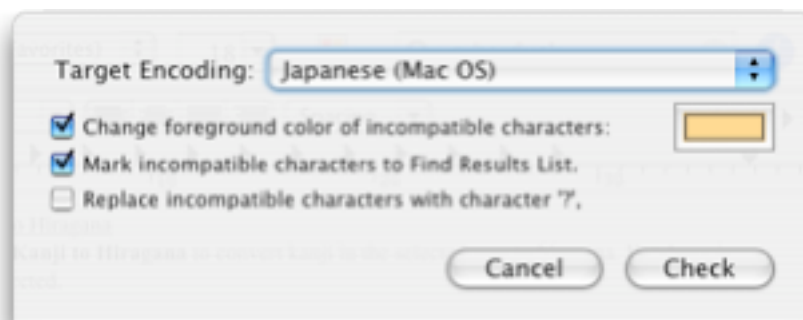
Unicode and Shift-JIS codes are displayed.



Tool Tips are automatically cleared with scrolling, typing, or other actions.

8.10 Check Encoding Compatibility

When you wish to check the encoding compatibility for the selected area, select **Tools>Check Encoding Compatibility**.



Change foreground color of incompatible characters

When incompatible characters were found, those characters are colored with the color of the

color well. By clicking the color well, you can change the color with a color panel.

Mark incompatible characters to Find Result List

When incompatible characters were found, those characters are registered to the Find Result List. You can easily detect those characters from the Find List.

Replace incompatible characters to Find Ret

When incompatible characters were found, those characters are replaced to the character '?'.

Chapter 9 Window

9.1 Minimize

Select **Window>Minimize** to minimize the front (active) window and send it to the dock.

9.2 Bring All to Front

Select **Window>Bring All to Front** to bring all Jedit X windows to the front.

9.3 Last Document to Front

Select **Window>Last Document to Front** to bring the Jedit X window furthest to the rear to the front.

9.4 Tiling

Select **Window>Tile 2 Documents** to resize and align the frontmost two document windows above and below each other on the screen.

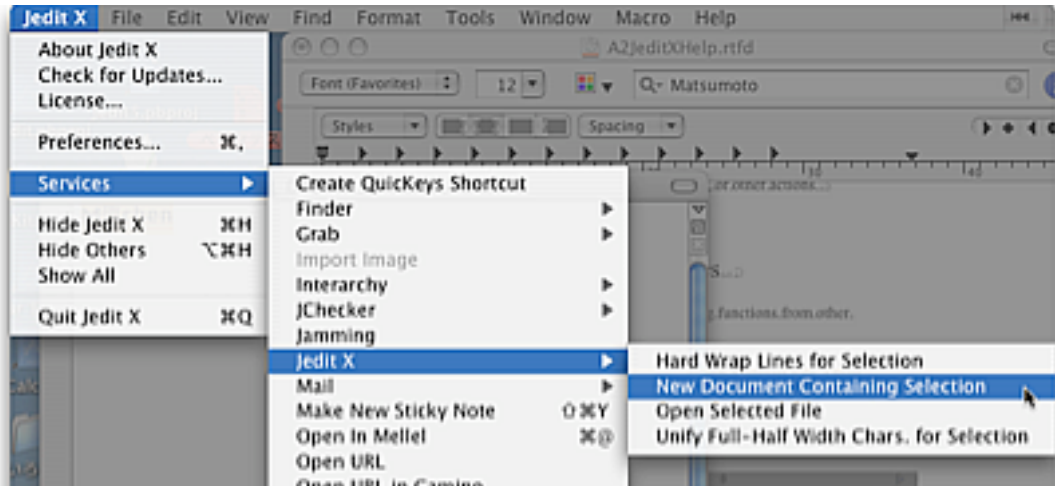
Select **Window>Tile 2 Documents Vertically** to resize the two frontmost document windows vertically and align them beside each other on the screen.

Select **Window>Tile All Documents** to resize and align all Jedit X document windows above and below each other on the screen.

Select **Window>Tile All Documents Vertically** to resize all Jedit X document windows vertically and align them beside each other on the screen.

Chapter 10 Services

Using the **Services** menu, you can call Jedit X text editing functions from other programs as well.



10.1 Open Selected File

Select **Services>Jedit X>Open Selected File** from another program to open a file in Jedit X from a selected full path name or file object.

10.2 Open Selected Text in New Document

Select **Services>Jedit X>Open Selected Text in New Document** to open a piece of selected text in Jedit X as a new document.

10.3 Hard Wrap Selected Text to Justify

Select **Services>Jedit X>Hard Wrap Selected Text to Justify** from another program to justify text selected in that document with hard line breaks. A Jedit X window will open briefly when performing the operation, but this window disappears once the operation is complete.

This function is very handy in email editors or when posting to bulletin boards on the net. You can also access this function through a shortcut, which is described below in 10.5

Assign a Shortcut Key to the Services Menu.

10.4 Unify Full/Half-Width Characters

Select **Services>Jedit X>Unify Full/Half-Width Characters** to unify the half- and full-width characters in the selected text. A Jedit X window will open temporarily to perform the operation, then close automatically.

10.5 Remove LFs and Prefixes from Selection

Select **Services>Jedit X>Remove LFs and Prefixes from Selection** to remove LFs and prefixes in the selected text. A Jedit X window will open temporarily to perform the operation, then close automatically.

