
User Manual

BBEdit Lite 6.1

Free Text Editor for the Macintosh

Bare Bones Software, Inc.

BBEdit Lite 6.1.1

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Command Reference

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Welcome to BBEdit Lite

This chapter introduces you to BBEdit Lite, a high-performance HTML and text editor for the Macintosh.

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What is BBEdit Lite?

BBEdit Lite is a free text editor for the Macintosh based on the award-winning BBEdit. Unlike a word processor, which is designed for preparing printed pages, a text editor focuses on providing means of producing and changing content. Thus, BBEdit Lite doesn't offer fancy formatting capabilities, headers and footers, graphics tools, a thesaurus, and other staples of modern feature-laden "office" software. Instead, it focuses on helping you manipulate text in ways that word processors generally can't.

In service of this goal, BBEdit Lite offers regular expression-based ("grep") search and replace, multi-file search, sophisticated text transformations, and other features not usually found (or missed) in word processors.

How Can I Use BBEdit Lite?

Use BBEdit Lite any time you need to create or edit text documents of any kind. Whether you need to find (or change!) all the occurrences of some text in a set of files, or modify or reformat large text files, or quickly tweak a Web page, BBEdit Lite is a great tool for the job.

BBEdit Lite is Freeware

BBEdit Lite is a freely distributable, copyrighted program, otherwise known as “freeware”. There is no registration process, no fee requested or required, no obligation on your part, and no guilt.

We at Bare Bones Software do not produce or develop “shareware”; it has been our direct experience that many people simply ignore shareware notices. The costs related to distributing BBEdition Lite are low, and can be recouped by means other than (unsuccessfully) trying to shame users into paying some small amount of money for a program.

We believe that when users of a program make the financial sacrifice to obtain a piece of software, they should expect, and receive, significant value added. This is why a commercial distribution of BBEdition exists.

If you feel compelled to pay us for BBEdition Lite, don't. If you need the capabilities that the commercial version of BBEdition has to offer, we encourage you to order your own copy of BBEdition. See the information in the folder “Upgrading to BBEdition 6.1” for more details.

License Requirements

Although BBEdition Lite is free, it is not “public domain”. It is a copyrighted software program, and Bare Bones Software, Inc. reserves all rights; therefore:

- BBEdition Lite cannot be sold, either by itself or in combination with any other product, without the express written permission of Bare Bones Software, Inc.
- If you are a user group which is publishing a CD-ROM or floppy collection, you may include BBEdition Lite and all of its related files without restriction, save that the entire original package is included. Contact Bare Bones Software for up-to-date versions and information.
- If you are a hard disk vendor which distributes PD, shareware, and freeware on your disk drives, you are welcome to distribute BBEdition Lite. Contact Bare Bones Software for up-to-date versions and information.
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- BBEdit Lite may be given away as a support utility for a package which is itself to be given away. People who need to distribute BBEdit Lite as a support utility should contact Bare Bones Software for up-to-date versions and information.

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<sales@barebones.com> – licensing inquiries only
<support@barebones.com> – all technical questions

Please note that we cannot provide technical support for BBEdit Lite (or any of our other freeware products) via phone or fax.

What's New in BBEdit Lite 6.1?

The following features highlight the significant improvements in BBEdit Lite 6.1 from the previous version, BBEdit Lite 4.6.

- Runs natively on Mac OS X
- Quoted text rewrapper
- Support for BBEdit floating palette plug-ins
- Improved grep syntax
- Multiple Undo
- Multiple Clipboards
- Extensively configurable key equivalents
- Navigation Services and Appearance Manager support
- Floating window list
- Splittable editing windows
- Automatic backup of files when saving (optional)

What's Different from the Commercial Version of BBEdit?

BBEdit Lite offers only a subset of the features available in the commercial version of BBEdit. The features offered in BBEdit Lite are the core functions of a general text editor—editing, searching, replacing, etc. The commercial version of BBEdit offers numerous advanced features which are targeted at specific applications:

- Support for multi-byte text and Unicode files
- Full OSA scripting support—extensively scriptable, recordable, and attachable
- OSA Scripts palette
- Perl integration—apply text filters or develop scripts with MacPerl on Mac OS 9 and earlier, and with the native Unix Perl tools on Mac OS X
- Compare and find differences between individual files or the contents of folders
- Built-in FTP tool with Keychain support
- Disk browsers
- Quick Search window
- Advanced file filtering for multi-file search and replace
- Powerful Glossary with language-sensitive sets
- Complete set of HTML Tools—for fast, easy, and correct markup
- Floating HTML Tools palette
- Keyboard-driven tag editing tools
- HTML markup from contextual menus
- Preview in any Mac browser
- GoLive and PageMill cleaner tools
- Standards-based Syntax Checker—check single pages or entire sites for compliance with all current HTML standards as well as XHTML 1.0 and WML 1.1
- Web-safe Colors palette
- Comprehensive HTML Entities palette
- Integration with Macromedia
- Integrated HTML-aware spelling checker
- Developer-extensible syntax coloring
- Built-in function scanner with support for 15 languages
- Seamless integration with Metrowerks CodeWarrior IDE
- Integration with THINK Toolbox Assistant and MPW 411 reference
- Support for MPW ToolServer
- Comprehensive printed manual plus online HTML Help

HTML Editing

BBEdit's complete set of HTML authoring tools enable fast, easy, and correct markup, and are especially suited for web developers who care about the quality of their HTML code. These HTML tools are accessible several ways—a floating HTML Tools palette, a Markup menu (with user-configurable keyboard shortcuts), and a contextual menu within document windows. BBEdition offers robust integration with all Mac web browsers, allowing you to preview your web pages in multiple browsers with a single click or keystroke.

The standards-based Syntax Checker checks single pages or entire sites for compliance with all current HTML standards, as well as XHTML, CHTML, and WML.

BBEdit offers special floating palettes for HTML Entities and Web-Safe colors. GoLive and PageMill cleaner tools clean-up the code generated by other HTML editors.

Advanced Text Editing

BBEdit allows you to edit multi-byte text and Unicode files in any left-to-right language supported by the Mac OS. These features are essential for working with text written in languages with non-Roman alphabets.

BBEdit offers powerful tools for comparing and finding differences between files and folders. The built-in FTP tool allows you to edit and save files on remote FTP servers, and supports the Mac OS Keychain for storing passwords securely.

File Filters provide a powerful method for searching only in specific files, for example, allowing you to search for text in files whose names end with “.html” and were created after a certain date.

The Glossary palette offers quick access to frequently used snippets of text. BBEdition's Glossary is language-sensitive, so you can specify different Glossary sets for languages like HTML, Perl, and C. Glossary items can include special placeholders to generate text dynamically (for example, you can make a Glossary entry that includes the current date).

The built-in spelling checker is HTML-aware, and ships with dictionaries for American, British, Spanish, French, Dutch, and more. BBEdition also works with third-party Word Services spelling checkers like Excalibur and Spell Catcher.

Scripting

BBEdit offers full OSA scripting support—it is extensively scriptable, recordable, and attachable. The script menu and floating script palette let you easily launch your scripts or assign keyboard shortcuts to them.

Scriptability allows you to automate repetitive actions, saving you enormous amounts of time. Recordability means you can record your actions and generate working AppleScripts without writing a line of code. Attachability means you can “attach” a script of your choosing to any menu command in BBEdit, either working in addition to the built-in command, or replacing it entirely. AppleScript is an essential and unique Mac OS technology, and BBEdit is the best scriptable text editor available.

Programming

BBEdit offers syntax coloring and function scanning for many languages, including HTML, Perl, C/C++, Java, JavaScript, PHP, and more. Plus, the language module plug-in architecture allows third-party developers to add support for new languages.

BBEdit is the premier Mac OS source code editor for Perl, integrating with MacPerl on Mac OS 9 and earlier, and the native Unix Perl tools on Mac OS X. BBEdit allows you to check syntax, run, and debug your Perl scripts. BBEdit’s Perl Filters palette is a floating list of Perl scripts that can manipulate the current document selection—effectively allowing you to write text-munging plug-ins in Perl.

For application developers, BBEdit offers seamless integration with the Metrowerks CodeWarrior IDE and MPW ToolServer. (BBEdit is written using BBEdit.) Plus, BBEdit works with external API references like THINK Toolbox Assistant, MPW 411, Obi Wan, and the Mac OS X Developer Help.

Even More

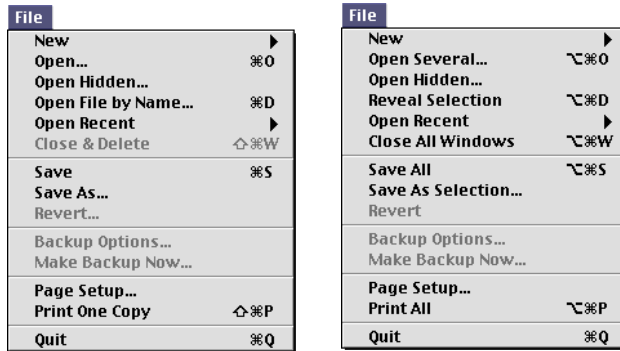
BBEdit ships with a comprehensive printed user manual and online HTML Help. Users of BBEdit Lite are eligible to upgrade to the commercial version of BBEdit at a substantial discount. Visit our web site or call our sales department to find out more.

Human Interface Notes

BEdit Lite enhances menus and dialogs as follows.

Dynamic Menus

Many of BEdit Lite's pull-down menus are dynamic. If you hold down the Shift or Option keys while a menu is open, you can see some of the items change. The illustration below shows what the File menu looks like normally (left) and when you hold down the Option key (right).



You can use the Shift and Option keys when you choose an item from a menu or when you use the Command key equivalents.

Bypassing Options Dialogs

You may have noticed that commands which require additional settings to be made before they are performed appear on the menu with ellipses after their names. To bypass this step and use the command with its most recent settings, hold down the Option key while selecting the menu item. For example, Zap Gremlins... from the Text menu becomes Zap Gremlins when the Option key is pressed, and when selected, will zap gremlins in the frontmost text document using the current settings.

Menu Command Keys

Many of BEdit Lite's commands have keyboard shortcuts. BEdit Lite 6.1 lets you re-assign the shortcuts for any menu item or plug-in to suit your own way of working. Choose Set Menu Keys from the Edit menu to set the keys for menu items.

Many other BBEdit Lite features can have keyboard shortcuts assigned as well. Here's how to set them:

| Feature | Set keys in... |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Menu Commands | Set Menu Keys... (Edit menu) |
| Plug-ins | Tools List (Tools menu) |

Contextual Menus

When you control-click on selected text or at the insertion point in a text window, BBEdit Lite's contextual menu provides quick access to a few of the most frequently-needed functions, so you don't have to hunt around in the menu bar for them.

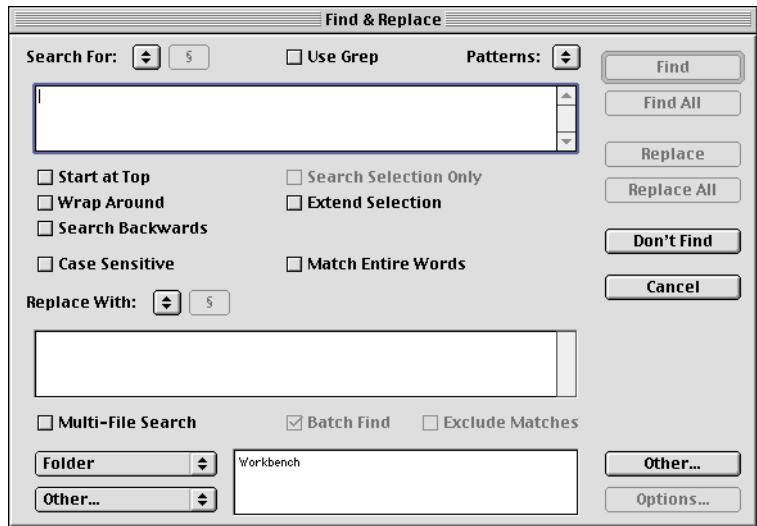
Dialog Box Command Keys

You can use command keys to click buttons or select options in most of BBEdit Lite's dialogs. Certain keys have the same meaning in all dialog boxes:

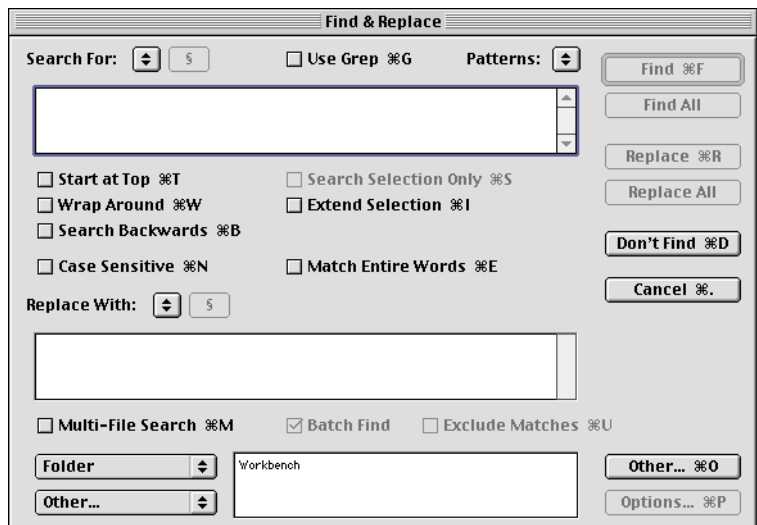
- Pressing the Return or Enter key is the same as clicking the default button.
- Typing Command-Period or pressing the Escape key is the same as clicking the Cancel button.
- You can use the Cut, Copy, Paste, Clear, and Select All commands in any dialog box that has a text field (either from the Edit menu or with their key equivalents).

To see the other key equivalents for a dialog box, hold down the Command key. After a brief delay, the key equivalents appear next to the buttons in the dialog.

For example, this is the Find & Replace dialog without the Command key equivalents showing:



This is the Find & Replace dialog box with the Command key equivalents visible.



BBEdit Lite waits briefly before displaying the Command key equivalents so that you can type a sequence quickly without making the dialog box flicker.

Getting Started

The next chapter tells you how to install BBEdit Lite on your Macintosh. If you are already familiar with previous versions of BBEdit Lite, you can start using the application right away. If you have never used BBEdit Lite before, we recommend that you read at least Chapters 2 through 6 to learn more about the application.

Changes from Previous Versions

BBEdit Lite 6.1 represents a major under-the-hood reworking of the software which has allowed us to add many important new capabilities, and to prepare for the future. Here's a quick overview.

- BBEdit Lite 6.1 now runs natively on Mac OS X. The BBEdit Lite application is supplied in two forms: a “Classic” version, for machines running Mac OS 7.5.5 through 9.1, and a “Carbon” version, for machines running Mac OS X. (Please note that you cannot run the Classic version of BBEdit Lite in the Classic environment on Mac OS X, and you cannot run the Carbon version on Mac OS 9 or earlier.)
- Contextual menu support.
- Multiple clipboards, to ease copying and moving multiple bits of text.
- Appearance Manager and Navigation Services support.

New in 6 BBEdit Lite 6.1 also contains a bevy of additional improvements, tweaks, and bug fixes throughout the program. Look for the “New in 6” marker in the margin throughout this manual to find things that have changed significantly or been added since the last major version, BBEdit Lite 4.6.

Mac OS X To indicate changes in the functionality or behavior of BBEdit Lite 6.1 under Mac OS X, look for the “Mac OS X” marker in the margin. (As above, you may also search for this marker in the PDF version of the manual.)

For a detailed summary of all recent changes, see BBEdit Lite's online help (available from the Help menu) or visit the BBEdit Lite support section of our Web site.

Installing BBEdit Lite

This chapter tells you how to install BBEdit Lite on your Macintosh. It also describes the files the BBEdit Lite installer creates, where it puts them, and how to install or remove optional components of BBEdit Lite.

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Basic Installation

The BBEdit Lite application is now supplied in two form: a “Classic” version, for machines running Mac OS 7.5.5 through 9.1, and a “Carbon” version, for machines running Mac OS X.

In order to install BBEdit Lite, you should drag the folder containing the BBEdit Lite application(s) from the self-mounting disk image to the Applications folder (or other desired folder) on your hard drive.

Mac OS X You cannot run the Classic version of BBEdit Lite in the Classic environment on Mac OS X, and you cannot run the Carbon version on Mac OS 9 or earlier. We recommend that you install only the version necessary for your operating environment.

New in 6 If you are upgrading from a previous version of BBEdit Lite, please read the section “BBEdit Lite Support Folders” carefully, since the organization of supporting files has changed in BBEdit Lite 6.1. We have provided specific suggestions and tips for transferring your custom support files with each category.

The following sections describe some of the BBEdit Lite files and additional software that you may wish to use.

Internet Control Panel

On Mac OS 9 and earlier, the Internet control panel (located in the Control Panels folder on your startup disk) is a software module that keeps track of which Internet client applications you use (Web browser, FTP program, etc.), what your email address is, which news server you use, which mail server holds your mail, and many other Internet-related settings. This control panel has been included as part of the system software since Mac OS 8.5, and replaces the stand-alone Internet Config application.

Note If you are running a version of Mac OS prior to 8.5, then you will need to install version 2.0 or later of the Internet Config application in order to use the Internet Helpers menu.



By default, BBEdit Lite will display the client applications designated in the Internet control panel on the Internet Helpers menu (left). You can use this menu to launch any displayed client application from within BBEdit Lite.

If you wish to suppress this menu, turn off the Internet Helpers Menu option in the Application panel of the Preferences. Having the menu active is *not* necessary in order to use the Resolve URL command or its Command-click shortcut.

BBEdit Lite Support Folders

This section describes some folders that BBEdit Lite scans when you launch it. Although they're not essential for day-to-day use, they provide additional functionality you may want to use. If you're working on a Macintosh with limited disk space or limited memory (RAM), and you don't need the functionality these folders provide, you can remove them.

New in 6 All these folders are in a folder called BBEdit Lite Support, which is in the same folder as the BBEdit Lite application. (In previous versions of BBEdit Lite, all of these folders, some with slightly different names, were in the same folder as the BBEdit Lite application.)

Note In order to prevent alias loops, BBEdit Lite will not follow aliases to folders which are placed inside any of the folders contained in the BBEdit Lite Support folder. We also recommend that you do not try to share plug-ins or tools between BBEdit Lite and other applications, and that you not make aliases to plug-ins or tools located on remote (server) volumes.

Plug-ins

The Plug-ins folder contains a standard set of code modules that add additional features to BBEdit Lite. You can place plug-ins within sub-folders (one level deep) to organize them. If you're not planning to use any of the included BBEdit Lite plug-ins, you can remove the Plug-ins folder from the BBEdit Lite Support folder. (Some of the functions discussed in this manual may require one plug-in or another.)

Note BBEdit plug-ins were formerly known as BBEdit extensions. Plug-ins are identical to BBEdit extensions; only the name has been changed. Plug-ins are also sometimes referred to as tools, since they appear on the Tools menu in BBEdit Lite.

If you are interested in writing your own BBEdit Lite plug-ins, visit the Support section of our web site and look for the BBEdit Extension Developers Kit.