10.6 Add Prefixes with Hard-wrapping for Selection

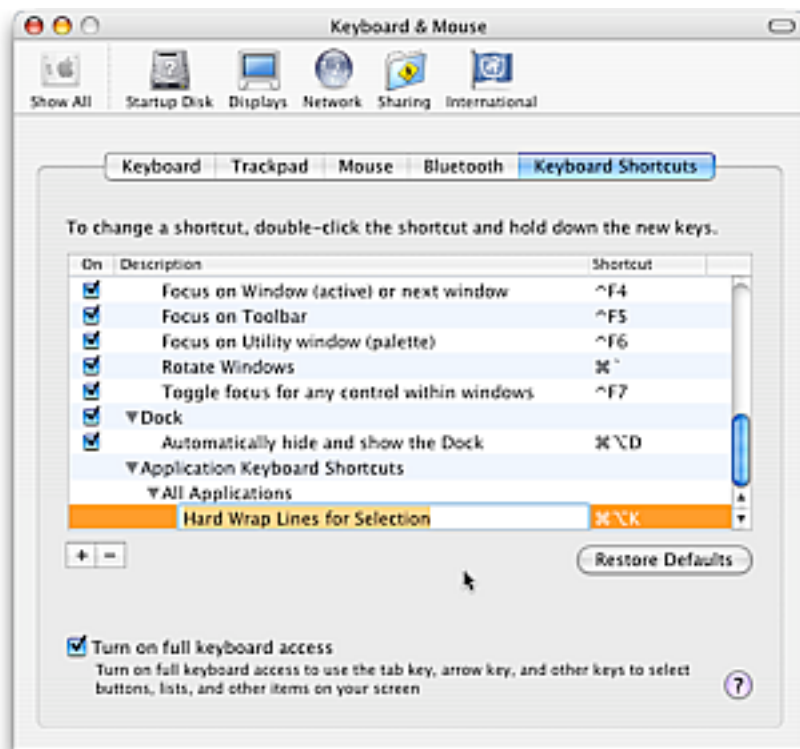
Select **Services>Jedit X>Add Prefixes with Hard-wrapping for Selection** to add prefixes for the selected text. A Jedit X window will open temporarily to perform the operation, then close automatically.

10.7 Assign a Shortcut Key to the Services Menu

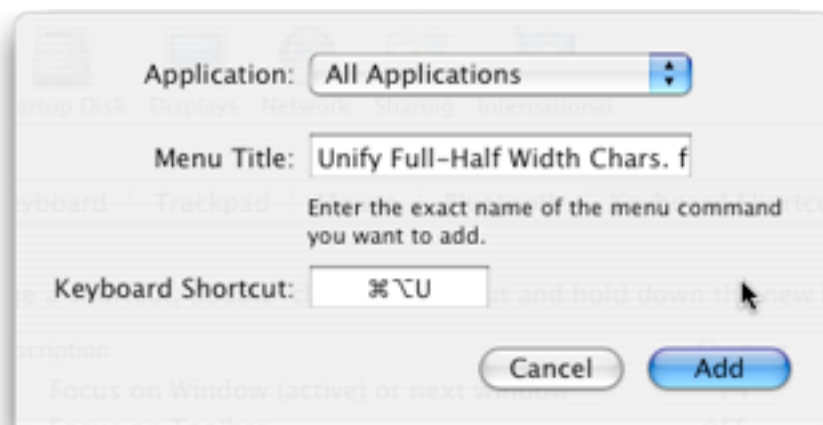
Normally you would not assign shortcut keys to the Services menu in order to avoid overlap with other applications. However, the method below shows how to use unused key combinations to make the Services menu even more useful.

For example, here we show how to assign the shortcut **Command+Option+K** to **Hard Wrap Selected Text to Justify**.

First, select **System Preferences...** from the Apple menu, then select **Keyboard & Mouse**, then select the **Keyboard Shortcuts** tab.



Open **All Applications** under **Application Keyboard Shortcuts**. Next, click the  button to show the following sheet:




Select **All Applications** from the popup menu, then enter **Hard Wrap Selected Text to Justify** carefully in the **Menu Title** field, then input **Command+Option+K** in the **Keyboard** field.

Finally, click **Add** to add the shortcut to the Services menu.

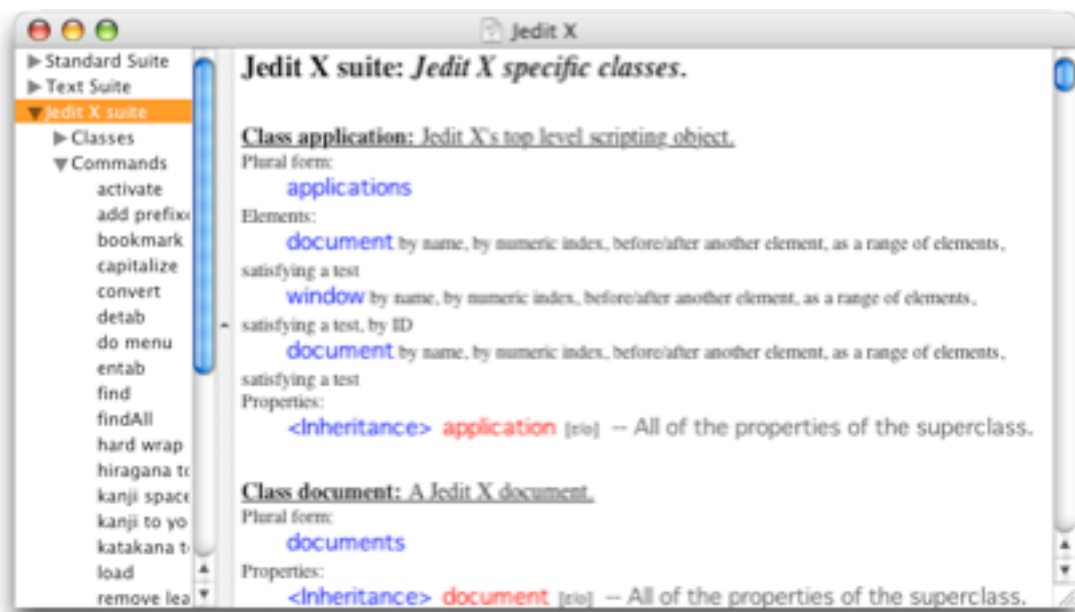
Chapter 11 AppleScript

11.1 About AppleScript

Jedit X supports AppleScript, and can be controlled by script editors and other external programs. You can also import scripts into Jedit X's context or Macro  menus to freely customize functionality. You may also control other AppleScript-compatible programs through these menus.

Scripts can execute a wide array of functions within Jedit X, including (but not limited to) starting and quitting the program; opening, closing, and moving document windows; saving documents; and editing text by the word, paragraph, or document.

For detailed information on the script classes and commands which Jedit X utilizes, select **Help>Script Dictionary**. The following window will appear:



This manual only covers AppleScript as related to Jedit X, so see the following URLs or other introductory manuals for information about AppleScript as a whole.

Using AppleScript

<http://www.apple.com/applescript/>

AppleScript The Definitive Guide


<http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/applescpttdg/>

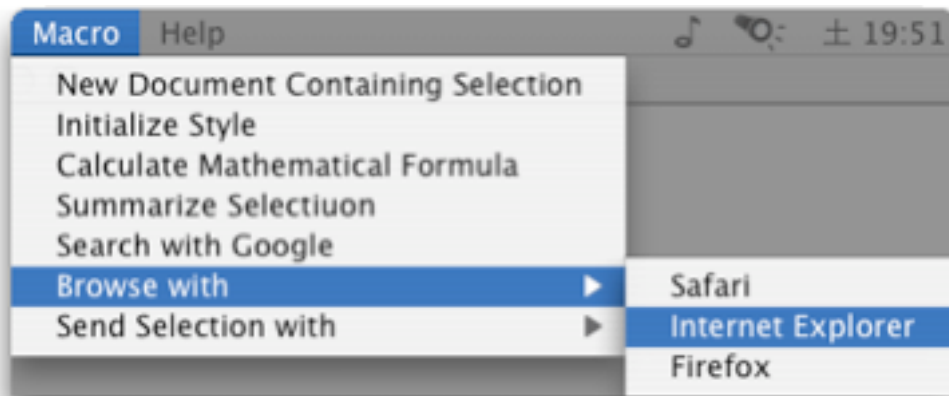
Beginning AppleScript

<http://www.wrox.com/WileyCDA/WroxTitle/productCd-0764574000.html>

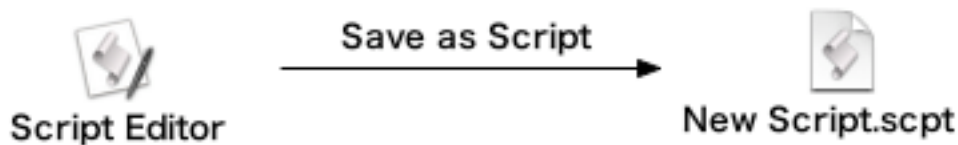
Almost all Jedit X functionality may be accessed by AppleScript, but not all of it. Jedit X text actions are not recordable.


11.2 Script Window

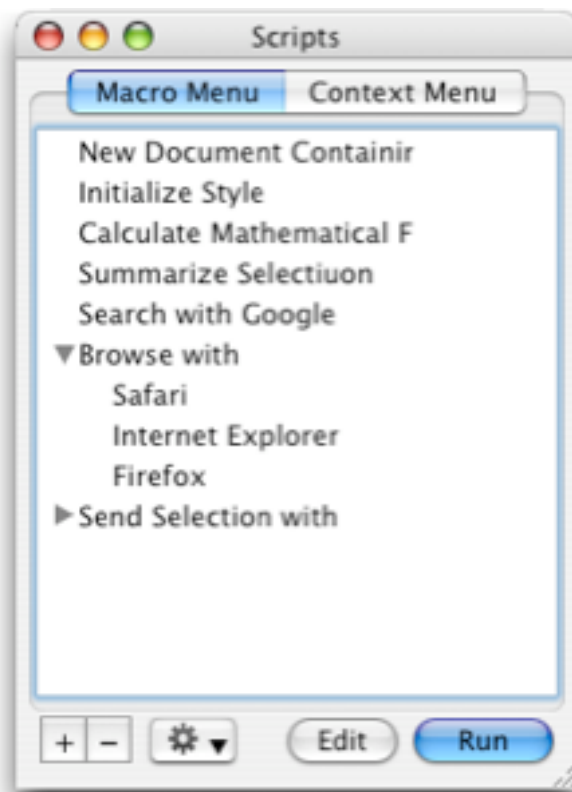
Once you register AppleScripts you have created in the Script window, you may activate them in a single step from the Macro  menu or the context menu. These menus have a hierarchical structure, so you can use and organize any number of scripts. You may also assign shortcut keys at will.