- Upgrading** If you have any third-party plug-ins that you wish to use with BBEdit Lite 6.1 under Mac OS 9 or earlier, you may move or copy them into the Plug-ins folder.
- Mac OS X** You will *not* be able to use any third-party plug-ins which have not been updated to function under Mac OS X with BBEdit Lite 6.1. Contact the developers of your plug-ins or visit the Bare Bones web site for more information on the availability of updated plug-ins.
- WARNING** You should not use any of the factory-supplied plug-ins from previous versions of BBEdit Lite with BBEdit Lite 6.1.

Shutdown Items

- New in 6** The items in this folder are opened when you quit BBEdit Lite. This folder is installed empty by default.

Startup Items

When launched, BBEdit Lite will look for a folder named Startup Items in the BBEdit Lite Support folder, which is in the same folder as the application. If this folder is found, BBEdit Lite will open any documents it finds in that folder. If the file is one BBEdit Lite knows how to open (such as a text file), BBEdit Lite will open a document window appropriate to the file. This folder is installed empty by default.

If you place other types of documents in this folder, BBEdit Lite will ask the Finder to open them. If you often edit HTML files, for instance, you may want to place an alias to your Web browser (or your visual HTML editor) in the BBEdit Lite Startup Items folder so that it will start up automatically whenever you run BBEdit Lite.

- Upgrading** You can copy or move any document or application aliases from the Startup Items folder of your previous version of BBEdit Lite.

Other BBEdit Lite Files and Folders

When you start up BBEdit Lite it may create the following files and folders:

BBEdit Lite Preferences Folder

New in 6

BBEdit Lite stores various settings files in a folder named BBEdit Lite Preferences, which can be located either in the BBEdit Lite Support folder or in the Preferences folder of your System folder. The settings in the BBEdit Lite Support folder have precedence, although if neither is found, BBEdit Lite will create a set of default preferences in your system Preferences folder.

Mac OS X

Under Mac OS X, the default location for the BBEdit Lite Preferences folder is in the Preferences folder in the Library folder in the current user's home folder. Settings in the BBEdit Lite Support folder have precedence.

BBEdit Lite Prefs Data

Basic BBEdit Lite settings are stored in a file called BBEdit Lite Prefs Data in the BBEdit Lite Preferences folder.

Upgrading

BBEdit Lite 6.1 will not import preference settings from any previous version, so you will need to reset any preferences for which you do not want to use the factory default value.

Clipboards

BBEdit Lite stores the last-used Clipboard contents (for each of its multiple clipboards) in this file upon quitting. This file is new to BBEdit Lite 6.1.

Note

If you lock the Clipboards file, by selecting it in the Finder, doing Get Info, and setting the Lock option, BBEdit Lite will not preserve clipboard contents across runs.

Grep Patterns

BBEdit Lite stores user-defined search patterns in this file, which is found in your active BBEdit Lite Preferences folder. (In some previous versions of BBEdit Lite, these patterns were stored in the Prefs file).

Upgrading

If you have added any custom grep patterns to a previous version of BBEdit Lite, you can replace the default file created by BBEdit Lite with your customized version. Also, if you use a substantial number of custom patterns, we recommend that you maintain a backup copy of this file.

Recent Files & Favorites

New in 6 This folder contains up to 12 aliases to the most recent local files that you have opened, or FTP clippings for any files opened from FTP servers. The items stored in this folder are used to create the Open Recent list on BBEdit Lite's File menu.

Note You may lock any items in this folder to have them persist as Favorites. Locked items will be displayed at the bottom of the list below a separator line, and are not counted against the 12 item limit.

Recent Folders & Favorites

New in 6 This folder contains up to 12 aliases to folders which have recently been searched. The items stored in this folder are used to create the folder search popup menu in the Find dialog.

Note You may lock any items in this folder to have them persist as Favorites. Locked items will be displayed at the bottom of the list below a separator line, and are not counted against the 12 item limit.

Working with Files

This chapter discusses how to use BBEdit Lite to manipulate text files.

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Launching BBEdit Lite

To launch BBEdit Lite, double-click the BBEdit Lite application icon or a BBEdit Lite document. Holding down the following keys at launch has the indicated effects, overriding any options set in the Startup panel of the Preferences. When one of these keys is held down, BBEdit Lite will beep after it finishes launching.

| Modifier(s) | Function |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Option | Suppress startup items only |
| Shift | Disable all plug-ins, tools, external services, and startup items |

Startup Items

When launched, BBEdit Lite will look for a folder named Startup Items in the BBEdit Lite Support folder, which is in the same folder as the application. If this folder is found, BBEdit Lite will open any documents it finds in that folder. If the file is one BBEdit Lite knows how to open (such as a text file), BBEdit Lite will open a document window appropriate for the file.

If you place other types of documents in this folder, BBEdit Lite will ask the Finder to open them. If you often edit HTML files, for instance, you may want to place an alias to your Web browser (or your visual HTML editor) in the BBEdit Lite Startup Items folder so that it will start up automatically whenever you run BBEdit Lite.

If you wish, you may place the actual Startup Items folder in any convenient location, create an alias to it, and place the resulting alias in the BBEdit Lite Support folder. Be sure to name the alias “Startup Items” so that BBEdit Lite can locate it.

Memory Considerations

BBEdit Lite uses system memory (often referred to as “temporary memory”) for documents and for most editing operations, so that you can open large files without having to increase BBEdit Lite’s memory partition. If you have a large document open, you may not be able to launch other applications until you close it.

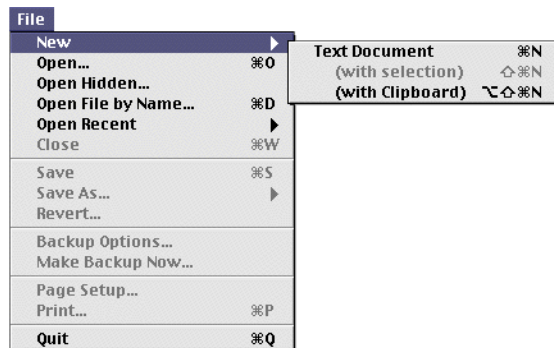
You should increase BBEdit Lite’s memory partition only if you use third-party plug-ins which require more memory to load. These operations all use memory in BBEdit Lite’s application partition. A good starting point would be to add 500K to BBEdit Lite’s Preferred memory size, and in general, you should never need to add more than 1000K.

Mac OS X

Mac OS X deals with memory very differently than do previous versions of the Mac OS. On Mac OS X, you no longer need to set memory partitions on a per-application basis.

Creating and Saving New Documents

To create a new document window within BBEdit Lite, pull down the File menu and move to the New submenu:

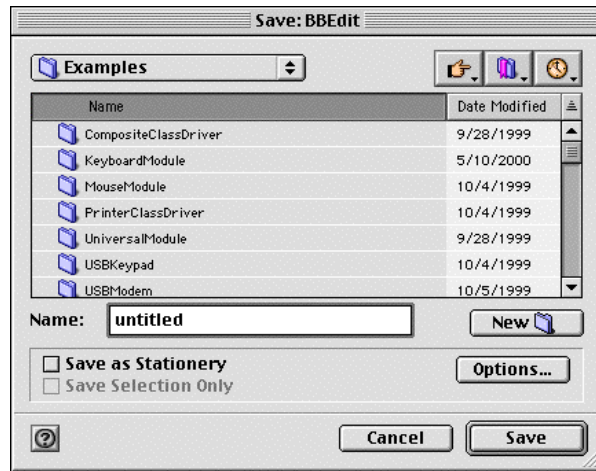


If you choose to create a new Text Document, BBEdit Lite opens an empty text window. “With selection” opens a new text window containing any text selected in the active document and having the same display font, saving you the trouble of copying and pasting it. “With clipboard” opens a new text window and automatically pastes the contents of the current clipboard into it.

When you want to save the new document you’ve created:

- 1 Choose the Save or Save As command from the File menu

BBEdit Lite opens the Save As directory dialog.



Note This is the Mac OS 9 Navigation Services version of the Save As dialog. BBEdit Lite can also be configured to use the older Standard File dialogs by turning off the Navigation Services checkbox in the Application panel of the Preferences. (On Mac OS X, Standard File dialogs are not available, and this preference is disabled.) The two versions of the dialog work in basically the same way.

- 2 Give the file a name
- 3 Change any desired options (see below)
- 4 Click Save to save the file

Save As Options

BBEdit Lite’s Save As dialog is the standard Save dialog with a few additions.

Save As Stationery

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite saves the document as a stationery pad. When you later open this document, BBEdit Lite uses it as the basis of a new untitled document. The new document will inherit the contents and display settings of the stationery document, but BBEdit Lite will prompt you for a name when you save it.

Save Selection Only

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite saves only the selected text.

Options Button

The Options button opens a dialog box that lets you specify how much state information BBEdit Lite saves with the file, what kind of line breaks to save, and what file type to use. See the next section on “File Saving Options” for more information.

File Saving Options

When you use the Save As command, the Option button opens a dialog box that lets you control how much state information is saved with the file, what file creator to use, and what kind of line breaks to use.



Setting the File Creator

The File Creator is the information stored with the files that tells the Finder which application created the file. The default creator is naturally BBEdit Lite, but you can choose other types from this pop-up menu.

Note If you save a file with a file creator other than BBEdit Lite, double-clicking the document will launch the application that matches the selected file creator. If you don't have that program installed, you might get an error message. You can still open it in BBEdit Lite by dragging it onto the BBEdit Lite application icon, or by using BBEdit Lite's Open command.

You can add additional file types and set the default for this pop-up menu with the File Types panel of the Preferences.

Saving State Information

The state information that BBEdit Lite can save with a file includes the placement of the window, the scroll bar position, the font and size of the text, etc. BBEdit Lite stores either MPW state information or BBEdit state information. The following table shows what information is saved:

| Information | MPW State | BBEdit State |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Window position and size | • | • |
| Font & Tab | • | • |
| Scroll bar setting | • | • |
| Current selection range | • | • |
| Printing options | | • |
| Text display options | | • |

You can choose which state information to save from the Save State pop-up menu in the Options dialog when you use the Save As command.

New in 6 The default state format in BBEdit Lite 6.1 is MPW (in previous versions it was BBEdit Lite).

Setting the Line Breaks

The line breaks setting let you choose what kinds of line breaks BBEdit Lite writes when you save the file. Choose:

- Macintosh line breaks (ASCII 13) if you are using the file only on a Macintosh or will be sending it to another Macintosh user.
- Unix line breaks (ASCII 10) if the file resides on a Unix file server or if you're sending it to someone who uses a Unix system.
- DOS line breaks (ASCII 13/10) if the file resides on a DOS or Windows file server or if you're sending it to someone who uses a DOS or Windows system.

Using a setting other than Macintosh requires extra time and memory as BBEdit Lite converts line breaks. The memory required to convert line endings is equal to the size of the text in memory, plus one byte per line if you use the DOS conversion setting.

Mac OS X Under Mac OS 9 and earlier, almost all applications expect or require files formatted with Macintosh line breaks. However, many of the Unix tools supplied with Mac OS X require files to be formatted with Unix line breaks.

Note Tenon Intersystems' MachTen system applies special translations to files, depending on their file type, file creator type, and their contents. If a file is of type 'BINA', creator 'MUMM', MachTen assumes that the text in the file (if any) contains UNIX-style line endings, and so will not apply any translation. When you use the "MachTen" setting, BBEdit Lite will create 'BINA' files, so it's important that you choose "Unix" line endings so that MachTen can translate the file contents correctly.

Saving as Unicode

Note These checkboxes are always disabled in BBEdit Lite. Unicode support is only available in the commercial version of BBEdit.

Opening Existing Documents

There are several ways to open existing documents with BBEdit Lite.

- Double-click any file with a BBEdit Lite document icon.
- If BBEdit Lite is running, choose the Open, Open Several, Open Hidden, or Open Recent commands from the File menu.
- Select the name of a file in a BBEdit Lite editing window, then use the Open Selection command in the File menu.
- Drag a file's icon to the BBEdit Lite icon or to an alias of the icon.

Note There's a bug in the Finder that can cause Drag and Drop not to work if you try to drop icons onto an alias of BBEdit Lite. This behavior is usually triggered by moving BBEdit Lite to another disk or rebuilding your desktop. If this happens, throw away your alias to BBEdit Lite and make a new one.

BBEdit Lite can natively open files with type 'TEXT' and 'PICT'. (Of course, you cannot edit PICT files in BBEdit Lite, but it will display them.)

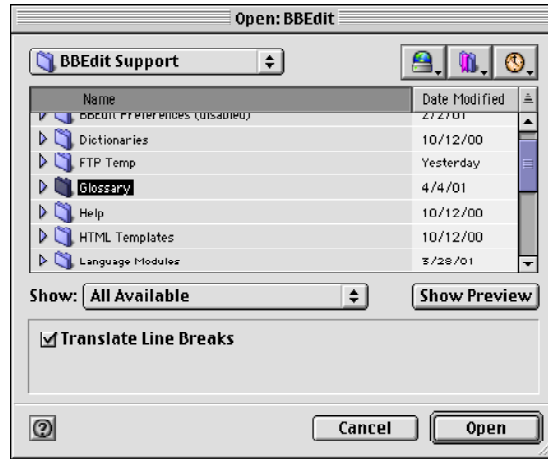
New in 6 If you have QuickTime installed, you can play movie files by opening them with BBEdit Lite. You can also have BBEdit Lite ask QuickTime to try to open non-text files (by selecting the appropriate setting in the Application panel of the Preferences dialog). BBEdit Lite can then open image files and sounds in their own windows, rather than displaying them as text. If this preference is not active, then BBEdit Lite will open the files in their "raw" condition as if they were text documents.

Using the Open Command

To open a file with the Open command:

- 1 Choose Open from the File menu.

BBEdit Lite displays the Open dialog box.



Note This is the Mac OS 9 Navigation Services version of the Open dialog. BBEEdit Lite can also be configured to use the older Standard File dialogs by turning off the Navigation Services checkbox in the Application panel of the Preferences. (On Mac OS X, Standard File dialogs are not available, and this preference is disabled.) The two versions of the dialog work in basically the same way.

- 2 Select the file you want to open.
- 3 Change any desired options. (See below.)
- 4 Click Open to open the file.

Note If you are using a PowerBook, please be aware that there is a bug in Navigation Services which will cause the dialog to be dismissed without opening any of the selected files, if you press the Enter key instead of clicking on the Open button.

You can use the following options when you open a file.

Show (or File Types) Pop-Up Menu

This pop-up menu lets you choose what kinds of files can be selected from the Open dialog. (Its title is either “Show” or “File Types”, depending on the version of the dialog you’re using.)

If you know a file contains text, but it doesn’t appear in this dialog box, it means that the Macintosh type of the file is not set to ‘TEXT’. This is sometimes the case with files received from other computers or downloaded from the Internet. Choose Any File from the File Types pop-up menu to open the data fork of any file as a text file.

Mac OS X Given that Mac OS X does not set the file type of any text file created by a Unix program to a useful value, you may find it useful to turn on the Map the File Name option in the Text Files: Opening panel of the Preferences window. With this preference turned on, BBEdit Lite will inspect the file’s name to see if it can determine whether the file is text or not. BBEdit Lite will apply the Internet control panel file name mappings. (See Chapter 10, “Preferences”, for more details.

LF Translation

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite translates DOS or Unix line breaks when opening a file. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite leaves the original line breaks untranslated.

Using the Open Hidden Command

Mac OS X The Open Hidden command in the File menu presents a dialog with the same appearance and behaviors as the standard Open dialog, except that it shows invisible files (including, on Mac OS X, files whose names begins with a period.)

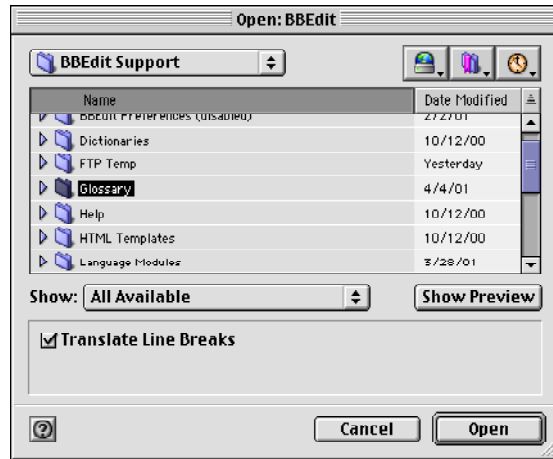
Using the Open Recent Command

The Open Recent hierarchical submenu contains a list of files you have opened recently. To open one of these files, choose it from the Open Recent submenu.

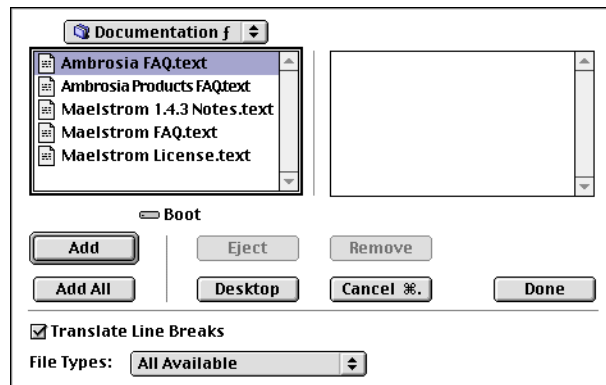
Using the Open Several Command

The Open Several command lets you open more than one file at the same time. To open several files at once, hold down the Option key as you pull down the File menu and choose the Open Several command.

BEdit Lite opens the Open Several dialog box. This dialog is very different in its Navigation Services and Standard File incarnations, so we will show both versions here.



The Navigation Services version of the dialog looks just like the single-file open. In fact, it *is* the same dialog—Navigation Services lets you open multiple files even if you don't select Open Several. You can select multiple files by holding down the Shift key while you click the second and subsequent files. To deselect a file chosen by accident, Shift-click the unwanted file.



In the Standard File version of the dialog, you accumulate the files to be opened into a second list on the right side of the dialog. Click the Add button to add the selected file to the open list, or click Add All to add all the listed files. If you add a file to the open list by accident, select it in the list and click Remove to remove it from the right side of the dialog. Click the Done button when you've selected the files you want to open.

In either case, you can choose the same options available in the single-file open dialog.

Using the Open Selection Command

The Open Selection command lets you open a file that's referenced in the text of a document. It is particularly useful for programmers to open #include files or any document referenced by another file.

To open a file whose name is referenced in the text of a document:

- 1 Double-click to select the file name.

If the name contains spaces, drag across it with the mouse instead.

- 2 Choose Open Selection from the File menu

If a suffix of the form ".x" follows the name, BBEdit Lite automatically expands the selection to include the suffix.

BBEdit Lite looks for the file first in the same folder as the file that contains the reference, then in any folders within that folder. If the name of the file is surrounded by angle brackets, BBEdit Lite starts its search in the folder that you specified in the File Search panel of the Preferences.

If BBEdit Lite can't find the file, it displays a Choose Folder dialog that gives you a chance to find the file manually.

In some cases, there may be more than one file with the same name in the various folders BBEdit Lite looks in. Normally, BBEdit Lite opens the first one it comes to, then stops. If you want BBEdit Lite to find all the files that match the selected name, be sure to select the Find All Matches option in the File Search panel of the Preferences.

Open File by Name

If there is no selection, or there is no text editing view in the front window, Open Selection becomes Open File by Name. Choosing the command lets you specify a name for the file to be opened; BBEdit Lite will open it as described above for Open Selection. You may also specify that only the <...> folder specified in the Preferences should be searched for the file.

You may use the following wildcards in the Open File by Name dialog, if you activate the Match Wildcards checkbox:

| Wildcard | Meaning |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ? | Any single character |
| * | Any number of characters |
| # | Any numeric character |
| \ | Escapes one of the above. To enter a literal backslash, use \\. |

Using Stationery

Like most modern Macintosh programs, BBEdit Lite supports stationery pads. A stationery pad is a template document that, when opened, results in a new, untitled document with the content from the stationery file. In other words, you do not edit the stationery document itself, you use it as a starting point for a new document.

To create a stationery pad, click the Save As Stationery checkbox when saving the file from BBEdit Lite. Alternately, any document can be changed into a stationery pad in the Finder by clicking the Stationery Pad checkbox in the document's Get Info window.

New in 6 You can create new documents from a stationery pad by opening the pad the same way you would open any other document.

Making Backups

BBEdit Lite can automatically make a backup copy of a document before saving it. You can also manually take a snapshot of a document at any time to make it easier to revert to previous versions.

Note BBEdit Lite 6.1 uses a new format for its backup preferences which is not readable by any previous version. If you open a document containing old backup preferences, these will be converted into the new format immediately upon opening.

BBEdit Lite names backup files with the same name as the original file and appends the date and a sequence number. For example, the first backup made on August 10, 1996 of "My Text File" would be named "My Text File (8-10-96)-1". The name of the original may be shortened if the date and sequence number would make the name of the backup file longer than 31 characters.

New in 6 Versions of BBEdit Lite prior to 6.1 named backup files with dates separated by "/" (e.g. "My Text File (8/10/96)-1"). This has been changed to avoid conflicts with Unix file naming conventions.

New in 6 The Text Files: Saving panel of the Preferences includes an option that allows you to specify the default backup options for new files and for files that do not have state information. (See Chapter 10 for more details.) You can override this default on a file-by-file basis, or manually back up a file at any time.

A document must be saved and named before you can set its backup options or make a backup manually.

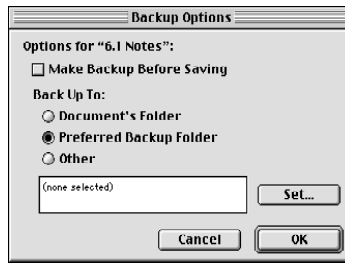
Note If the file being backed up contains Projector version-control information, this information is removed from the copy.

Automatic Backups

To make automatic backups of a document, follow these steps:

- 1 Choose the Backup Options command from the File menu.

BBEdit Lite opens the Backup Options dialog box.



- 2 Specify the folder where you want BBEdition Lite to save the backups. You can choose the document folder, the preferred backup folder (set in BBEdition Lite's Preferences), or some other folder. In the latter case, click Set or drag a folder icon from the Finder to the text box.

- 3 Select the Make Backup before Saving option.

BBEdit Lite will make a backup before you save the file. The backup will contain the previously saved version of the file.

- 4 Click OK.

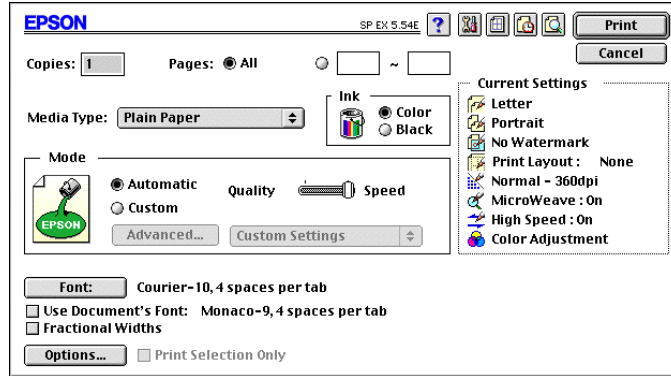
Manual Backups

To make backups manually, follow the same steps above, but do not select the Make Backup before Saving option. To make a backup at any point, choose the Make Backup Now command from the File menu.

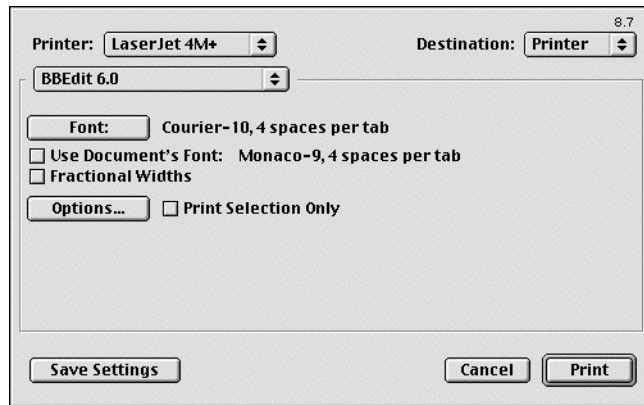
BBEdit Lite opens a standard directory dialog box so that you can change the location and the name of the backup file. The default folder is the folder you specified in the Backup Options dialog box and the default name is the standard backup name as described at the beginning of this section.

Printing

To print a document, choose the Print command from the File menu. BBEdit Lite opens the print dialog box. The items at the top of the dialog are standard, provided by the driver. The four items at the bottom of the dialog are the BBEdit Lite options.



This dialog may look different if you are using a different printer. With current versions of the LaserWriter driver, for instance, the BBEdit Lite-specific printing options are on a “page” of their own, where they can be selected by a pop-up menu at the top of the dialog. The resulting dialog is shown below.



Note You set the default settings for most printing options in the Printing section of the Preferences.

To print one copy of the active document without opening the print dialog box, choose the Print One Copy command from the File menu. (Hold down the Shift key on your keyboard to see it.)

Options Available from Print Dialog

You can set the following options from the print dialog box.

Font Button

Click this button to open a dialog box that lets you set the font, size, style, and tab settings to use while printing.

Use Document's Font

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite uses the document's font when printing.

Fractional Widths

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints proportionally-spaced fonts with better letter spacing. This option works only on PostScript printers.

Options Button

Click this button to open the Printing Options dialog box. See “The Printing Options Command” below.

Print Selection Only

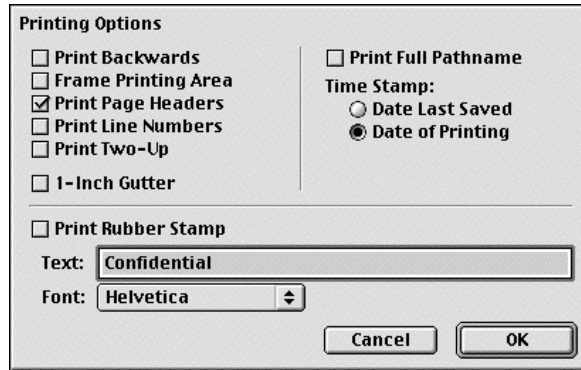
When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints only the selected text.

The Printing Options Command

The Printing Options command in the Edit menu lets you further specify how BBEdit Lite prints your documents. You can set the defaults for most of these options in the Printing panel of the Preferences.

Note When creating a new document, or opening a text document which doesn't have BBEdit Lite saved state, or with the “Printing Settings” switch turned off in the State preferences, BBEdit Lite will obtain the print options for the document from the preferences, just before printing. Thus, for these types of documents, you can use the Printing preferences to control behavior globally, instead of having to change print settings on a per-document basis. Note that if you change the options in the “Print...” dialog, the document settings will be divorced from the preferences.

You can also open this dialog box by using the Options button in the main print dialog box.



Print Backwards

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints documents last page first. This option is useful if you're printing to a printer like the original LaserWriter that does not arrange pages in the proper order.

Frame Printing Area

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite draws a frame around the printed text.

Print Page Headers

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints the page number, the name of the file, and the time and date printed in a header at the top of each page.

Print Line Numbers

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints line numbers along the left edge of the paper.

Print Two-Up

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints two pages on one sheet of paper. Use this option to save paper.

1-Inch Gutter

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite leaves a one-inch margin along the left edge of the paper. Use this option if you usually put your pages in three-ring binders.

Print Full Pathname

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints the full path name of the file being printed in the header.

Time Stamp

The Time Stamp options let you choose whether the date that appears in the header is the date that the file was last modified or the date that the file was printed.

Print Rubber Stamp

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints a message in gray diagonally across the page. Use the pop-up menu to choose a font, and type the message in the text box. BBEdit Lite chooses the right sized font to print the message.

If your printer supports grayscale printing, BBEdit Lite prints the rubber stamp in gray, otherwise it is printed in outline style.

Note This feature is not supported by all printer drivers.

Editing Text with BBEdit Lite

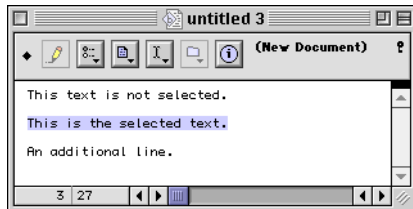
This chapter describes the basics of editing text with BBEEdit Lite, wrapping text, text manipulations, and file comparison.

In this chapter

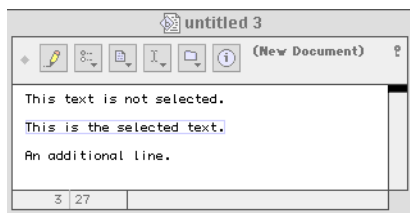
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Basic Editing

BEdit Lite behaves like most Macintosh word processors or text editors. Characters that you type in an active window appear at the insertion point, a vertical blinking bar. You can click and drag the mouse to select several characters or words, and the selected text is highlighted in black or in a color that you choose with the Color control panel (or the Appearance control panel under Mac OS 8.0 or later).



Selected text in an inactive window appears framed in the highlight color:



If you select some text and then type, whatever you type replaces the selected text.

To delete selected text, press the Delete key, or choose “Clear” from the Edit menu. If you have a keyboard with a numeric keypad on it, you can press the “Clear” key on the keypad to delete the selected text.

In addition to clicking and dragging, you can use three selection commands in the Edit menu to select text.

| To select... | Choose this from the Edit menu... |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| line containing the insertion point | Select Line |
| paragraph containing the insertion point | Select Paragraph |
| entire text | Select All |

You can then cut, copy, or perform any other action that affects selected text.

Note BBEdit Lite defines a paragraph as a block of text surrounded by blank lines (lines containing no characters other than tabs or spaces). The beginning and end of the document also mark the beginning and end of paragraphs.

Moving text

To move text from one place to another, follow these steps:

- 1 Select the text you want to move

- 2 Choose Cut from the Edit menu

BBEdit Lite removes the text from the window and stores it on the Clipboard.

- 3 Use the scroll bars to move to the new place for the text if necessary, then click to set the insertion point where the pasted text is to be inserted

- 4 Choose Paste from the Edit menu

You can Paste the contents of the Clipboard as many times as you want in any BBEdit Lite window or in any other application.

Pasting inserts the text stored on the Clipboard at the insertion point. If there is a selection, pasting replaces the selection with the contents of the Clipboard.

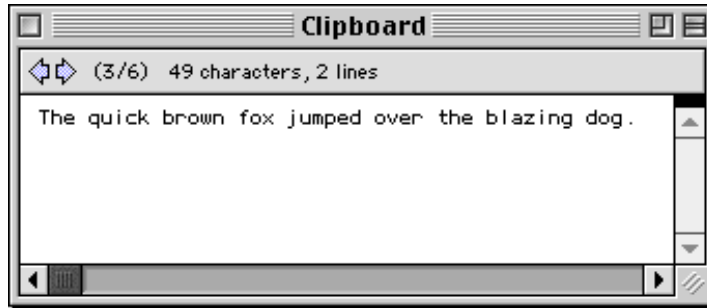
To place text on the Clipboard without deleting it, choose Copy from the Edit menu.

Tip To add selected text to the existing contents of the Clipboard, hold down the Shift key as you choose the Cut or Copy commands. When you hold down the Shift key, BBEdit Lite changes these commands to Cut & Append and Copy & Append.

Multiple Clipboards

New in 6 BBEdit Lite now supports six separate clipboards. Each time you use the Cut or Copy command, BBEdit Lite automatically switches to the next clipboard (wrapping back around to clipboard #1 after the sixth). This way, the last six things you copied or cut are always available for pasting—sort of a “clipboard history.”

By default, the Paste command pastes text from the most recently-used clipboard, so if you do nothing special, BBEdit Lite works just like any other Macintosh program. However, by using the Previous Clipboard command on the Edit menu, you can access the previous clipboard contents. Next Clipboard moves forward through the clipboard history. There are also buttons in the Clipboard window (below) that let you move back and forth through the clipboards.



Once you have selected a clipboard using one of these methods, the next Cut, Copy, or Paste command will use the clipboard you chose. (Subsequent Cut or Copy commands will advance to the next clipboard. Paste never advances automatically.)

Drag and Drop

Another way to move text from one place to another is to use Macintosh Drag and Drop. To use Macintosh Drag and Drop, follow these steps:

- 1 Select the text that you want to move
- 2 Place the mouse pointer within the selected area
- 3 Click and hold down the mouse button
- 4 Drag the mouse pointer to the place you want to move the text to within the current window or another BBEdit Lite window

If you drag and drop text to another window, BBEdit Lite copies the text to that window without removing it from the original window.

In addition, you can drag and drop an item from the Finder onto an editing window in BBEdit Lite. If the item is a text file, then the file's contents are inserted. If the item is a folder, then a listing of the item's contents is inserted. If you hold down the Command key while dragging a folder, the path of the item is inserted instead.

Multiple Undo

BBEdit Lite provides the ability to undo multiple edits, one action at a time. The number of edits that may be undone is limited only by available memory. The practical limitation is determined by the extent of the edits and the amount of free memory.

The Undo command essentially reverses any change you may have made to the content of your file. Each action, which is generally punctuated by a mouse click, is one undo-able incident. So, for example, if you type the sentence "This is a Test.", and then click to highlight the second capital "T" and replace it with a lowercase "t," and then highlight the word "is" and click on the HTML tools to change the style of the word to bold, that's three distinct actions.

In this example, you can select the Undo command once to reverse your action of inserting the bold tags. Selecting Undo again would change the lowercase "t" back to an uppercase "T". A third Undo would eliminate the sentence altogether—untype it, as it were.

BBEdit Lite also supports multiple Redos. If you haven't made any changes after performing an Undo, you can redo each action, in order, by selecting that command from the Edit menu, or typing Command-Shift-Z. However, once you perform a new action, you cannot redo any actions that you undid before you made that change.

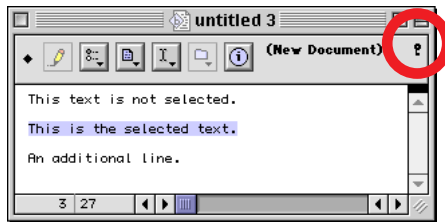
Window Anatomy

BEdit Lite windows have the same controls you're familiar with from other Macintosh applications (for example, windows are resizable and zoomable, and have both vertical and horizontal scroll bars). Two additional features, which may be less familiar, are also included: the status bar and the split bar.

If you choose the Show Line Numbers and Show Cursor Position options, BEdit Lite windows have additional elements. The next section, "Text Options," discusses these additional elements.

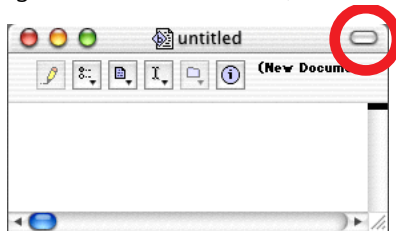
The Status Bar

The status bar is a panel at the top of editing windows that contains buttons and pop-up menus that let you work with the text in the window. A small key icon at the top right of the status bar lets you show or hide the status bar.



Mac OS X

Under Mac OS X, the status bar display is toggled by the button in the top right corner of the window, as shown below.












If the window contains a document that has been saved to disk, the status bar contains the full path to the file and the last time the file was changed. If the file hasn't been saved to disk, the status bar displays (New Document) instead of the file name.

New in 6

Windows in which the text view status bar isn't adjacent to the window title bar (e.g. disk browsers and search results) no longer have a status bar control (on Mac OS 9 or Mac OS X), but do honor the global status bar preference, and you can use the "Text Options" dialog to show and hide the status bar on a per-window basis.

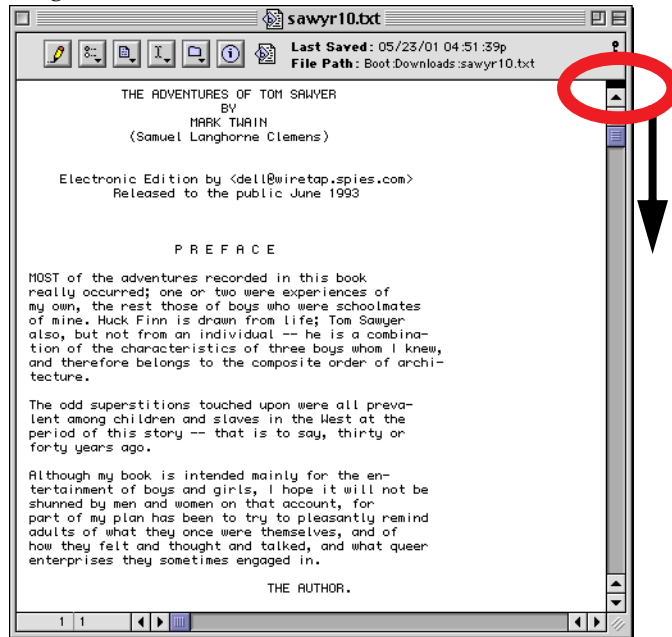
The icons on the status bar are indicators, buttons, and pop-up menus that give you quick access to commonly-used functions. The following table explains each icon.

| Icon | Meaning |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | A solid diamond indicates the document has been modified. A hollow diamond means only the <i>state</i> of the document (window position, selection range, scrolling position, etc.) has changed. |
|  | The pencil icon indicates that the document can be modified. If the pencil has a slash across it, the document cannot be modified because the file is read-only, the disk is locked, or the file is part of a source-control system project (such as Projector or CVS) and is checked out. If the file is not on a locked disk, you can click the pencil icon to toggle the document's editability. |
|  | The Text Options pop-up menu contains commands such as Soft Wrap Text and Show Invisibles that let you control how the text appears in the window. |
|  | The File-pop-up menu contains commands that let you save the document, set line-break options, and specify what state information is saved. |
|  | The Insert pop-up menu contains commands that let you insert the contents of files, folder listings, and page breaks. |
|  | The Path pop-up menu displays the list of folders that contain the document. You can use this pop-up menu to open any of the folders along the path in the Finder. |
|  | The Info button displays a dialog box that lists the number of characters, words, lines, and pages in the document. Clicking this button is the same as choosing the Get Info command from the Windows menu. |
|  | The Document icon button represents the current document. Clicking this icon is the same as choosing Reveal in Finder from the Windows menu: it opens the Finder window that contains the document. You can also drag the document icon to any other application, or you can drag it to the Trash (which is the same as choosing Close & Delete from the File menu). |
|  | The key control shows and hides the status bar when running on Mac OS 9 and earlier. (On Mac OS X, the status bar display is toggled by the button in the top right corner of the window.) |

The Split Bar

Every editing window has a split bar, a small black bar above the scroll bar, that lets you split the window into two panes. Splitting the window lets you edit a document in two places at the same time. Each pane is independently scrollable, and unlike previous versions of BBEdit Lite, scrolling the non-active split view no longer automatically changes view focus.