To register a script, first save the script created in Script Editor to a script file. The Script Editor application lives in the AppleScript folder in Applications.



Next, select **Window>Script Window** or  **>Show Script Window** in Jedit X to display the Script window:



Click on the **Macro Menu** tab of the Script window to register scripts in the  menu or the **Context Menu** tab to register scripts in the context menu.


Drag scripts to the desired location in the Script window to save them there. Then you will be asked which you want to copy the script files or the alias files.



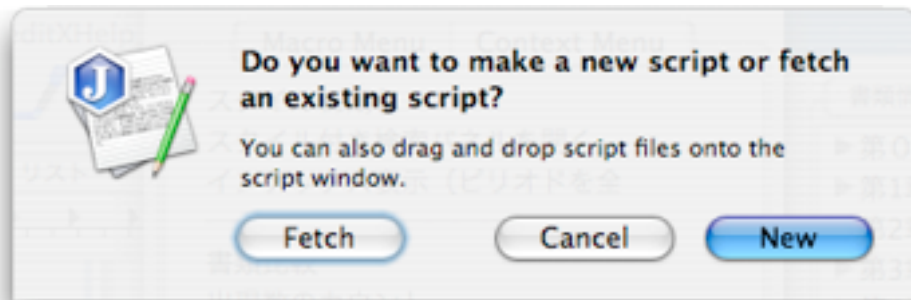
These script files or alias files will automatically be saved in the following scripts folder.

~/Library/Application Support/Jedit X/scripts

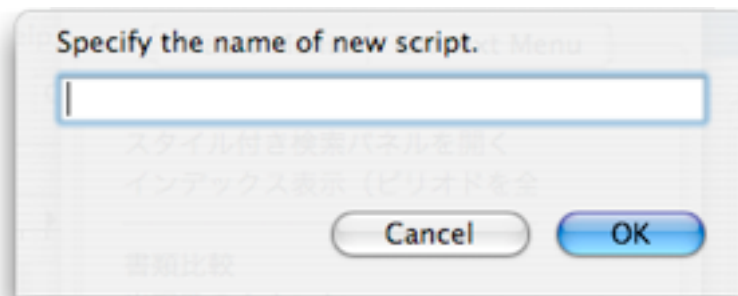
Scripts may also be added with the  button on the bottom of the Script window.

Pressing the  button, you will be asked whether you want to make a new script or fetch

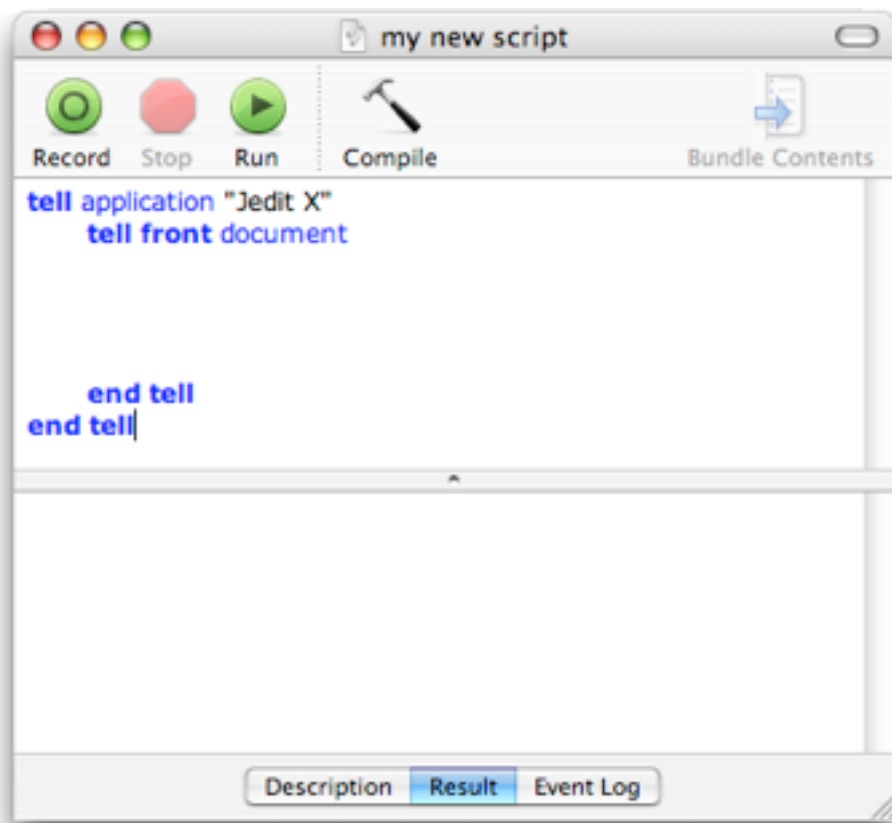
an existing script.




Pressing the "Fetch" button, you can add an existing script through the open panel. Pressing the "New" button, a script name panel will appear.



Pressing the "OK" button, Script Editor will be automatically invoked and you can make new script in it.



Script order may be changed by dragging and dropping scripts within the Script window.