To split the window, drag the split bar some distance into the window and let go.



To return to a single-pane window, drag the split bar back to its original place near the top of the window. You can drag anywhere on the split bar, not just at the right end.

Tip Double-clicking the split bar unsplit a split window, or restores the last-used split position. If the window has never been split, the window is split 50-50. To force a 50-50 split for a previously-split window, you can Option-double-click on the split bar when it is closed.

Cursor Movement and Text Selection

BBEdit Lite gives you several ways to move the insertion point and change the selection. You can click and drag using normal Macintosh text selection techniques or you can use the various keys on the keyboard.

Clicking

You can select text in an editing window in the normal Macintosh fashion, by clicking and dragging. Holding down the Shift key while clicking extends the selection.

| | No Modifier | Shift |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Click | move insertion point | extend selection |
| Double-click | select word | extend selection to word |
| Triple-click | select line | |

Triple-clicking is the same as clicking in a line and then choosing the Select Line command in the Edit menu.

Holding the Command and Option keys as you click or double-click triggers special actions:

| | Option | Command | Command + Option |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Click | | Open URL | |
| Double-click | look up selected word in programming reference | | select word and search for next occurrence of the word |

Holding down the Option key as you double-click on a word is the same as selecting the word and choosing Find in Reference in the Search menu.

New in 6 BBEdit Lite optionally allows you to select entire lines by clicking in the left margin of an editing window. Click and drag to select multiple lines. Double-click to select an entire paragraph; double-click and drag to select a range of paragraphs. A checkbox in the Text Editing preferences (not shown), labeled Allow Single-Click Line Selection, controls this behavior. If the checkbox is turned off, clicking in the left margin moves the insertion point to the beginning of the clicked line, as in previous versions of BBEdit Lite. Note that the line number bar, if displayed, *is not* part of the left margin.

Arrow Keys

Use the arrow keys to move the insertion point right, left, up, and down, and augment these movements with Command and Option:

| | No Modifier | Option | Command |
|----|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Up | Up one line | up one screen | start of document |

| | No Modifier | Option | Command |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Down | Down one line | down one screen | end of document |
| Left | Left one character | left one word | start of line |
| Right | Right one character | right one word | end of line |

Holding down the Shift key extends the selection. For example, pressing Shift-Option-Right Arrow selects the word to the right of the insertion point.

If you're used to a word processor or text editor that uses Command key combinations to page through your document, you may want to swap the meaning of the Option and Command keys:

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu to open the BBEdit Lite Preferences window
- 2 Select the Text Editing panel in the list at the left edge of the dialog
- 3 Under the heading Exchange Command and Option Key Behavior when Moving, select either the Horizontal, Vertical or both settings as you prefer. When active, these settings will change the sense of the up- and down-arrow keys as follows:

| | No Modifier | Option | Command |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Up | Up one line | start of document | up one screen |
| Down | Down one line | end of document | down one screen |
| Left | Left one character | start of line | left one word |
| Right | Right one character | end of line | right one word |

When the Shift key is held down, the arrow keys behave as described in the table above, except that the selection range is extended to include the new placement of the insertion point. (This is the same effect as typing the arrow-key combination, and then holding down the Shift key and clicking at the original placement of the insertion point, or at the end of the original selection range.)

The Delete Key

The Delete key deletes the character to the left of the insertion point. If you've selected text, the delete key deletes all the text in the selection. You can use the Command and Option keys to modify the way the Delete key works:

| Modifier | Action |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| none | deletes character to the left of the insertion point |
| Option | deletes to the beginning of the word to the left of the insertion point |
| Command | deletes to the beginning of the line |
| Command-Option | deletes to the beginning of the document |

Holding down the Shift key with the Delete key makes the Delete key work the same way as the Forward Delete key on Extended Keyboards. This feature is particularly useful on PowerBooks.

If you want to enable this feature:

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu to open the Preferences window
- 2 Select Text Editing from the list at the left edge of the dialog box
- 3 Select the Enable Shift-Delete check box

Note If you have activated the Horizontal setting for Exchange Command and Option Key Behavior as described in the previous section, then the effects of Command and Option shown in the table above will be reversed accordingly.

The Numeric Keypad

Most Macintosh keyboards have a numeric keypad on the right side. Normally, you use the keys on the keypad to enter numbers. If you prefer, you can use the numeric keypad to move the insertion point:

- 1 Choose Preferences from the Edit menu to open the Preferences window
- 2 Select Text Editing from the list at the left edge of the dialog box
- 3 Mark the Use Numeric Keypad for Cursor Movement checkbox

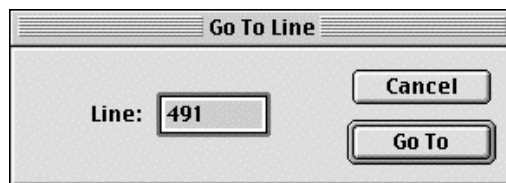
| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| start of line 7 | up 8 | Scroll up 9 |
| left 4 | show selection 5 | Right 6 |
| end of line 1 | down 2 | Scroll down 3 |

You can use the Shift key with the keys on the numeric keypad to extend a selection. You can use the Command and Option keys with the 2, 4, 6, and 8 keys as you would the arrow keys.

To change the behavior of the numeric keypad, hold down the Option key and press the Clear key at the upper left-hand corner of the numeric keypad. (This key is also labeled Num Lock on some keyboards.) This toggles the keypad between moving the cursor and entering numbers.

Go To Line Command

To move the insertion point to a specific line, use the Go To Line command in the Search menu. When you choose this command, BBEdit Lite opens the Go To Line dialog box.



Type the number of the line you want to move to and click Go To.

New in 6 The Go To Line command honors the “Use ‘Hard’ Line Numbering in Soft-Wrapped Text Views” option in the Text Editing pane of the Preferences window.

Function Keys

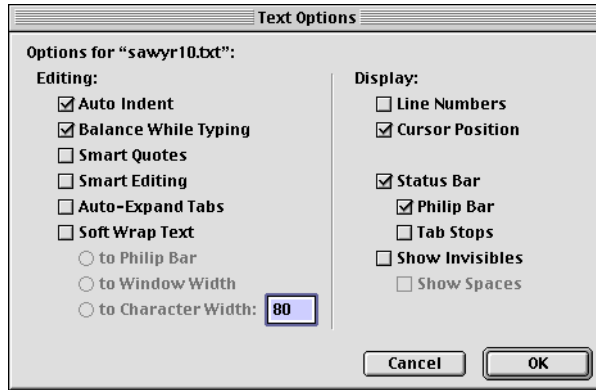
If your keyboard has function keys, you can use the following key equivalents for cutting and pasting, to scroll, and to move the insertion point.

| | No Modifier | Option | Command | Shift |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| F1 | Undo | | | Redo |
| F2 | Cut | | | Cut & Append |
| F3 | Copy | | | Copy & Append |
| F4 | Paste | | | |
| del | forward delete | delete to end of word | delete to end of line | |
| Home | scroll to top of document | | move insertion point to start of document | |
| End | scroll to end of document | | move insertion point to end of document | |
| Pg Up | scroll page up | | | |
| Pg Dn | scroll page down | | | |

Note Holding down the Command and Option keys as you press the forward delete key deletes to the end of the document.

Text Options

You can use the Text Options command (formerly Window Options) to change the way BBEdit Lite edits text and the way it displays text and additional elements in its windows.



The Text Option dialog box is divided into two parts. The Editing options on the left control the way BBEdit Lite behaves while you type. The Display options on the right control the appearance of the BBEdit Lite window.

Tip



You can change many of the text options through the Text Options pop-up menu (left) in the status bar.

Changes you make in the Text Options dialog box affect only the current window. To make changes for all new windows that you open, use the Editor Defaults and Status Bar sections of the Preferences window.

Editing Options

These options control the way BBEdit Lite behaves as you type text in the active document window. Changes you make here affect only that window. To change editing behavior in windows you open in the future, use the Editor Defaults section of the Preferences dialog in the Edit menu.

Auto Indent

When this option is selected, pressing Return automatically inserts spaces or tabs to indent the new line to the same level as the previous line.

Tip

To temporarily invert the sense of the Auto Indent option, hold down the Option key as you press the Return key.

Balance While Typing

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite flashes the matching open parenthesis, brace, or bracket when you type a closing one. This option is useful when you use BBEdit Lite to edit source files to ensure that all delimiters are balanced.

Smart Quotes

When this option is on, BBEdit Lite automatically replaces straight quotes (" ') with typographer's quotes (" " ' ' ').

Tip To type a straight quote when this option is selected (or to type a typographer's quote when the option is deselected), hold down the Control key as you type the " or ' key.

Note Smart quote marks should not be used in HTML documents, as they will not display correctly; you must use straight quotes, or entity codes, instead. We recommend leaving this option turned off if you edit HTML content or program code.

Smart Editing

When this option is on, BBEdit Lite extends word selections to include the space following a word. This option removes the extra space that would be left behind otherwise when deleting or Cutting a selection, and also ensures that words are “padded” with whitespace when pasted into running text.

Note If you mainly edit HTML content or program code, you may wish to disable this option.

Auto-Expand Tabs

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite inserts an appropriate number of spaces when you type Tab, rather than inserting a Tab character.

Soft Wrap Text

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite soft wraps the text in the file to the right margin that you choose: the Philip Bar, the window width, or a specific number of characters. The Philip Bar is a gray line in the status bar that indicates the right edge of the usable viewing area on a 9-inch (classic Mac) monitor.

See “How BBEdit Lite Wraps Text” later in this chapter to learn how wrapping works in BBEdit Lite.

Display Options

These options control the way BBEdit Lite displays the text in the active document window. Changes you make here affect only that window. To change display characteristics for windows you open in the future, use the settings available in the Status Bar panel of the Preferences dialog.

Status Bar

This option shows or hides the status bar in the active window. When this option is selected, two sub-options are available.

- The Philip Bar option shows or hides a thin gray line in the status bar.
- The Tab Stops option shows or hides tick marks in the status bar that indicate the tab stops in the window.

Tip On Mac OS 9 and earlier, click the key icon in document windows to show or hide the status bar without opening the Text Options dialog box. On Mac OS X, click the button in the top right corner of the window.

Line Numbers

This option adds line numbers along the left edge of the window.

Cursor Position

Adds a panel at the bottom left frame of the window that displays the location (line and column) of the insertion point or the last-changed end of the selection range.

Show Invisibles

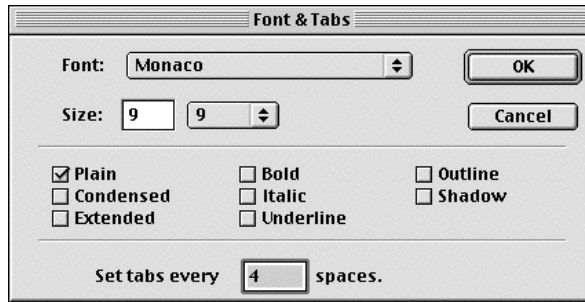
This option shows or hides non-printing characters in the window. Select this option when you want to see line breaks, tabs, and “gremlins” (other invisible characters). BBEdit Lite uses these symbols:

| Symbol | Meaning |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| Δ | tab |
| ◇ | space |
| • | non-breaking space |
| ↵ | line break |
| ¶ | page break |
| ⋮ | other non-printing characters |

When the Show Invisibles option is selected, the Show Spaces sub-option is available, letting you turn off the visually “noisy” spaces.

Font & Tabs

You can choose the font, font size, text style, and tab spacing for a window by choosing Font & Tabs from the Text menu. The Font & Tabs dialog, shown here, appears.



You can choose the desired font, font size and style using controls in this dialog. You can also tell BBEdit Lite how many spaces occur between each tab stop. The chosen display style will be used for *all* text in the window; BBEdit Lite does not support the use of selective text styles.

Note The changes you make here only affect the current document. This dialog's settings will be saved with the document if you choose BBEdit State information when saving. To set the default font, size, style, and tab information for new documents (or for documents that don't have a saved state), see the Fonts panel of the Preferences.

Text Transformation

BBEdit Lite provides several commands that transform text in useful ways. All of these commands are in the Text menu.

Balance

Locates the pair of parentheses, braces, brackets, or smart (curly) quotes that surround the insertion point or the current selection. If there are unmatched delimiters within this area, BBEdit Lite beeps. You can also double-click on a delimiter character to invoke this command.

Exchange Characters

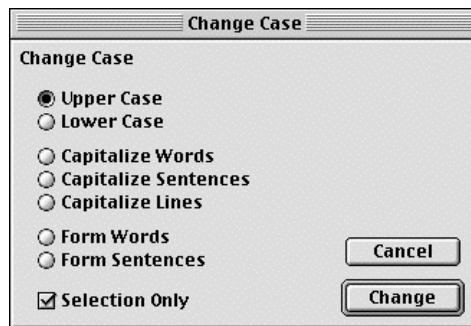
This command, formerly known as Twiddle, swaps two characters according to the following rules:

- If there is no selection and the insertion point is not at the beginning or end of a line or of the document, this command transposes the two characters on either side of the insertion point.
- If the insertion point is at the beginning of a line or document, this command transposes the two characters following the insertion point.
- If the insertion point is at the end of a line or document, this command transposes the two characters before the insertion point.
- If there is a selection, this command transposes the characters at *either end* of the selection.

If you hold down the Option key as you choose this command, Exchange Characters becomes Exchange Words. Exchange Words behaves like Exchange Characters, except that it acts on entire words, rather than individual characters.

Change Case

This command lets you change between upper and lower case characters, or capitalize word, line, or sentence starts. You can choose to change the text in the current selection or in the whole document. When you choose the Change Case command, the following dialog appears:



The radio buttons let you choose how to change the case of the text. To limit the change to the selection, click the Selection Only option. The following table explains the function of each radio button in this dialog.

| This button... | Changes the text like this... |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Upper Case | Every character changes to upper case. |
| Lower Case | Every character changes to lower case. |
| Capitalize Words | The first character of every word changes to upper case, other characters remain unchanged. |
| Capitalize Sentences | The first character of every sentence changes to upper case, other characters remain unchanged. |
| Capitalize Lines | The first character of every line changes to upper case; the other characters remain unchanged. |
| Form Words | The first character of every word changes to upper case; other characters change to lower case. |
| Form Sentences | The first character of every sentence changes to upper case; other characters change to lower case. |

Shift Left and Shift Right

These commands indent or outdent the selected text by one tab stop. If you hold down the Shift key while choosing one of these commands, the selected text will be indented or outdented by one space instead of one tab stop.

New in 6 BBEdit Lite 6.1 will now entab and detab on-the-fly as you shift text. For example, if the selected text is indented one tab stop and you apply Shift Left One Space, the tab will be converted to spaces, and the text will be outdented one space. If you then apply Shift Right One Space, the spaces will be converted back to a single tab.

Add Line Breaks

This command, formerly named “Insert Line Breaks”, inserts a hard line break at the end of each line of text as displayed. If there is any text selected, only that text will have line breaks added; otherwise, line breaks will be added to the entire document. See “How BBEdit Lite Wraps Text” later in this chapter for more information.

Remove Line Breaks

This command, formerly named “Unwrap”, removes carriage returns and spaces between groups of text. Use this command to turn text that has hard line breaks into text that can be soft-wrapped. See “How BBEdit Lite Wraps Text” below for more information.

Rewrap Quoted Text

Rewraps hard-wrapped text with Internet-style quoting, while retaining the quoting characters. In Internet messages, it is common to use the ">" symbol to indicate that part of a message is quoted from a message that's being replied to. As a message gets batted back and forth in a discussion, the oldest bits of text will end up having several ">" symbols in front of them. Each line of text in the message has a carriage return at the end, making rewrapping the text to a different width somewhat problematic.

In this command, BBEdit Lite first extracts each chunk of quoted text—that is, successive lines of text with the same number of markers. The markers are temporarily removed and BBEdit Lite removes the hard line breaks in the text, forming it into a soft-wrapped paragraph. The text is then hard-wrapped according to the settings in the dialog, which are the same as for the Hard Wrap command (described later) and the quote markers are re-inserted.

Increase and Decrease Quote Level

Inserts or deletes a standard Internet quote character (">") from the selected hard-wrapped text, or on the current line if there is no selection.

Strip Quotes

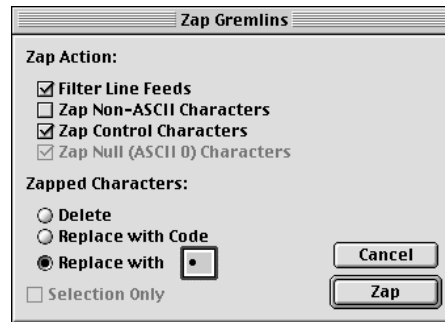
Removes all Internet-style quoting from the selected hard-wrapped text, or from the entire document if there is no selection.

Hard Wrap

This command wraps long lines by inserting hard line breaks and can re-flow (fill) paragraphs if desired. See "How BBEdit Lite Wraps Text" below for more information.

Zap Gremlins

This command removes or replaces non-printing characters. Use this command when you have a file that may contain extraneous control characters or “gremlins”.



The check boxes in the left half of the dialog box determine which types of characters the Zap Gremlins command affects, while the radio buttons determine what is done with gremlins that are found.

Filter Line Feeds

When this option is selected, Zap Gremlins converts as if the file were opened with LF Translation turned on.

Zap Non-ASCII Characters

New in 6 When this option is selected, Zap Gremlins zaps **all** characters in the file which do not fall in the 7-bit or ASCII range. Examples of such characters include special Macintosh characters such as bullets (•) and typographer’s quotes (“ and ”, ‘ and ’), as well as all multi-byte characters. In general, such special characters are those that you type by holding down the Option key.

Zap Control Characters

When this option is selected, Zap Gremlins zaps a specific group of invisible ASCII characters, also known as control characters. Control characters can cause compilers and other text-processing utilities to malfunction, and are therefore undesirable in many files.

The radio buttons in the bottom part of the dialog determine how the Zap Gremlins command zaps the offending characters. These options do not affect the line break characters that the Filter Line Feeds option filters.

Zap Null (ASCII 0) Characters

When this option is selected, Zap Gremlins will zap all instances of the null character (ASCII 0). If nulls are present in a text file, they will cause grep searches to halt. They may also cause malfunctions in other external text-processing programs. If Zap Control Characters is selected, this option will be enabled automatically. It is included separately in case you wish to remove only nulls without affecting other control characters which may be present in a file.

Delete

Removes the zapped character completely from the text. This option is useful if you are only interested in destroying gremlins, and you don't care where they were in the text.

Replace with Code

Replaces the gremlin character with an escaped hexadecimal code. The escape code is in the convention used by the C programming language and Apple's Rez resource-description language: `\0x` followed by the character code in hexadecimal (base 16). This option is useful to identify both the value and location of gremlin characters. Later, you can search for occurrences of `\0x` to locate the converted characters. (Searching for the grep pattern of `"\0x.."` will select the entire character code for easy modification or deletion.)