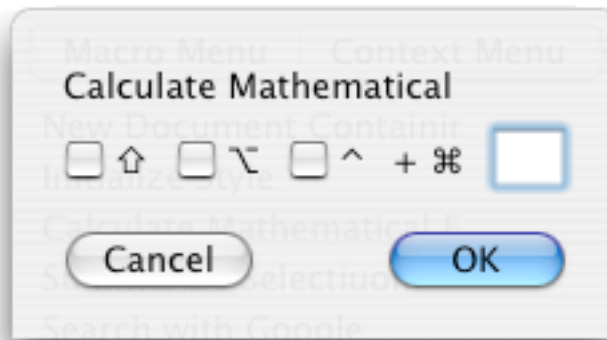
Scripts may be deleted by selecting a script and either pressing the  button or the **Delete** key.


Script names may be changed by double-clicking the script and then entering the new name.


To alter a script itself, select it and then press the **Edit** button on the bottom of the Script window. Script Editor will open.

To execute a script, select it and then press the **Run** button on the bottom of the Script window.


To assign a shortcut key to a script, select it and then select **Assign Shortcut** from the Action menu. Shortcuts cannot be assigned to context menu items.




To open the scripts folder in the Finder, select  > **Open 'scripts' Folder** from the Action menu.


To make and add a new script item to the list, select  > **New Script...** from the Action menu.


To insert a spacer after the current item, select  > **Spacer** from the Action menu.

To form multiple items into a hierarchical sub-group, select them while holding down **Shift**, then select  > **Group** from the Action menu. There is no limit to the number of sub-groups which can be created.

To ungroup a group of items, select the group and then select  > **Ungroup** from the Action menu.

To form a new empty group, select  > **New Group** from the Action menu. You may then drag and drop items to this group.

To show all sub-groups in the Script window, select  > **Expand All** from the Action menu.

To hide all sub-groups in the Script window, select  > **Collapse All** from the Action menu.

Chapter 12 Automator Actions

12.1 What is Automator?

You can describe most of the text operations with AppleScript. But kind of knowledge and experience for programming is needed to use AppleScript, even though AppleScript is similar to English language.

Even if you are not familiar with programing, you can accomplish all of your time-consuming, repetitive manual tasks quickly, efficiently and effortlessly with Automator*¹ Workflows. It's simple to create custom Workflows just by dragging items, pointing and clicking. You can perform the task once using your Automator Workflow or many times.

Actions are the building blocks for creating workflows. Jedit X supports 20 actions for file, find/replace, format and tools related operations.

You can make various Automator Workflows in combination with actions of Jedit X and other application, such as Finder.

*1 Automator has been supported since Mac OS X 10.4 (Tiger). You can't use it on Mac OS X 10.3 or earlier.

12.2 Making your first workflow

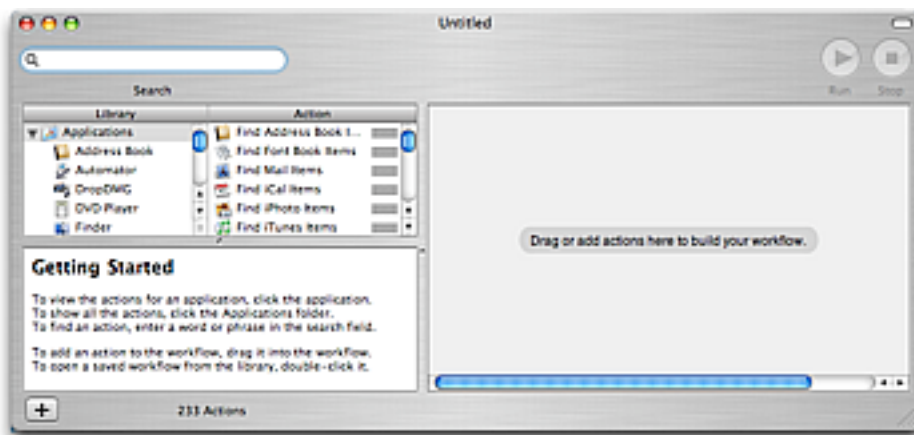
To quickly study outline of Automator, let's make a workflow "Convert to UTF8/LF" that convert the text encoding of a text file to UTF-8.

Making a Workflow

Open Automator, it is located in the Applications folder. You can also invoke it from Finder context menu **Automator** > **Create Workflow**. (Refer to Automator Help menu for more information.)

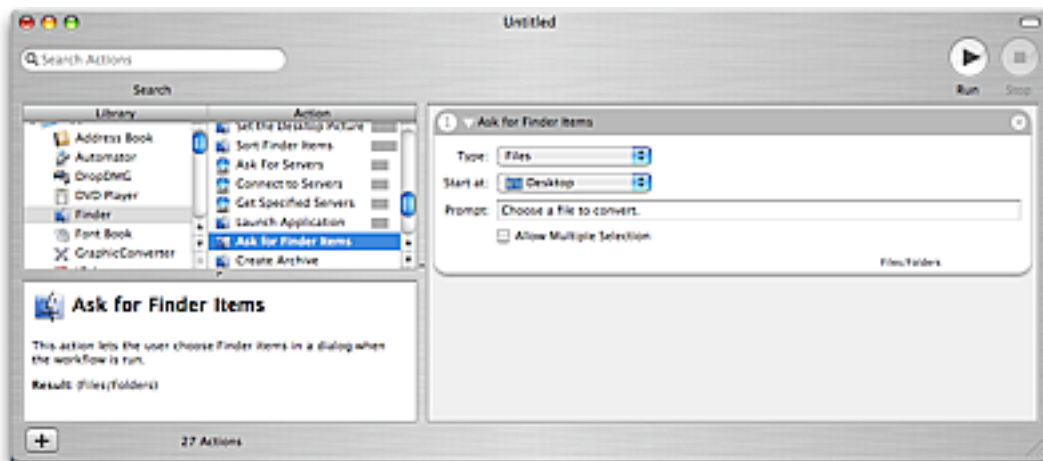


A blank workflow appears.



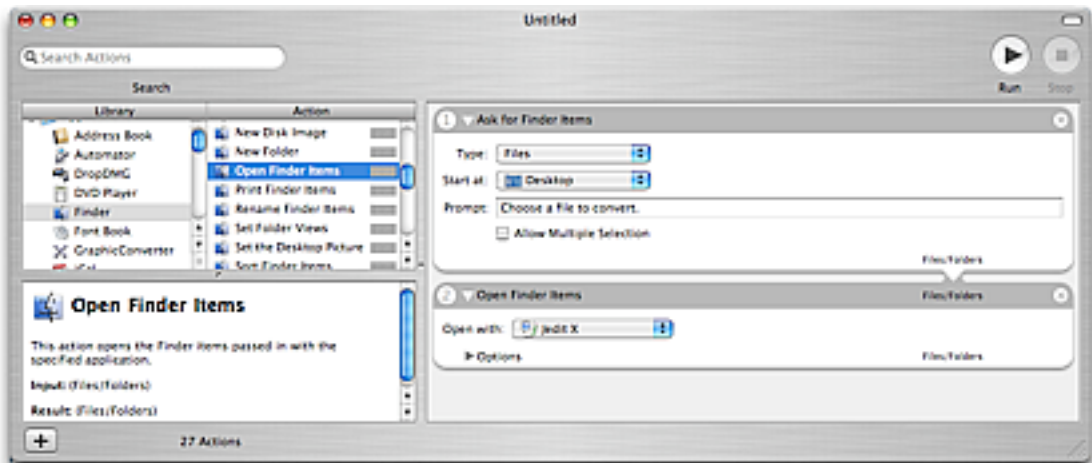
Click Finder in the Library list at the left side of the workflow window. You may need to click the disclosure triangle next to the Applications folder to show all the applications.

Drag the "Ask Finder Items" action from the Action list to the workflow area on the right side of the window. Or double-click the "Ask Finder Items" action.



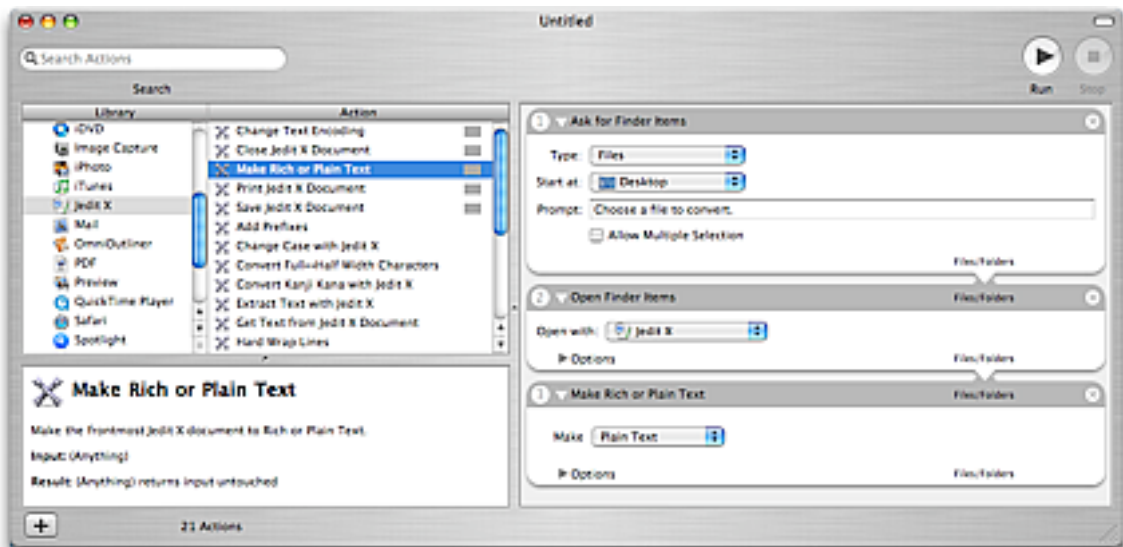
Set a message "Choose a file to convert" in the field "Prompt:".

To open the selected file with Jedit X, drag the "Open Finder Items" action from the Action list to the end of the workflow area. Choose "Jedit X" for the popup menu "Open with:".