Replace with

Replaces the gremlin with the character you type in the edit field next to the radio button. This option is useful for identifying the location of gremlins, but not their value.

Selection Only

If this checkbox is marked, only the selection is processed. Otherwise gremlins will be zapped throughout the entire document.

Entab

Converts runs of spaces into tabs, according to the setting in the Font & Tabs dialog box. This transformation is useful when downloading text from a mainframe computer or on-line service, when the document uses spaces to line up columns of text. If you don't use a monospaced font, columns usually won't line up unless you Entab the text first.

Detab

Converts tabs into runs of spaces, according to the setting in the Font & Tabs dialog box. This command is useful when uploading text to a mainframe or on-line service that has no concept of tabs as column separators.

Resolve URL

To resolve a URL (Uniform Resource Locator), place the insertion point anywhere in the URL and choose this command. BBEdit Lite examines the URL and launches the appropriate Internet helper application. If the URL is not valid, or the helper application can't be found, BBEdit Lite beeps.

Tip You can also Command-click anywhere in a URL to resolve it, or Control-click to bring up the contextual menu and select Resolve URL from it.

Note Some Web browsers cannot resolve URLs if the request is sent when the browser is starting up. If your Web browser doesn't properly resolve the URL, wait until the browser has finished starting up, and then try again.

Bare Bones Software gratefully acknowledges John Norstad for providing the URL parsing code.

How BBEdit Lite Wraps Text

BBEdit Lite wraps text one of two ways: soft wrapping or hard wrapping.

Soft wrapping is like the word wrapping found in most word processors. When the insertion point reaches a right margin as you type, the word processor automatically moves the insertion point to the beginning of the next line. You never need to type a carriage return at the end of a line, only to start a new paragraph. If you place the insertion point in the middle of a paragraph and start typing, the text reflows so that words that are pushed out beyond the right margin end up on the next line. Usually, you use soft wrapping when you're editing memos, mail messages, and other prose. It is also useful for HTML documents. With soft wrapping, you generally don't have to scroll the window horizontally to see all the text in the file.

Unlike soft wrapping, hard wrapping requires a carriage return at the end of every line. When soft wrapping is turned off, BBEdit Lite lets you type as far as you like on a line, and never automatically moves the insertion point to the beginning of the next line. You have to manually type a carriage return to start a new line. You usually use hard wrapping to write programs, tabular data, resource descriptions, and so on. With hard wrapping, each line of source code or data appears on its own line in the window, although you may have to scroll the window horizontally to see the entire line if it's long.

Tip If you open a file in BBEdit Lite that appears to consist of a few very long lines, you should select the soft wrapping option for that file.

This table summarizes the commands to soft wrap and hard wrap text. The sections that follow give you details about using the wrapping commands.



| To do this... | Do this... |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Soft wrap text as you type | Choose Soft Wrap Text from the text options pop-up menu (left) or select the Soft Wrap Text option from the Text Options dialog |
| Convert hard-wrapped text to soft-wrapped text | Use the Remove Line Breaks command in the Text menu, and activate soft wrapping |
| Convert soft-wrapped text to hard-wrapped text | Use the Add Line Breaks command in the Text menu |
| Hard wrap text to a specific margin, reflowing paragraphs as needed | Use the Hard Wrap command in the Text menu |

Users of older versions of BBEdit or BBEdit Lite will note that the Wrap while Typing option (which hard-wrapped text automatically by inserting a Return when you reach the right margin) has been relegated to the dustbin of history. It has been superseded by soft wrapping.

Soft Wrapping

To turn on soft wrapping for the active window do one of the following:



- Choose Soft Wrap Text from the text options pop-up menu (left) in the status bar
- Select the Soft Wrap Text option from the Text Options dialog box by choosing Text Options from the Edit menu

To specify the wrapping margin, use the Text Options command. You can have text wrap at the Philip bar, the edge of the window, or a specific character position.

To make soft wrapping the default for new windows, select the Soft Wrap Text option in the Editor Defaults panel of the Preferences. You can also use the settings in that panel to specify the default wrapping margin.

To “freeze” the current line endings and hard-wrap the text at the current soft wrapping settings, use the Add Line Breaks command to insert a carriage return at the end of each line.

New in 6 While BBEdit Lite prefers to break lines at white space when soft wrapping, lines will now be broken as close as possible to the designated wrap width if they do not contain any white space. This way, long URLs and other extended strings of characters are visible without scrolling horizontally.

Soft Wrapping and Imported Text

In most cases, files that were created by the SimpleText or TeachText applications should be soft wrapped when you open them in BBEdit Lite.

Exporting Soft Wrapped Text

BBEdit Lite will not insert hard line breaks into Unix or DOS-format files upon saving, although versions of BBEdit prior to 4.5 did.

Soft Wrapping and Line Numbers

New in 6 A new preference, Use “Hard” Line Numbering in Soft-Wrapped Text Views, controls the way line numbers are displayed when you use soft wrapping. If this option is turned on, the line number bar, cursor position display, and “Go To Line” commands in editing views will use line numbers that correspond to “hard” carriage returns in the document, rather than to soft-wrapped line breaks. To restore the behavior of previous versions of BBEdit Lite, turn this preference off.

Hard Wrapping

The easiest way to hard wrap text is to type a carriage return whenever you want to start a new line. If the file you’re editing is a program (where long lines are normal in some languages), it’s best to turn off soft wrapping altogether.

To turn off soft wrapping for the active window, do one of the following:

- Choose Soft Wrap Text from the text options pop-up menu in the status bar
- Deselect the Soft Wrap Text option from the Text Options dialog box by choosing Text Options from the Edit menu

To turn off soft wrapping for new windows, deselect the Soft Wrap Text option in the Editor section of the Preferences.

BBEdit Lite provides two ways to convert soft-wrapped text into hard-wrapped text. The first is a simple technique that uses a single command. The second way is a bit more complicated but gives you much more control over wrapping.

Hard Wrapping Soft-Wrapped Text

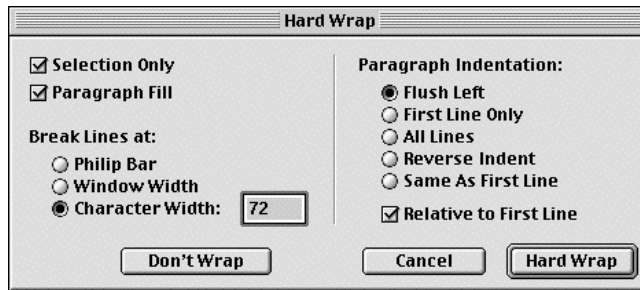
To convert soft-wrapped text to hard-wrapped text, use the Add Line Breaks command in the Text menu. This command inserts a carriage return at the end of every line of the text as it appears in the window. If your wrapping margin is the edge of the window, you will get different results depending on the width of the window.

Note The Add Line Breaks command does not turn off soft wrapping.

Hard Wrapping and Filling Text

The Hard Wrap command in the Text menu gives you more flexibility over hard wrapping text than the Add Line Breaks command. While Add Line Breaks merely freezes the line breaks as they appear in the editing window, the Hard Wrap command lets you specify a wrapping margin, apply the command to the selection only, and reflow paragraphs.

When you choose the Hard Wrap command, BBEdit Lite opens this dialog box:

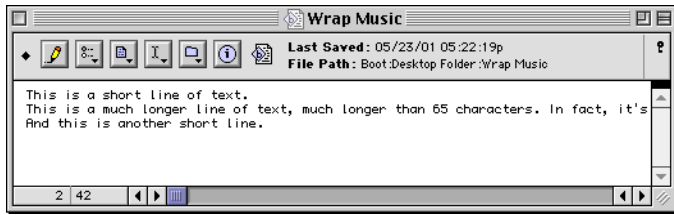


The controls on the left half of the dialog control how much of the text is hard wrapped, and the maximum length of lines after hard wrapping. The controls on the right side of the dialog control how this command deals with paragraphs.

The Selection Only option limits the effect of the command to the selected text. If this option is not selected, the command affects the entire contents of the window. The Limit buttons let you specify the wrapping margin.

If the Paragraph Fill option is selected, BBEdit Lite forms the lines into paragraphs before wrapping the lines. An example is the best way to illustrate this option.

Start with this text:

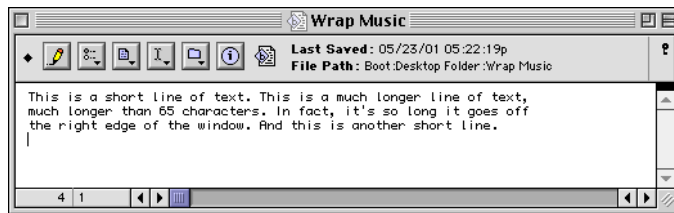


This is what happens when you wrap to 65 characters with Paragraph Fill off:



BBEdit Lite breaks the long line at the 65-character right margin (twice, because the line was so long) and leaves the short lines alone.

This is what happens to the same text when you wrap with Paragraph Fill on:



BBEdit Lite joins all the lines together to form a paragraph, then wraps the text to the 65-character margin.

The Paragraph Indentation buttons let you indent paragraphs after they've been wrapped.

- Flush Left does not indent paragraphs at all.
- First Line Only indents the first line by one tab stop. The rest of the paragraph is flush against the left edge of the window.
- All Lines indents all lines in the paragraph by one tab stop.
- Reverse Indent places the first line in the paragraph flush against the left edge of the window, and will indent all other lines in the paragraph by one tab stop.

- Same As First Line indents all lines to the same indentation as the first line of the selection or document.

Mark the Relative to First Line checkbox to make any paragraph indents relative to the original indent of the first line of the selection or document. If you want paragraph indents to be relative to the left margin of the document, make sure this checkbox isn't marked.

Click the Hard Wrap button to perform the Hard Wrap command. Click the Don't Wrap button to save the settings without changing the text.

Tip If you hold down the Option key as you choose the Hard Wrap command, BBEdit Lite uses the last Hard Wrap settings to perform the operation, without displaying a dialog box.



The Insert Submenu

In addition to typing, you can use the commands in the Insert submenu of the Edit menu to insert text into the active window. These commands, which are also available on the Insert menu in the document status bar, let you insert the contents of other files, folder listings, Macintosh Toolbox templates, and page break characters.

Inserting Files

The Insert File command inserts the contents of a file into the document you're editing. When you use this command, BBEdit Lite opens a directory dialog box that lets you select the file to insert. BBEdit Lite inserts the file at the insertion point or replaces the selected text.

Tip You can also use the File command on the Insert pop-up menu in the status bar, or drag a file's icon from the Finder into a BBEdit Lite editing window, to insert the contents of that file.

Inserting a Folder Listing

The Insert Folder Listing command inserts a textual listing of a folder hierarchy. When you use this command, BBEdit Lite displays a directory dialog box that lets you select a folder to insert. BBEdit Lite inserts the folder listing at the insertion point or replaces the selected text.

Tip You can also use the Folder Listing command on the Insert pop-up menu in the status bar to insert a folder listing.



You can also drag a folder's icon from the Finder into a BBEdit Lite editing window to insert a folder listing.

Inserting Paths

New in 6 The Insert File Path and Insert Folder Path commands respectively insert the full path information for a selected file, or the full path information for the contents of the selected folder hierarchy into the document you're editing. When you use these commands, BBEdit Lite opens a directory dialog box that lets you select the file or folder to obtain path information for. BBEdit Lite inserts the path information at the insertion point or replaces the selected text.

Inserting a Page Break

To insert a page break, choose the Page Break command from the Insert submenu in the Edit menu. This will place a form-feed character (ASCII 12) at the location of the insertion point. BBEdit Lite uses this character to indicate the start of a new page when printing.

Tip You can also use the Page Break command on the Insert pop-up menu in the status bar to insert a page break.

Working with Windows

This chapter describes the commands in the Window menu. These commands let you arrange windows, get to windows quickly, and open special kinds of windows.

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Window Menu

New in 6 The Window menu contains commands which you can use to access and organize your documents on screen. It also provides many utility and reference functions. For BBEdit Lite 6.1, we have added several preference options (in the Applications panel of the Preferences dialog) so that you have greater control over the arrangement of the menu. You can now choose whether items are grouped by window kind, or are all listed together without dividers. You can also elect to sort windows by name or in order of creation. Please refer to Chapter 10 for additional details.

Minimize Window

Mac OS X This command puts the frontmost window into the Mac OS X Dock. Click the window icon in the Dock to restore the window. If you are not using Mac OS X, this command will not be available on the menu.

Bring All to Front

Mac OS X In Mac OS 9 and earlier, each application's windows are all grouped together in a single layer. In Mac OS X, windows from different applications can be interspersed. BBEdit Lite's Bring All to Front command will bring all un-minimized BBEdit Lite windows to the front. If you are not using Mac OS X, this command will not be available on the menu.

Window List



The Window List command opens a floating window (or floater) that lists the names of all the open windows, either in order by name or creation order, or separated by window kind as determined by your preferences (see Chapter 10).

Document windows, which correspond to text files, will have a document icon shown next to them. Display windows, such as browsers and search results windows, will not have icons next to them. A diamond to the left of a window’s name means that the file has been modified.

To bring any window to the front, double-click its name in the Windows window.

You can open a file by dragging its icon from the Finder to the Windows floater.

The buttons at the top of the Windows window perform Save, Close, or Print commands on the selected windows. Pressing the Option key while clicking a button makes its command apply to all selected windows (for which the command is possible).




Arrange

New in 6

The Arrange command gives you several ways to organize BBEdit Lite windows. When you choose the Arrange command, BBEdit Lite opens the Arrange Windows dialog box.

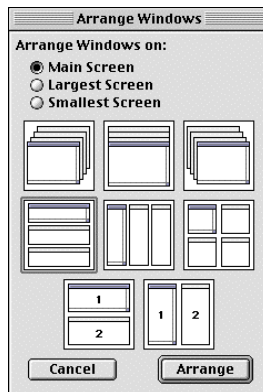
The radio buttons at the top of the dialog specify which screen the windows will be arranged on. You can choose the main screen, the largest screen, or the smallest screen.

| Icon | Description |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Stacks every window so that some part is visible no matter which window is frontmost. If you select the Leave Room for Finder options in the Windows section of the Preferences dialog, BBEdit Lite leaves room along the right side or bottom of the screen for Finder icons. |
| | |
| | |
| | BBEdit Lite offers three different ways to stack windows: down and to the left, straight down, and down and to the right. These are the top three choices in the dialog. |
| | |
| | BBEdit Lite tiles the windows in two or three rows (or columns). If you have more than three windows open, BBEdit Lite stacks additional windows behind the three front windows. |

| Icon | Description |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | BEdit Lite figures out how many rows and columns it needs to tile windows. The larger your screen, the more rows and columns BEdit Lite uses. The windows are never narrower than half of a classic Macintosh screen. |
|   | BEdit Lite tiles the front two window horizontally or vertically and stacks any additional windows behind the two front windows. |

Tip To arrange the windows using the same settings as the last time you used this command, hold down the Option key as you choose Arrange from the Window menu.

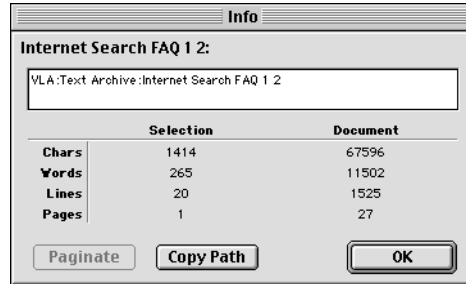
New in 6 BEdit Lite is now Display Manager aware. If you change the size of a screen which contains floating palettes, BEdit Lite will reposition the palettes to take the new screen size into account (this may entail resizing the window as well).





Get Info

The Get Info command displays a dialog box that lists the number of characters, words, line, and pages in the selected text and in the document. Using this command is the same as clicking the info button in the status bar.



To find out how many pages the document will take to print, click the Paginate button. To put the full path to the file on the Clipboard, click the Copy Path button.



Reveal in Finder

If the active window is a document that is saved in a file, the Reveal in Finder command opens the Finder window that contains this file. Using this command is the same as clicking (without dragging) the document icon button in the status bar. (The actual icon in the icon bar is the same as the document's icon in the Finder.)

If the selected text in a document is the name of a file, hold down the Option key as you open the File menu and choose the Reveal Selection command to have BBEdit Lite open the Finder folder that contains that file.

Zoom

There is no longer a Zoom command on the Window menu, but the key equivalent Command-/ (which users of earlier versions of BBEdit Lite may be used to) still works. Zoom will produce the same effect as clicking a window's zoom box: it makes the active window larger if it is small, or returns it to its original size if it was previously enlarged by a Zoom command.



When zooming windows, BBEdit Lite will now move the window as little as possible (consistent with maximizing the window's size). This behavior is similar to what the Finder does when zooming a window. The "Move as Little as Possible" switch in the Windows preference panel controls this behavior; turning this switch off will revert the behavior to be the same as previous versions of BBEdit Lite.

Note If you have Apple Guide installed on your system, it will "steal" this keystroke, and the Apple Guide help window will appear instead.

Send To Back

This command sends the front window behind all the other windows.

Exchange With Next

This command makes the second window the active window. Choose this command repeatedly to alternate between the front two windows.

Synchro Scrolling

When you have two or more windows open, Synchro Scrolling makes both files scroll when you scroll one. This feature is useful to look over two versions of the same file.

Window Names

The last items in the Window menu are the names of all the open windows. Choose a window name from this menu to bring that window to the front.

Tip You can also use the Windows floater to select windows quickly.

Searching

This chapter describes BBEdit Lite's powerful Find command, now enhanced with a flexible file filtering mechanism. It tells you how to search for text in the active window or within a set of files. BBEdit Lite can also do advanced pattern, or grep, searching. To learn about pattern searching, you should read this chapter first, then read Chapter 7, "Searching with Grep".

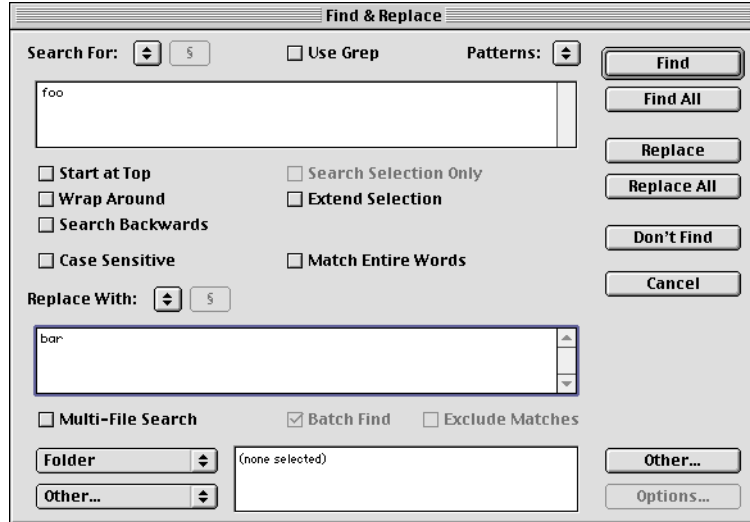
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Basic Searching and Replacing

This section describes the basic steps for searching and replacing text in a window. Later sections in this chapter cover more advanced techniques. To search and replace text in the active window, follow these steps:

- 1 Choose Find from the Search menu. BBEdit Lite opens the Find & Replace dialog box.