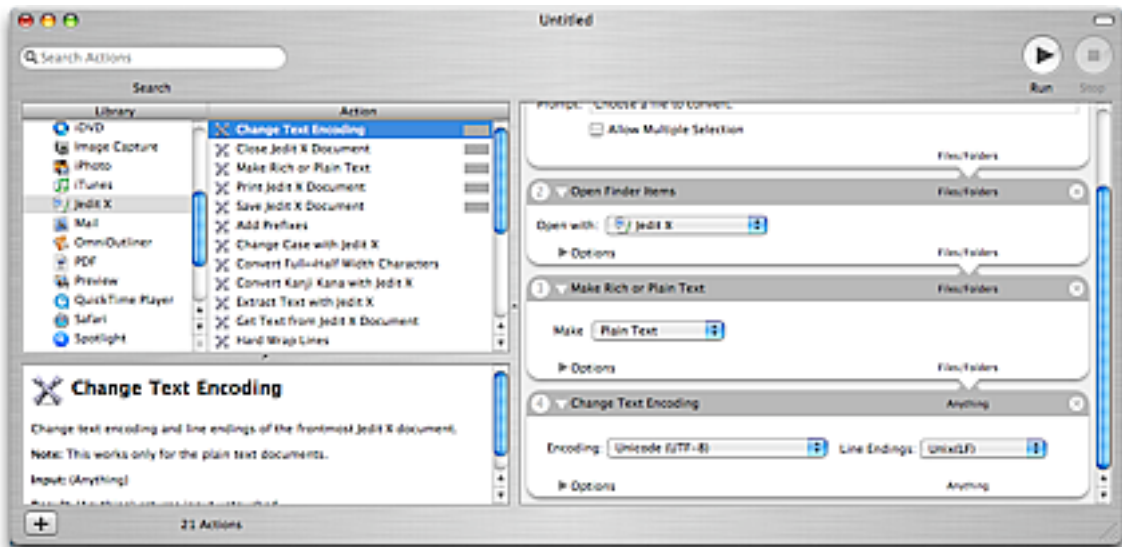


The document needs to be converted to plain text if it were rich text.

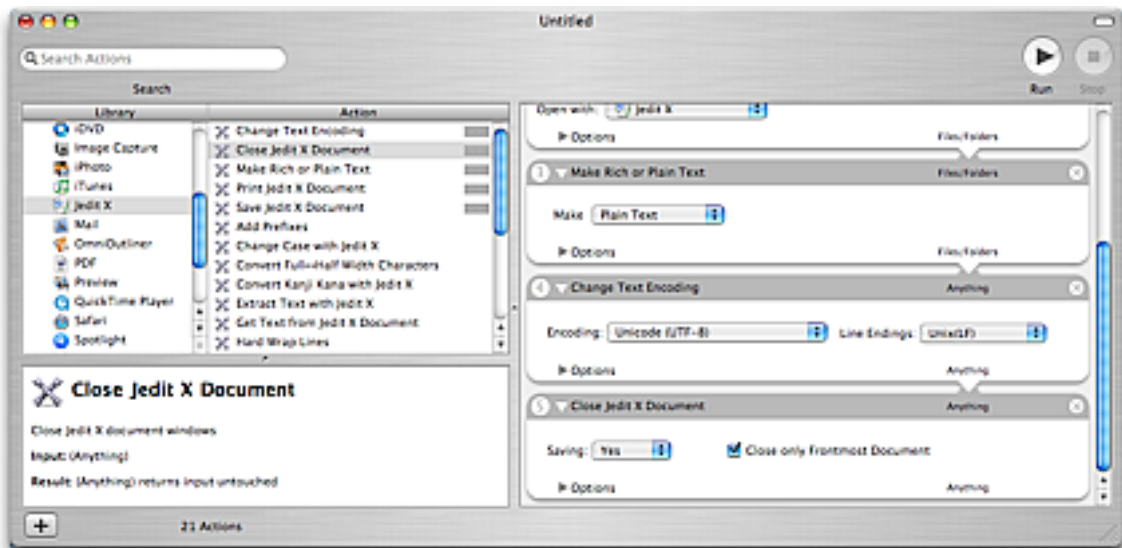
Click Jedit X in the Library list at the left side of the workflow window. Drag the "Make Rich or Plain Text" action from the Action list to the end of the workflow area. Choose "Plain Text" for the pop up menu "Make."



Drag the "Make Rich or Plain Text" action from the Action list to the end of the workflow area. Choose "Unicode (UTF-8)" for the menu "Encoding:" and "Unix(LF)" for the menu "Line Endings:".

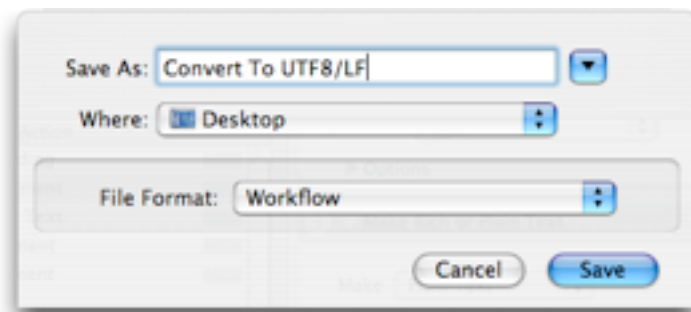


Finally drag the "Close Jedit X Document" action from the Action list to the end of the workflow area. Choose "Yes" for the popup menu "Saving" and check the checkbox "Close only Frontmost Document."