For now, disregard the bottom part of the dialog—the Multi-File Search checkbox and everything below it. The section “Multi-File Searching” later in this chapter discusses this part of the dialog box.

- 2 Type the string you’re looking for in the Search For text box.

You can use special characters in the Search For text box to search for tabs, line breaks, or page breaks. See “Special Characters” later in this section.

BBEdit Lite remembers the last 12 search terms you used since launching the application. If you are searching for something you recently searched for, you can choose it from the pop-up menu above the Search For field.

Click the § button to enter the document selection in the Search For field.

- 3 Type the replace string (if any) in the Replace With text box.

BBEdit Lite also remembers the last 12 replace terms you used since launching the application. These appear on the pop-up menu above the Replace With field.

Click the § button to enter the document selection in the Replace With field.

- 4 Mark any checkboxes in the middle part of the dialog box that you want to apply to your search. To learn more about these checkboxes, see “Search Settings” next in this section.
- 5 Click one of the buttons along the right side of the dialog box.

New in 6 The size of both the search and replace strings is now limited only by available memory. However, the memory requirements for searching multi-byte text files are generally at least double those for single-byte text.

The following table explains what each of the buttons does.

| This button... | Does this... |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Find | Finds the first occurrence of the text in the active window. Shortcut: Cmd-F |
| Find All | Finds all the occurrences of the search string and displays the results in a search results window. Shortcut: Cmd-Opt-F |
| Replace | If there is a selection, replaces the current selection with the replace string. Otherwise, finds the first occurrence of the text in the active window after the current insertion point and replaces it with the replace string. Shortcut: Cmd-R |
| Replace All | Replaces every occurrence of the search string in the active window with the replace string. Shortcut: Cmd-Opt-R |
| Don't Find | Saves the settings of the Find dialog box without doing a search. Shortcut: Cmd-D |
| Cancel | Doesn't do the search and restores the settings of the dialog box to their previous state. Shortcut: Cmd-. |

BBEdit Lite closes the Find dialog, then selects the search string in the active window if the search was successful. Once BBEEdit Lite finds your text, you can use the commands in the Search menu (see “Search Menu Reference” later in this chapter). The table below summarizes the most common commands you can use at this point.

| This command... | Does this... |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Find Again | Finds the next occurrence of the search string without displaying the Find dialog again. To reverse the search direction, hold down Shift. |
| Replace | Replaces the selection with the replace text |
| Replace All | Replaces all occurrences of the search string with the replace string. |
| Replace & Find Again | Replaces the selection with the replace string and looks for the search string again. |

Search Settings

The checkboxes in the Find dialog box let you control how BBEdit Lite searches your document for the indicated text.

Note You can set the defaults for many of these settings in the Text Search section of the Preferences.

Use Grep

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite treats the search and replace strings as Grep patterns. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite searches the document for text that matches the search string as it appears literally, and will replace any matched text with the replace string. To learn more about pattern searching see Chapter 7, “Searching with Grep”.

Start at Top

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite always starts searches from the beginning of the document. Choosing this option will disable the Wrap Around and Search Backwards settings.

Wrap Around

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite continues searching from the beginning of the document if a match isn’t found (or from the end of the document if searching backwards). Otherwise, BBEdit Lite stops searching when it reaches the end (or the beginning if searching backwards) of the file. Choosing this option will automatically disable Selection Only. (Unavailable if Start at Top is checked.)

Search Backwards

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite searches from the insertion point to the beginning of the file. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite searches from the insertion point to the end of the file. (Unavailable if Start at Top is checked.)

Search Selection Only

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite searches only the selected text. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite searches the entire document. (Unavailable if Wrap Around or Start at Top is checked.)

Extend Selection

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite extends the selection from the current insertion point to the end of the matched search string.

Case Sensitive

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite treats upper- and lowercase letters as different letters. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite treats upper- and lowercase letters as if they were the same.

Match Entire Words

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite matches the search string only if it is surrounded in the document text by word-break characters (white space or punctuation). Otherwise, BBEdit Lite matches the search string anywhere in the text.

Multi-File Search

When this checkbox is selected, BBEdit Lite searches a set of files for the search string. See “Multi-File Searching” below to learn more about searching in several files.

Batch Find

When this checkbox is selected and you’re doing a multi-file search, BBEdit Lite collects all the matches into a search results window. To learn more about multi-file searching, see “Multi-File Searching” later in this chapter.

Exclude Matches

When this checkbox is selected and you’re doing a multi-file search, BBEdit Lite finds all the files that *don’t* contain the search string rather than the files that do.

Special Characters

You can use the following special characters to search for line breaks and other non-printing characters, as well as hexadecimal escapes to search for any desired 8-bit character.

| Character | Matches... |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|
| \r | line break (carriage return) |
| \n | Unix line break (line feed) |
| \t | tab |
| \f | page break (form feed) |
| \xNN | hexadecimal character code NN (e.g. \x0D for CR) |
| \\ | backslash (\) |

New in 6 The form of a hex escape is “\xNN”, where “N” is any single hex digit [0-9,A-F]. The “x” may be upper or lower case.

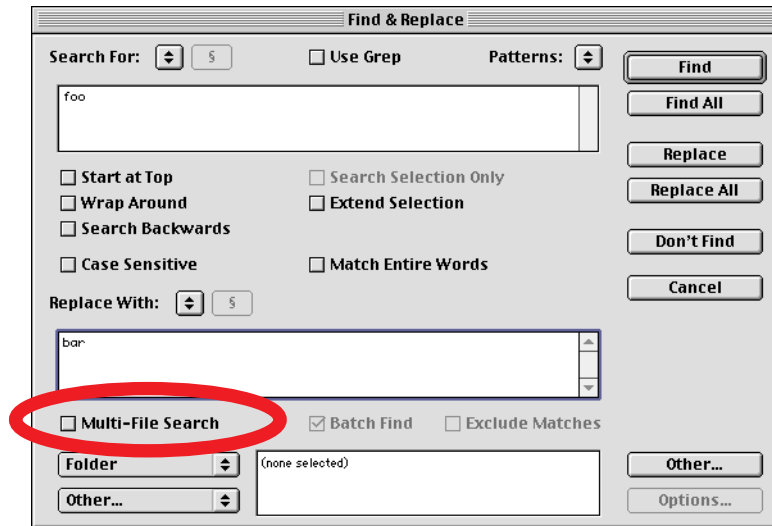
Note that because of limitations in BBEdit Lite’s grep engine, you can’t perform a Grep search for a null character (ASCII 0), even if it’s escaped. However, you can perform a literal search for any character, including a null. Malformed escapes (or a null escape, if using Grep) are treated as literal strings.

Multi-File Searching

The only difference between single-file searching and multi-file searching is that in multi-file searching you need to specify the files to be searched. BBEdit Lite gives you a great deal of flexibility in how to do this. You can search all the files in a given directory, in open editing windows, or in a BBEdit Lite results window.

To look for a string in several files, do the following steps:

- 1 Choose Find from the Search menu to open the Find & Replace dialog box (if it's not already open).
- 2 Mark the Multi-File Search checkbox.



- 3 Type the string you're looking for in the Search For text box.
- 4 Type the replace string (if any) in the Replace With text box. Be sure to read the section "Multi-File Replacing" later in this chapter if you use the replacement features.
- 5 Mark any checkboxes in the middle part of the dialog box that you want to apply to your search. To learn more about these settings, see "Search Settings" earlier in this chapter.
- 6 To have BBEdit Lite collect the results of the search in a search results window, select the Batch Find checkbox. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite searches for the search string file by file.
- 7 If you want BBEdit Lite to find only files that *do not* contain the search string, select the Exclude Matches checkbox.

- 8 Use the controls in the bottom part of the dialog to specify the set of files to search. See “Specifying the Search Set” later in this chapter to learn more about doing this.
- 9 Click one of the buttons along the right side of the dialog box to begin the search.

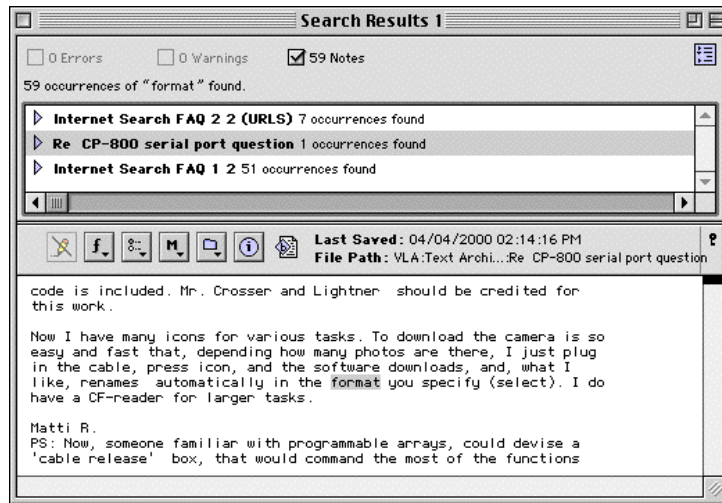
The table below tells you what each of the buttons does.

| This button... | Does this... |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Find | Batch Find on: Not available when the multi-file search option is selected. Batch Find off: Finds the first occurrence of the search string in the first file of the set. |
| Find All | Finds all the occurrences of the search string in all the files in the set. Batch Find on: BBEdit Lite displays the results in a search results window. Batch Find off: BBEdit Lite opens all files that contain matches. |
| Replace | Not available when the multi-file search option is selected. |
| Replace All | Finds all the occurrences of the search string in all the files in the set and replaces them with the replace string. |
| Don't Find | Saves the settings of the Find dialog box without doing a search. |
| Cancel | Doesn't do the search and restores the settings of the dialog box. |

If you selected the Batch Find option, read the following section “Multi-File Search Results: Batch Find”. If you did not, read the section “Multi-File Search Results: File by File” below.

Multi-File Search Results: Batch Find

If you selected the Batch Find option, BBEdit Lite displays every occurrence of the search string in the set of files searched using a search results browser.



New in 6 The items at the top of the window tell you how many matches BBEdit Lite found in the set of files you specified, as well as specifying whether there were any error conditions or warnings generated during the search. You can display or hide any combination of errors, warnings, and matches, by checking the appropriate options.

New in 6 The middle panel lists each line that contains the matched text. (Depending on how you have configured BBEdit Lite, this list may be a Finder-style hierarchical list, where each match in a file is listed under the file's name as shown above, or a flat list where each occurrence is simply displayed in order.) Every match is identified by file name and line number.

To see the contents of a file, click a line in the list of matched searches. The part of the file that contains the search string appears in the lower pane. You cannot edit text in a search results browser. To edit a file, double-click the line that contains the match you want to edit, and the specified file will open at the point where the associated match occurred.

After you have opened a file, you can use the Find Again, Replace, Replace All, and Replace & Find Again commands in the Search menu to continue searching it, as if you had chosen a File by File search. See the next section for information on File by File searching.

Tip You can use a search results window as the basis of another multi-file search. See "Specifying the Search Set" later in this chapter.

Multi-File Search Results: File by File

If you did not select the Batch Find option, BBEdit Lite opens the first file that contains the search string. At that point you can use the commands in the Search menu to further control the search.

| This command... | Does this... |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Find Again | <p>Finds the next occurrence of the search string within the same file. To search backwards, hold down the Shift key.</p> <p>BBEdit Lite beeps if it can't find any more occurrences of the search string in the current file. Use the Find in Next File command.</p> |
| Replace | Replaces the selection with the replace string. |
| Replace All | Replaces all occurrences of the search string with the replace string within the current file. |
| Replace & Find Again | <p>Replaces the selection with the replace string and looks for the search string again.</p> <p>BBEdit Lite beeps if it can't find any more occurrences of the search string. Use the Find in Next File command.</p> |
| Find in Next File | Looks for the search string in the next file in the set of files to be searched. |
| Find & Replace All Matches | Replaces every occurrence of the search string with the replace string in each of the files being searched. See "Find & Replace All Matches" in the "Search Menu Reference" section at the end of this chapter. |

Specifying the Search Set

When the Multi-File Search option is selected, the controls in the bottom part of the dialog box let you specify which files BBEdit Lite should consider in the multi-file search.

The pop-up menu just below the Multi-File Search checkbox controls which files BBEdit Lite should search. You can search:

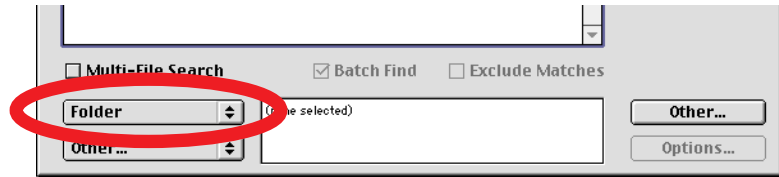
- all open text documents
- the files in a given folder
- the files listed in any results browser (e.g. a search results browser)

Some of the other options change depending on what you select from this pop-up menu.

Searching the Files in a Folder

To search the files in a folder:

- 1 Choose Folder from the Search Type pop-up menu.



- 2 Choose a folder from the second pop-up menu.

New in 6

This pop-up menu displays up to 12 recently-used folders, as well as the folder you have designated as the local root of your Web site (if any), the folder you have designated as your Templates/Includes folder, and any favorite folders you have designated (see Chapter 2).

If the folder you want to search isn't in the pop-up menu, choose Other and select the folder using the Open dialog, or click the Other button on the right-hand side of the dialog. You can also drag a folder from the Finder to the box that displays the path of the chosen folder.

- 3 To search folders within the folder you chose, click on the Options button and select the Search Nested Folders option in the Multi-File Search Options dialog. You can also choose to skip any folders whose names are enclosed in parentheses here by selecting the Skip (...) Folders option, and you can specify whether to search only text files or all files.

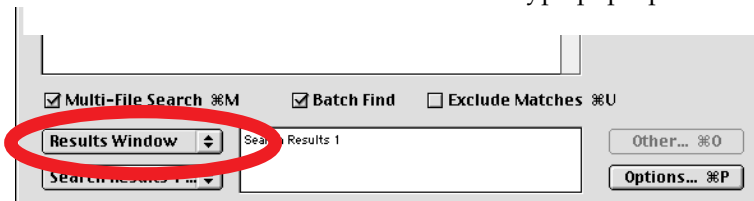
Searching the Results of a Previous Multi-File Search

If a multi-file search finds many files that contain your search string, you may want to narrow the search. You can do this if you selected the Batch Find option to do the initial search and the results are in a search results window.

Note As mentioned above, you can also search the list of files presented in any results browser, not just search results browsers.

To narrow a search based on the results of an earlier search:

- 1 Choose Results Window from the Search Type pop-up menu.



- 2 Choose the desired search results window from the Search Target pop-up menu (the second menu).

The Search Target pop-up menu defaults to the frontmost search results window. If you have more than one open, you can choose another from the menu.

Searching All the Open Documents

You can limit the set of files to be searched to the open editing windows. One advantage of this kind of multi-file search is that you can search windows that haven't been saved to a file yet.

To search all the open windows, choose Open Documents from the Search Type pop-up menu. The text box below the pop-up menu tells you how many windows will be searched.

Multi-File Search Options

Click the Options button to display the Multi-File Search Options dialog, shown here.



To search all the files in subfolders of the selected folder, mark the Search Nested Folders checkbox. The Skip (...) Folders checkbox skips folders whose names are enclosed in parentheses.

You can also choose to search only text files or to search all file types. If you have graphics or other types of files in the search set, it may be a good idea to restrict the search to only text files. This setting is in addition to any file filter (see next section) and is in fact applied *before* the filter.

Multi-File Replacing

If you want to replace only some occurrences of text in multiple files, you can simply do a File-by-File or Batch Search as described earlier in this chapter, then use the Replace commands on the Find menu to change only the instances you want to change. However, BBEdit Lite can also change *all* occurrences of a string in a group of files with one command.

Globally replacing text in more than one file works the same as replacing it in a single file. The only possible complication is that, if you make a mistake, it can have much wider consequences. If you are not sure what effect a replace operation will have, test it out on a few sample files, or a copy of your data, first!

Note The Batch Find option has no effect on a multi-file replace operation.

To do a multi-file search and replace, replacing all occurrences:

- 1 Set up the find and replace strings in the Find dialog as described in the section “Multi-File Search”.
- 2 Choose the files to be searched as described in “Specifying the Search Set”.
- 3 Click Replace All in the Find dialog box, or use its key equivalent of Command-Option-R.

BBEdit Lite displays the Find & Replace All Matches dialog box:



This is what each of the options does:

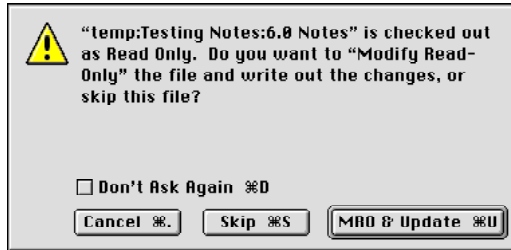
| This option... | Replaces all occurrences of the search string with the replace string and... |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Leave Open | Leaves all the files open so that you can inspect the replacements. If there are many files that contain the search string, BBEEdit Lite may run out of memory. |
| Save to Disk | Saves each file with the changes. When the Confirm Saves setting is active, you will have an opportunity to approve the changes before BBEEdit Lite saves them to disk. You should <i>not</i> turn this off unless you are sure that the replace operation being done is what you want. |
| Show Results | Opens a results browser listing each of the files which was changed, and the number of changes in each file. |

Replacing in Files with Projector CKIDs

New in 6

In order to track the modification status of files and determine whether a given file is editable at any point in time, MPW's Projector source control system places a resource of type "ckid" in each file. Many other Mac applications, including BBEdit Lite, also honor these "ckid" resources. This allows Projector (or similar systems like Mac CVS) to work, by preventing files from being changed accidentally.

During a multi-file replace, whenever BBEdit Lite attempts to modify a file which is designated Read-Only, it will display the following dialog asking you how to handle the file.



Choosing the Cancel button will stop the multi-file replace operation and leave the current file untouched. Choosing the Skip button will cause BBEdit Lite to skip this file only (leaving it untouched), and continue the multi-file replace operation. Choosing the MRO & Update button will cause BBEdit Lite to mark the file Modify Read-Only, change the file, and continue the multi-file replace operation.

If you select the Don't Ask Again option before clicking Skip or MRO & Update, then BBEdit Lite will apply the same action to all files with this Projector state that it encounters during this (and only this) search operation.

Note An equivalent dialog will also be displayed when you perform any other batch operation that modifies files, and a file with a Read-Only "ckid" is encountered.

Search Menu Reference

This section describes all of the commands in the Search menu.

Find

Opens the Find dialog box. You can set the search and replace strings, choose searching options, and, for a multi-file search, specify the set of files to search.

Find Again

Uses the previous settings of the Find dialog box to search for the next occurrence of the search string.

Tip Hold down the Shift key to search in the opposite direction from the current search direction. For example, if you have set the Backwards option in the Find dialog, holding down Shift while performing a Find Again will search *forward* in the document.

Find Selection

Uses the selected text as the search string and finds the next occurrence of the selected text. This command is the same as using the Enter Search String command followed by the Find Again command.

Tip Hold down the Shift key to search in the opposite direction from the current search direction, just as for Find Again.

Tip Hold down the Option and Command keys as you double-click on a word to search for the next occurrence of that word.

Enter Search String

Enters the selected text in the Find dialog as the search string (without opening the dialog) but does not search for it.

Tip When you hold down the Option key this command becomes Enter Replace String, and behaves identically except that it enters the selected text as the replace string.

Replace

Replaces the selected text (usually an occurrence of the search string) with the replace string.

Replace All

Replaces every occurrence of the search string in a file with the replace string.

Replace & Find Again

Replaces the selected text with the replace string and searches for the next occurrence of the search string.

Find in Next File

When doing a non-batch multi-file search, this command looks for the first occurrence of the search string in the next file.

Open All Matches

This command opens all the files in the search set that contain at least one occurrence of the search string.

Find & Replace All Matches

In a multi-file search-and-replace for which Batch Find is turned off, this command finds every occurrence of the search string in every file in the search set and replaces them with the replace string. When you choose this command, BBEdit Lite opens a dialog that gives you an opportunity to approve replacements.

Go to Line

When you choose this command, BBEdit Lite opens the Go To Line dialog box. Type in a line number and the frontmost text window will jump to display that line.

New in 6

The Go To Line command honors the “Use ‘Hard’ Line Numbering in Soft-Wrapped Text Views” option in the Text Editing pane of the Preferences window.

Go to Center Line

Will move the insertion point to the beginning of the middle or center line of the displayed text.

Searching with Grep

The Grep option in BBEdit Lite's Find command offers a powerful way to make changes to your data that "plain text" searches simply can't. Grep patterns, also known as regular expressions, allow you to find, and change, text which matches a set of conditions that you specify. Combined with the multi-file search and replace features described in Chapter 7, BBEdit Lite's grep capabilities can make many editing tasks quicker and easier, whether you are modifying Web pages, extracting data from a file, or just re-arranging a phone list.

For example, suppose you have a list of people's names that you want to alphabetize. If the names appear last name first, you can easily put these names in a BBEdit Lite window and use the Sort Tool. But if the list is arranged first name first, a simple grep pattern can be used to put the names in the proper order for sorting—as you'll see in this chapter.

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What is Grep or Pattern Searching?

A grep pattern, also known as a regular expression, describes the text that you're looking for. For instance, a pattern can describe words that begin with C and end in l. A pattern like this would match "Call", "Cornwall", and "Criminal" as well as hundreds of other words.

In fact, you've probably already used pattern searching without realizing it. The Find dialog box's "Match Case" and "Entire Word" options turn on special searching patterns. Suppose that you're looking for "corn". With the "Match Case" option turned off, you're actually looking for a pattern that says: look for a C or c, O or o, R or r, and N or n. With the "Entire Word" option on, you're looking for the string "corn" only if it's surrounded by white space or punctuation characters; special search characters, called metacharacters, are added to the search string you specified to indicate this.

What makes pattern searching counterintuitive at first is how you describe the pattern. Consider the first example above, where we want to search for text that begins with the letter "C" and ends with the letter "l" with any number of letters in between. What exactly do you put between them that means "any number of letters"? That's what this chapter is all about.

Note Grep is the name of a frequently-used Unix command that searches using regular expressions, the same type of search pattern used by BBEdit Lite. For this reason, you'll frequently see regular expressions called "grep patterns," as BBEdit Lite does. They're the same thing.

Recommended Books and Resources

Mastering Regular Expressions

by Jeffrey E.F. Friedl. O'Reilly & Associates, 1997. ISBN 1-56592-257-3

Although it does not cover BBEdit Lite's grep features specifically, *Mastering Regular Expressions* is an excellent resource for learning the "how-to" of writing useful grep patterns.

BBEdit-Talk

The BBEdit Lite-Talk online mailing list covers a wide range of topics and questions about using BBEdit Lite, which frequently include searching and the use of grep patterns. To subscribe to this list, please visit the support section of our Web site, which offers the option to sign up.

<http://www.barebones.com/support/lists.html>

Tech Note For the curious reader, BBEdit Lite's grep engine is a variant of Henry Spencer's regexp package, and its behavior is that of a 'traditional NFA' engine.

Writing Search Patterns

This section explains how to create search patterns using BBEdit Lite's grep syntax. (For readers with prior experience, this is essentially like the syntax used for regular expressions by the Unix egrep utility, with some borrowing from Perl.)

Most Characters Match Themselves

Most characters that you type into the Find dialog box match themselves. For instance, if you're looking for the letter "t", Grep stops and reports a match when it encounters a "t" in the text. This idea is so obvious that it seems not worth mentioning, but the important thing to remember is that these characters *are* search patterns. Very simple patterns, to be sure, but patterns nonetheless.

Escaping Special Characters

In addition to the simple character matching discussed above, there are various special characters that have different meanings when used in a grep pattern than in a normal search. (The use of these characters is covered in the following sections.)

However, sometimes you will need to include an exact, or literal, instance of these characters in your grep pattern. In this case, you must use the backslash character \ before that special character to have it be treated literally; this is known as "escaping" the special character. To search for a backslash character itself, double it \ \ so that its first appearance will escape the second.

For example, you might need to re-arrange a list of labels which contains numbered items written like this: #1, #2, #3. As described in the next section, if you used the character # in your grep pattern, it would match any of the digits following the number sign, but not the number sign itself. So, you would need to write \# as part of your search pattern, to indicate that you want to match a *literal* number sign character rather than using its special meaning.

Wildcards Match Types of Characters

These special characters, or metacharacters, are used to match certain types of other characters:

| Wildcard | Matches... |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| . | any character except a line break (i.e. a carriage return) |
| # | any numeric character 0–9 |
| ^ | beginning of a line (unless used in a character class) |
| \$ | end of line (unless used in a character class) |

Being able to specifically match text starting at the beginning or end of a line is an especially handy feature of grep. For example, if you wanted to find every instance of a message sent by Patrick, from a log file which contains various other information like so:

```
From: Rich, server: barebones.com
To: BBEEdit Lite-Talk, server: lists.barebones.com
From: Patrick, server: example.barebones.com
```

you could search for the pattern:

```
^From: Patrick
```

and you will find every occurrence of these lines in your file (or set of files if you do a multi-file search instead).

Character Classes Match Sets or Ranges of Characters

The character class construct lets you specify a set or a range of characters to match, or to ignore. A character class is constructed by placing a pair of square brackets [...] around the group or range of characters you wish to include. To exclude, or ignore, all characters specified by a character class, add a caret character ^ just after the opening bracket [^...]. For example:

| Character class | Matches... |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| [xyz] | any one of the characters x, y, z |
| [^xyz] | any character except x, y, z |
| [a–z] | any character in the range a to z |

You can use any number of characters or ranges between the brackets. Here are some examples:

| Character class | matches |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| [aeiou] | any vowel |
| [^aeiou] | any character that is not a vowel |
| [a-zA-Z0-9] | any alphanumeric character |
| [^aeiou0-9] | any character that is neither a vowel nor a digit |

Note In BBEdit Lite 6.1 and later versions, character ranges are always treated as case sensitive **regardless** of the setting of the Case Sensitive option in the Find dialog.

A set pattern matches when the search encounters any one of the characters in the pattern. However, the contents of a set are only treated as separate characters, not as words. For example, if your search pattern is [beans] and the text in the window is “lima beans”, BBEdit Lite will report a match at the “a” of the word “lima”.

To include the character] in a set or a range, place it immediately after the opening bracket. To use the ^ character, place it anywhere except immediately after the opening bracket. To match a dash character (hyphen) in a range, place it at the beginning of the range; to match it as part of a set, place it at the beginning or end of the set.

| Character class | matches |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| []0-9] | any digit or] |
| [aeiou^] | a vowel or ^ |
| [-A-Z] | a dash or A - Z |
| [--A] | any character in the range from - to A |
| [aeiou-] | a vowel or - |

Matching Non-Printing Characters

As described in Chapter 7 on searching, BBEdit Lite provides several special character pairs that you can use to match certain non-printing characters. You can use these special characters in grep patterns as well as for normal searching.

New in 6 You can now also specify any character in a grep pattern by means of its hexadecimal character code (escape code).

For example, to look for a tab or a space, you would use the set pattern `[\t]` (consisting of a tab special character and a space character).

| Character | Matches... |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>\r</code> | line break (carriage return) |
| <code>\n</code> | Unix line break (line feed) |
| <code>\t</code> | tab |
| <code>\f</code> | page break (form feed) |
| <code>\xNN</code> | hexadecimal character code NN (e.g. <code>\x0D</code> for CR) |
| <code>\\</code> | backslash |

Use `\r` to match a line break in the middle of a pattern and the special characters `^` and `$` (described above) to “anchor” a pattern to the beginning of a line or to the end of a line. In the case of `^` and `$`, the line break character is not included in the match.

Other Special Characters

BBEdit Lite also supports several Perl-like expressions for matching different types or categories of characters.

| Special Character | Matches... |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>\s</code> | any whitespace character (space, tab, carriage return, line feed, form feed) |
| <code>\S</code> | any non-whitespace character (any character not included by <code>\s</code>) |
| <code>\w</code> | any word character (a-z, A-Z, 0-9, <code>_</code> , and some 8-bit characters) |
| <code>\W</code> | any non-word character (all characters not included by <code>\w</code> , including carriage returns) |
| <code>\d</code> | any digit (0-9), same as <code>#</code> |
| <code>\D</code> | any non-digit character (incl. carriage return) |

A “word” is defined in BBEdit Lite as any run of non-word-break characters bounded by word breaks. Word characters are generally alphanumeric, and some characters whose value is greater than 127 are also considered word characters.

Note that any character matched by `\s` is by definition not a word character; thus, anything matched by `\s` will also be matched by `\W` (but not the reverse!).

Repetition Metacharacters Repeat Other Patterns

The special characters `*`, `+`, and `?` specify how many times the pattern preceding them may repeat. The preceding pattern can be a literal character, a wildcard character, a character class, or a special character.

| Pattern | Matches... |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| <code>p*</code> | zero or more “p”s |
| <code>p+</code> | one or more “p”s |
| <code>p?</code> | zero or one “p”s |

Note that the repetition characters `*` and `?` match *zero or more* occurrences of the pattern. That means that they will *always* succeed, because there will always be at least zero occurrences of any pattern, but that they will not necessarily select any text (if no occurrences of the preceding pattern are present).

Try the following examples to see how their behavior matches what you expect:

| Pattern | Text is... | Matches... |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>.*</code> | Fourscore and seven years | Fourscore and seven years |
| <code>[0-9]+</code> | I’ve been a loyal member since 1983 or so. | 1983 |
| <code>#+</code> | I’ve got 12 years on him. | 12 |
| <code>A*</code> | BAAAAAAB | advances the insertion point past the first and last “B”s, and matches “AAAAAA” |
| <code>A+</code> | BAAAAAAB | AAAAAA |
| <code>A?</code> | Andy joined AAA | the “A” from Andy |
| <code>A+</code> | Ted joined AAA yesterday | “AAA” and the “a” from yesterday |

Combining patterns to make complex patterns

So far, the patterns you have seen match a single character or the repetition of a single character or class of characters. This is very useful when you are looking for runs of digits or single letters, but often that's not enough.

However, by combining these patterns, you can search for more complex items. You're already familiar with combining patterns. Remember the section at beginning of this discussion that said that each individual character is a pattern that matches itself? When you search for a word, you are already combining basic patterns.

You can combine any of the preceding grep patterns in the same way. Here are some examples.

| Pattern | Matches | Examples |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>#+\#+</code> | a string of digits, followed by a literal plus sign, followed by more digits | 4+2 1234+5829 |
| <code>####[\t]B\C\.</code> | four digits, followed by a tab or a space, followed by the string B.C. | 2152 B.C. |
| <code>\\$?[0-9,]+\.\#*</code> | an optional dollar sign, followed by one or more digits and commas, followed by a period, then zero or more digits | 1,234.56 \$4,296,459.19 \$3,5,6,4.0000 0. (<i>oops!</i>) |

Note again in these examples how the characters that have special meaning to grep are preceded by a backslash: `\+`, `\.`, and `\$`.

Also, as you can see from the last example, with a pattern which was intended to find dollar amounts, it's not always possible to keep a pattern from matching unexpectedly.

Creating Subpatterns

Subpatterns provide a means of organizing or grouping complex grep patterns. This is primarily important for two reasons: for limiting the scope of the alternation operator (which otherwise creates an alternation of everything to its left and right), and for changing the matched text when performing replacements. A subpattern consists of any simple or complex pattern, enclosed in a pair of parentheses:

| Pattern | Matches... |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <code>(p)</code> | the pattern <i>p</i> and remembers it |

You can combine more than one subpattern into a grep pattern, or mix subpatterns and other pattern elements as you need.

Taking the last set of examples, you could modify these to use subpatterns wherever actual data appears:

| Pattern | Matches | Examples |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| (#+)\ +(#+) | a string of digits, followed by a plus sign, followed by more digits | 4+2 1234+5829 |
| (####)[\t]B\C\. | four digits, followed by a tab or a space, followed by the string B.C. | 2152 B.C. |
| \\$?([0-9,]+)\. (#*) | an optional dollar sign, followed by one or more digits and commas, followed by a period, then zero or more digits | 1,234.56 \$4,296,459.19 \$3,5,6,4.0000 0. |

We will revisit subpatterns in the section on replacement, so that you can see how the choice of subpatterns affects the changes you can make.

Note Be careful when using subpatterns of the form (p)*, as it is possible to create an overflow condition for BBEdit Lite’s grep engine. BBEdit Lite now attempts to guard against this by stopping the search process if it detects a potential overflow; instead of crashing, the pattern should just fail to match. If you need to use this type of expression, we recommend using (p)+ instead. Or in particular, if you are trying to work around . not matching carriage returns, use [s\S]* instead of (.|\r)*.

Using Alternation

The alternation operator `|` allows you to match any of several patterns at a given point. To use this operator, place it between one or more patterns `x|y` to match either `x` or `y`.

As with all of the preceding options, you can combine alternation with other pattern elements to handle more complex searches.

| Pattern | Text is... | Matches... |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <code>a t</code> | A cat | each "a" and "t" |
| <code>a c t</code> | A cat | each "a", "c", and "t" |
| <code>a (cat dog) is</code> | A cat is here. A dog is here. A giraffe is here. | "A cat is", "A dog is" |
| <code>A b+</code> | Abba | "A", "bb", and "a" |
| <code>Andy Ted</code> | Andy and Ted joined AAA yesterday | "Andy" and "Ted" |
| <code>#### years</code> | I've been a loyal member since 1983, almost 16 years ago. | "1983", "years" |
| <code>[a-z]+ #+</code> | That's almost 16 years. | "That", "s", "almost", "16", "years" |

The 'Longest Match' Issue

When creating complex patterns, you should bear in mind that the repetition characters `*` and `+` are "greedy". That is, they will always make the longest possible match possible to a given pattern, so if your pattern is `E*` (zero or more `E`'s) and your text contains "EEEE", the pattern matches all the `E`'s at once, not just the first one. This is usually what you want, but not always.

Suppose, for instance, that you want to match an HTML tag. You'd think that a good way to do this would be to search for a pattern

```
<.+>
```

consisting of a less-than sign, followed by one or more occurrences of a single character, followed by a greater-than sign. To understand why this may not work the way you think it should, consider the following sample text to be searched:

```
<B>This text is in boldface.</B>
```

The intent was to write a pattern that would match both of the HTML tags separately. Let's see what actually happens. The `<` character at the beginning of this line matches the beginning of the pattern. The next character in the pattern is `.` which matches any character (except a line break), modified with the `+` repetition operator, taken together, this

combination means one or more repetitions of any character. That, of course, takes care of the B. The problem is that the next > is also “any character” and that it *also* qualifies as “one or more repetitions.” In fact, all of the text up to the end of the line qualifies as “one or more repetitions of any character” (the line break doesn’t qualify, so grep stops there). After grep has reached the line break, it has exhausted the + operator, so it backs up and sees if it can find a match for >. Lo and behold, it can: the last character is a greater-than symbol. Success!

In other words, the pattern matches our entire sample line at once, *not the two separate HTML tags in it as we intended*. More generally, the pattern matches all the text in a given line or paragraph from the first < to the *last* >. The pattern only does what we intended when there is only one HTML tag in a line or paragraph. This is what we meant when we say that * and + try to make the longest possible match.

To work around this behavior, you must modify your pattern to take advantage of additional context present in the data, if possible. Instead of matching multiple occurrences of *any* character, try to match any character *other than* the character that marks the end of the text you want to select. You can do this with the character range operator [...] by including a ^ as the first character of the range to mean any character *besides* the indicated characters. For example:

```
<[ ^>]+>
```

...matches an opening bracket, then one or more occurrences of any character other than a closing bracket, followed by a closing bracket. This achieves the results you want, preventing BBEdit Lite from “overrunning” the closing angle bracket.

A slightly more complicated example: how could you write a pattern that matches all text between and HTML tags? Consider the sample text below:

```
<B>Welcome</B> to the home of <B>BBEdit Lite!</B>
```

As before, you might be tempted to write:

```
<B>.*</B>
```

...but for the same reasons as before, this will match the entire line of text. The solution is similar. We want the * character to stop repeating when it reaches the opening < of the tag, so we tell it to match any character that’s not a <.

```
<B>[ ^<]*</B>
```

Note If there are any other tags between the and , this pattern will fail.

Writing Replace Patterns

Subpatterns Make Replacement Powerful

We covered subpatterns earlier when discussing search patterns and discussed how the parentheses can be used to limit the scope of the alternation operator. Another reason for employing subpatterns in your grep searches is to provide a powerful and flexible way to change or re-use found information as part of a search-and-replace operation. If you do not use subpatterns, you can still access the complete results of the search with the `&` metacharacter. However, this precludes reorganizing the matched data as it is replaced.

| Pattern | Matches... |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <code>&</code> | the entire matched pattern [replacement only] |
| <code>(p)</code> | the pattern <code>p</code> and remembers it [search only] |
| <code>\1, \2, ..., \9</code> | the <code>n</code> th subpattern in the entire search pattern |

Using the Entire Matched Pattern

The `&` character is useful when you want to use the entire matched string as the basis of a replacement. Suppose that in your text every instance of product names that begin with the company name “ACME” needs to end with a trademark symbol (TM). The following search pattern finds two-word combinations that begin with “ACME”:

```
ACME [A-Za-z ]+
```

The following replacement string adds the trademark symbol to the matched text:

```
& TM
```

For example, if you start with

```
ACME Magnets, ACME Anvils, and ACME TNT are all premium products.
```

and perform a replace operation with the above patterns, you will get:

```
ACME MagnetsTM, ACME AnvilsTM, and ACME TNTTM are all premium products.
```

Using Parts of the Matched Pattern

While using the entire matched pattern in a replacement string is useful, it's often more useful to use only a portion of the matched pattern and to rearrange the parts in the replacement string.

For example, suppose a source file contains C-style declarations of this type:

```
#define Util_Menu 284
#define Tool_Menu 295
```

and you want to convert them so they look like this, Pascal-style:

```
const int Util_Menu = 284;
const int Tool_Menu = 295;
```

The pattern to find the original text is straightforward:

```
\#define[ \t]+.[ \t]+#[^0-9]*$
```

This pattern matches the word “#define” followed by one or more tabs or spaces, followed by one or more characters of any type, followed by one or more tabs or spaces, followed by one or more digits, followed by zero or more characters that are *not* digits (to allow for comments), followed by the end of the line.