Save the workflow

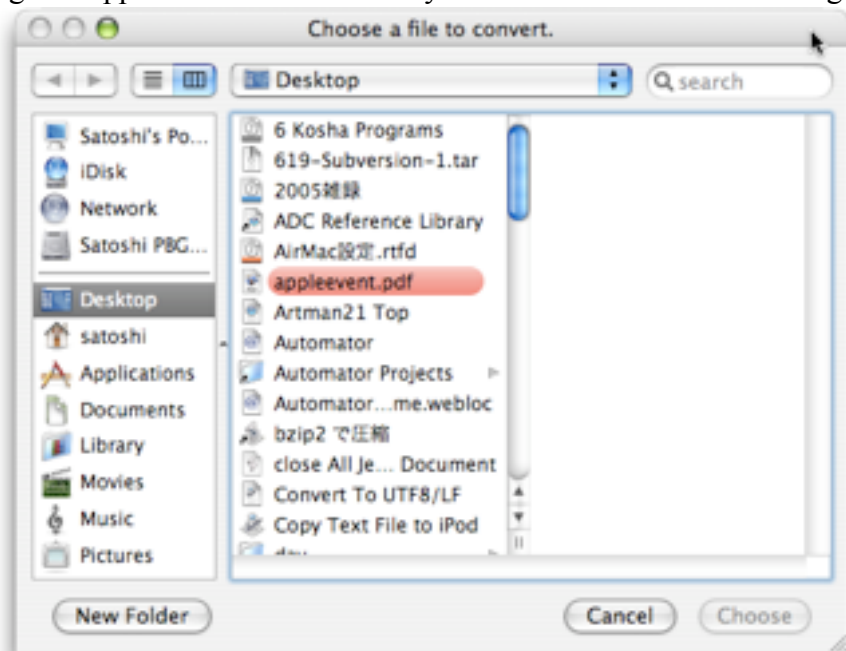
As the setting of the workflow finished, choose the menu **File > Save** to save the workflow.



Set the file name to "Convert to UTF8/LF" and choose "Workflow" for File Format.

Run the workflow

Click "Run" button at the upper right side of the window to execute the workflow.
A file dialog will appear. Choose a text file you wish to convert the encoding to UTF-8/LF.

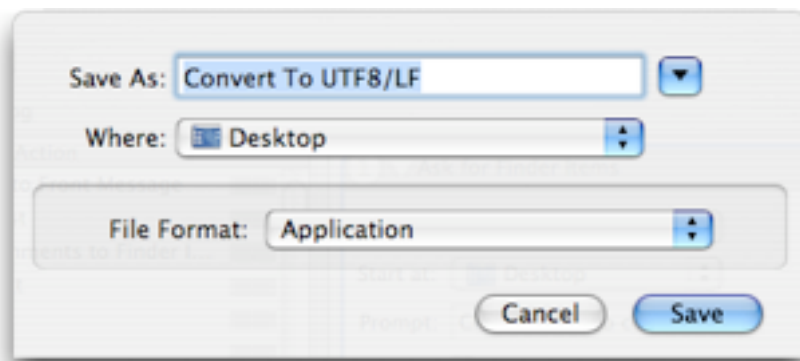


Press the "Choose" button then the file will be opened with Jedit X, the encoding will be changed to UTF-8/LF and the document will save back to the file.

Supporting Drag & Drop

In order to support drag and drop for opening the target file instead of a file dialog, remove the first action "Ask Finder Items" from the workflow. (Select the action you want to remove and choose the menu **Edit > Delete** or press the delete key.)

Choose the menu **File > Save as** and specify the format to "Application."



Then the workflow will be saved as an application which icon is as below.



Convert To UTF8/LF

Drop a text file you want to convert onto the icon, then the encoding will be converted to UTF-8/LF.

12.3 Action Reference

Actions related File operation

New Jedit X Document

This action creates a new Jedit X document with the specified text

Input: (Text)

Result: (Text)

Set Contents of Jedit X Document

This action sets the frontmost Jedit X document to the text passed in from the previous action.

Requires: A document open in Jedit X

Input: (Text)

Result: (Text)

Get Text from Jedit X Document

Get text from front Jedit X document and pass it to the next action.

Note: Jedit X document window should have been opened first.

Input: None

Result: (Text)

Close Jedit X Document

Close Jedit X document windows

Input: (Anything)

Result: (Anything) returns input untouched

Save Jedit X Document

Save the Jedit X frontmost document.

Input: (Anything)

Options: If you wish to save the document to the different location, specify the path to save.

Result: (Anything) returns input untouched.

Print Jedit X Document

Print the Jedit X frontmost document.

Input: (Anything)

Result: (Anything) returns input untouched.

Actions related find / replace**Extract Text with Jedit X**

Extracts the strings from the Jedit X document that match the specified regular expression and returns the result as text list or single text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text or Text List

Replace Text with Jedit X

Replaces specified strings in the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text)

Actions related Format**Make Rich or Plain Text**

Make the frontmost Jedit X document to Rich or Plain Text.

Input: (Anything)

Result: (Anything) returns input untouched

Change Text Encoding

Change text encoding and line endings of the frontmost Jedit X document.

Note: This works only for the plain text documents.

Input: (Anything)

Result: (Anything) returns input untouched

Actions related Tools**Remove Line Breaks**

Removes LF's and prefixes from the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Hard Wrap Lines

Hard wrap lines with LF for the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Remove Prefixes

Removes prefixes from the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Add Prefixes

Adds prefixes to the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Sort with Jedit X

Sorts the paragraphs in the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Remove Duplicate Lines

Removes the neighboring duplicate paragraphs in the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Note: Usually this action will be applied after the sort operation.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Related Actions: Sort with Jedit X

Process White Spaces

Processes white spaces in the Jedit X document and returns the result text.

Input: (Text) Input text or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Convert Full↔Half Width Characters

Converts the Full/Half width characters in the Jedit X document and returns the result as single text.

Input: (Text) text input or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Change Case with Jedit X

Change case for Jedit X document and returns the result as single text.

Input: (Text) text input or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text

Convert Kanji Kana with Jedit X

Converts Kanji to Hiragana or Hiragana↔Kanatana in the Jedit X document and returns the result as single text.

Input: (Text) text input or the contents of the frontmost document

Result: (Text) Single Text