The problem with this pattern is that it matches the entire line. It doesn't provide a way to remember the individual parts of the found string.

If you use subpatterns to rewrite the above search pattern slightly, you get this:

```
\#define[ \t]+(.+)[ \t]+(#[^0-9]*)$
```

The first set of parentheses defines a subpattern which remembers the name of the constant. The second set remembers the value of the constant.

The replacement string would look like this:

```
const int \1 = \2;
```

The sequence \1 is replaced by the name of the constant (the first subpattern from the search pattern), and the sequence \2 is replaced by the value of the constant (from the second subpattern).

Our example throws out any comment that may follow the C-style constant declaration. As an exercise, try rewriting the search and replace patterns so they preserve the comment, enclosing it in (*...*) style Pascal comment markers.

Here are some more examples:

| Data | Search for | Replace | Result |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 4+2 | (#+)\+(#+) | \1+\2 | 4+2 |
| 1234+5829 | (#+)\+(#+) | \1+\1 | 1234+1234 |
| 2152 B.C. | (####)[\t]B\C\. | \1 A.D. | 2152 A.D. |
| 1,234.56 | \\$?([0-9,]+\.)\.(#+) | \1 dollars and \2 cents | 1,234 dollars and 56 cents |
| \$4,296,459.19 | \\$?([0-9,]+\.)\.(#+) | \1 dollars and \2 cents | 4,296,459 dollars and 19 cents |
| \$3,5,6,4.00000 | \\$?([0-9,]+\.)\.(#+) | \1 dollars and \2 cents | 3,5,6,4 dollars and 00000 cents |

Case Transformations

New in 6 Replace patterns can also change the case of the original text when using subpattern replacements. The syntax is the same as Perl, specifically:

| Modifier | Effect |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| \u | Make the next character uppercase |
| \U | Make all following characters uppercase until reaching another case specifier (\u, \L, \l) or \E |
| \l | Make the next character lowercase |
| \L | Make all following characters lowercase until reaching another case specifier (\u, \U, \l) or \E |
| \E | End case transformation opened by \U or \L |

Here are some examples to illustrate how case transformations can be used.

Given some text:

mumbo-jumbo

and the search pattern:

(\w+)(\W)(\w+)

the following replace patterns will produce the following output:

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| \U\1\E\2\3 | MUMBO-jumbo |
| \u\1\2\u\3 | Mumbo-Jumbo |

Note that case transformations also affect literal strings in the replace pattern:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>\U\1\2fred</code> | <code>mumbo-FRED</code> |
| <code>\LMUMBLE\2\3</code> | <code>mUMBLE-jumbo</code> |

Finally, note that `\E` is not necessary to close off a modifier; if another modifier appears before an `\E` is encountered, then that modifier will take effect immediately:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>\Ufred-\uwilma</code> | <code>FRED-Wilma</code> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|

Examples

The example patterns in this section describe some common character classes and shortcuts used for constructing grep patterns, and addresses some common tasks that you might find useful in your work.

Matching Identifiers

One of the most common things you'll use grep patterns for is to find and modify identifiers, such as variables in computer source code or object names in HTML source documents. To match an arbitrary identifier in most programming languages, you might use this search pattern:

```
[a-z][a-zA-Z0-9]*
```

This pattern matches any sequence that begins with a lowercase letter and is followed by zero or more alphanumeric characters. If other characters are allowed in the identifier, add them to the pattern. This pattern allows underscores in only the first character of the identifier:

```
[a-z_][a-zA-Z0-9]*
```

The following pattern allows underscores anywhere *but* the first character, but allows identifiers to begin with an uppercase or lowercase letter:

```
[a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9_]*
```

Matching White Space

Often you will want to match two sequences of data that are separated by tabs or spaces, whether to simply identify them, or to rearrange them.

For example, suppose you have a list of formatted label-data pairs like this:

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| User name: | Bernard Rubble |
| Occupation: | Actor |
| Spouse: | Betty |

You can see that there are tabs or spaces between the labels on the left and the data on the right, but you have no way of knowing how many spaces or tabs there will be on any given line. Here is a character class that means “match one or more white space characters.”

```
[ \t]+
```

So, if you wanted to transform the list above to look like this:

```
User name("Bernard Rubble")
Occupation("Actor")
Spouse("Betty")
```

You would use this search pattern:

```
([a-z ]+):[ \t]+([a-z ]+)
```

and this replacement pattern:

```
\1\("\2"\)
```

Matching Delimited Strings

In some cases, you may want to match all the text that appears between a pair of delimiters. One way to do this is to bracket the search pattern with the delimiters, like this:

```
".*"
```

This works well if you have only one delimited string on the line. But suppose the line looked like this:

```
"apples", "oranges, kiwis, mangos", "penguins"
```

The search string above would match the entire line. (This is another instance of the “longest match” behavior of BBEdit Lite’s grep engine, which was discussed previously.)

Although you can specify which characters are allowed in delimited strings, it’s much easier to allow everything in the string except the delimiter.

The following pattern is much more effective for delimited strings:

```
"[^"]+"
```

This pattern allows anything except a delimiter (a double-quote in this case) as a match. (Of course, if the pattern contains an escaped quote (`\`"), grep will end it there instead.)

Note however that the pattern above works only on strings with single-character delimiters. If your strings use multi-character delimiters, you’ll need to use the first method. For example, this pattern matches C comments, in which `*` is perfectly valid:

```
/\*.*\*/
```

Marking Structured Text

Suppose you're reading a long text document that doesn't have a table of contents, but you notice that all the sections are numbered like this:

```
3.2.7      Prehistoric Cartoon Communities
5.19.001   Restaurants of the Mesozoic
```

You can use a grep pattern to create marks for these headings, which will appear in the Marks pop-up menu.

First, decide how many levels you want to mark. In this example, the headings always have at least two digits and at most four.

Use this pattern to find the headings:

```
^(#+\.#+\.?#\.?#*)[ \t]+([a-z ]+)
```

and this pattern to make the file marks:

```
\1 \2
```

The ^ before the first search group ensures that BBEdit Lite matches the numeric string at the beginning of a line. The pattern

```
\.?#*
```

matches a (possible) decimal point and a digit sequence. The other groups use the white space idiom and the identifier idiom.

You can use a similar technique to mark any section that has a section mark that can be described with Grep.

Marking a Mail Digest

You can elaborate the structured text technique to create markers for mail digests. Assume that each digest is separated by the following lines:

```
From: Sadie Burke <sadie@burke.com>
Date: Sun, 16 Jul 1995 13:17:45 -0700
Subject: Fishing with the judge
```

Suppose you want the marker text to list the subject and the sender. You would use the following search string:

```
^From:[ \t]+(.*)\r.*\rSubject:[ \t]+(.*)
```

And mark the text with this replacement string:

```
\2 \1
```

Note that for the sequence \r.*\r in the middle of the search string, the \r before "Subject" is necessary because as previously discussed, the special character . does not match carriage returns.

Rearranging Name Lists

You can use grep patterns to transform a list of names in first name first form to last name first order (for a later sorting, for instance). Assume that the names are in the form:

```
Junior X. Potter  
Jill Safai  
Dylan Schuyler Goode  
Walter Wang
```

If you use this search pattern:

```
^(.*) ([^ ]+)$
```

And this replacement string:

```
\2, \1
```

The transformed list becomes:

```
Potter, Junior X.  
Safai, Jill  
Goode, Dylan Schuyler  
Wang, Walter
```

Modifying HTML tags

When updating or editing Web page content, you may often want to replace or modify some of the existing markup, without changing the associated text content.

For instance, say you want to change every instance of the following markup, containing some arbitrary content:

```
<CENTER><H2><FONT COLOR=#0000FF> text</FONT></H2></CENTER><P>
```

by changing the heading level to <H3> and modifying the font color to #FF00FF, to produce the following result:

```
<CENTER><H3><FONT COLOR=#FF00FF> text</FONT></H3></CENTER><P>
```

Here is one way to approach the task. Start by searching for:

```
<CENTER><H2><FONT COLOR=\#0000FF>([ ^<]*)</FONT></H2></CENTER><P>
```

and do a replacement with:

```
<CENTER><H3><FONT COLOR=#FF00FF>\1</FONT></H3></CENTER><P>
```

In this case, you first use strings to specify the exact tag format that you want to match, and then use a character range for the variable text. You must also check the tag strings to see if they contain any special grep characters, and if so, you must modify them accordingly.

One of the target tags does contain the color value #0000FF, and as you know from previous sections, the number sign # is a special character in grep. So, you must escape this by placing a backslash ahead of it \# so that it will be interpreted literally. (Note that this is not necessary in the replace string, since that is not performing a match on anything, but it would work properly there as well.)

After the tag string, you then create a character range to hold the variable text content [^<]* by searching for zero or more instances of any character except another left angle bracket. You then enclose this expression in parentheses so you can refer to it again in the replace string.

The replace string consists of the revised tags, and a \1 to insert the variable text content which was remembered by the subpattern that you defined above.

You need to keep in mind that this search pattern will not work if the variable text section itself contains markup, since you have specified that as containing any character except a tag opening character (left angle bracket).

The simpler expression:

```
<CENTER><H2><FONT COLOR=\#0000FF>(.*</FONT></H2></CENTER><P>
```

will avoid that issue; however, it has the disadvantage of not suppressing BBEdit Lite's longest match behavior, so any match will extend to the close of the furthest font tag possible (e.g. if there are two font tags per line in your source document).

As a second example, say that you want to locate every web URL in a file, and turn it into a link. (To keep things simple for now, let's assume that all instances of these URLs are just surrounded by whitespace, with no parentheses, quotes, or other markers.) Since such a URL will always start with the specifier "http://", you can use that as the basis for a search pattern:

```
(http://[S]+)
```

Since the main part of a URL can contain most anything, except unencoded whitespace, you then specify a character range of [S]+, for one or more instances of any character which is not whitespace. You should then place parentheses around the pattern, so that you can use the URL you've found as part of the replace pattern.

To complete the task, you can use a replacement pattern like the following:

```
<a href="\1">\1</a>
```

which opens an anchor tag, inserting the URL we just found as its target, and then inserts the same URL again as the visibly linked text between the opening and closing parts of the tag.

Preferences

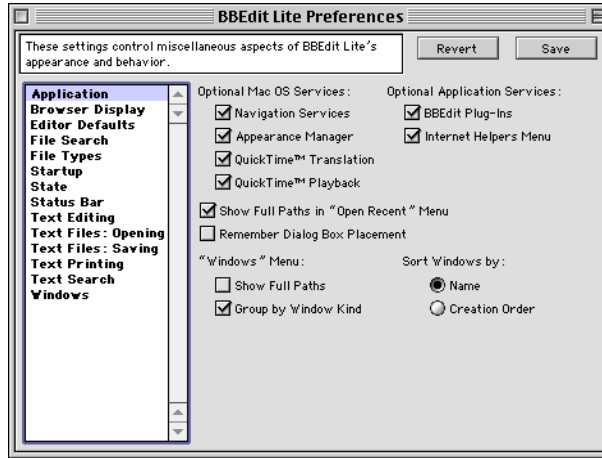
You can use the Preferences command to customize much of BBEdit Lite's behavior. You can decide which windows are open when you launch BBEdit Lite, set the default options for windows, set the default options for searches, and so on. This chapter describes BBEdit Lite's extensive Preferences options.

In this chapter

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The Preferences Command

To open the Preferences window, choose the Preferences command from the Edit menu.



The small text area at the top left of the window, next to the Revert and Save buttons, gives you a brief description of the contents of the currently displayed preferences panel.

The list along the left side of the window lets you select the preferences panel to be displayed.

To save your preferences, click Save. To have BBEdit Lite “back out” any changes you make while in the Preferences window, click Revert. Please note that Revert will only return settings which you have changed *since* the last Save operation to their saved condition; it does not restore default settings. In order to completely reset all preference settings to their default values, you must remove the active BBEdit Lite Prefs file from the BBEdit Lite Preferences folder. Chapter 2 contains details about the organization of BBEdit Lite’s preferences files.

New in 6

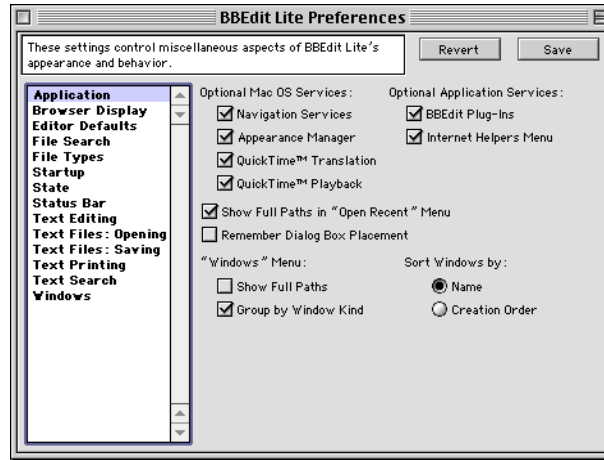
Unlike previous versions of BBEdit Lite, the Preferences window in BBEdit Lite 6.1 is non-modal; you can leave it open as you work. It does not automatically close when you click Save or Revert. You can of course close it with the close box or by choosing Close from the File menu.

The following sections describe each of the preferences panels in detail.

Application Preferences

New in 6

The Application preferences control which application and system services BBEdit Lite uses, how entries are sorted on the Window menu, when open files are verified, and various other global settings.



Optional Application Services

BBEdit Plug-ins

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite makes the Tools menu available in the menu bar so that you can use BBEdit plug-ins (small add-on programs that add functionality to BBEdit Lite). BBEdit Lite plug-ins are stored in the BBEdit Lite Support folder. See Chapter 2 to learn more about the organization of the BBEdit Lite Support folder, or Chapter 15 for information about the standard plug-ins supplied with BBEdit Lite.

Internet Helpers Menu

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite uses information provided by the Internet control panel to provide access to client software through the Internet Helpers menu (left). See the Additional Software section of Chapter 2 to learn more about Internet services.



Optional Mac OS Services

Navigation Services

If this checkbox is marked, BBEdit Lite uses the Navigation Services dialog when asking you to locate files and folders for opening and saving. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite uses the older Standard File dialogs. If you are running on an early-generation PowerMac, you may wish to turn this setting off for improved performance.

Mac OS X Navigation Services is mandatory under Mac OS X, therefore, this checkbox is disabled when running on Mac OS X.

Appearance Manager

If this checkbox is marked, BBEdit Lite uses the Appearance Manager to draw windows and controls. If you are running on an early-generation PowerMac, you may wish to turn this setting off for improved performance.

Mac OS X Appearance Manager support is mandatory under Mac OS X, therefore, this checkbox is disabled when running on Mac OS X.

QuickTime Translation

If you mark this checkbox, and have a recent version of QuickTime installed, BBEdit Lite will ask QuickTime if it recognizes any files that BBEdit Lite doesn't. If QuickTime recognizes the file as one it can display, BBEdit Lite will open it for viewing; otherwise, the file will be opened as "raw" text.

QuickTime Playback

This checkbox controls whether BBEdit Lite opens QuickTime movies for playback in a movie window, or if it just opens them as text data in an editing window. The default is to recognize QuickTime movies and display them with a player. Changes to this preference take effect immediately.

Show Full Paths in "Open Recent" Menu

Mark this checkbox to show the complete pathname of recently-opened files, rather than just their names, in BBEdit Lite's Open Recent submenu. (If a recent file is missing, only its name will appear, regardless of this setting.)

Window menu

Show Full Paths

Mark this checkbox to show the complete pathname of open documents, rather than just their names, in BBEdit Lite's Window menu.

Group by Window Kind

Mark this checkbox to group windows of the same kind together in the Window menu. For example, text editing windows, disk browsers, and search results browsers are all different kinds of windows.

Within each group, windows will be sorted as determined by the Sort Windows By radio buttons to the right. If you turn the checkbox off, all windows are listed together, sorted as determined by the Sort Windows By radio buttons.

Sort Windows by

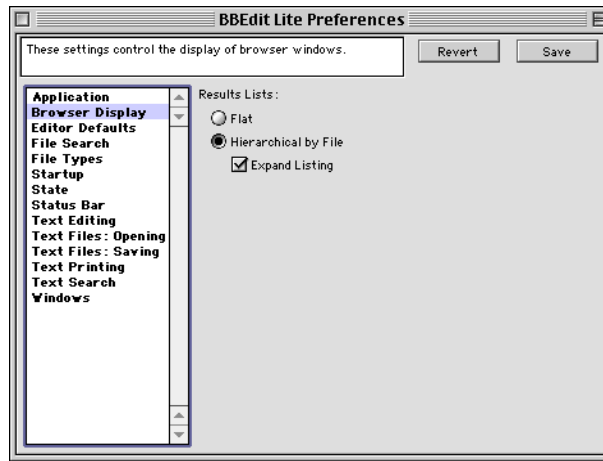
Choose Name to sort windows alphabetically by name. Choose Creation Order to show the windows in the order they were created, or opened, in the current BBEdit Lite session.

Remember Dialog Box Placement

Mark this checkbox to have BBEdit Lite remember the location of the Find dialog, and most other dialogs between sessions. If you turn the checkbox off, BBEdit Lite will open dialogs at a default location every time you use them.

Browser Display Preferences

The Browser Display preferences control the initial appearance of BBEdit Lite's built-in browsers for disks, search results, and so forth.



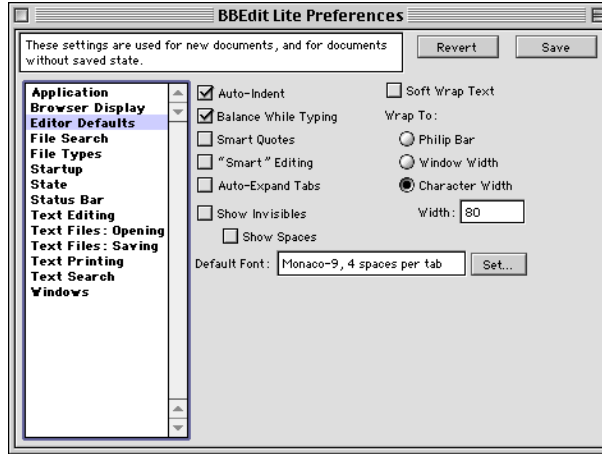
Results Lists

New in 6

For search results browsers, you can have BBEdit Lite either display an hierarchical listing (where all the matches associated with a particular file are grouped under that file, using disclosure triangles similar to those in the Finder's list views to reveal or hide the match list), or a flat listing showing each individual match encountered on a separate line. In the latter case, you can also tell BBEdit Lite to expand all the file nodes initially, by checking Expand Listing. This preference also governs the default display of hierarchical or flat error listings in error browsers.

Editor Defaults Preferences

The Editor Defaults preferences control the behavior of newly created document windows and documents without saved state information. Many of the preferences in this panel are the same as those in the Text Options dialog box and in the Text Options pop-up menu (left) in the status bar. The difference is that the Text Options control the behavior of the active window, while the Preference controls the behavior of new windows.



Note Many of the keyboard behavior settings formerly located in this panel have moved to the Text Editing panel.

Auto-Indent

When this option is selected, pressing the Return key in new windows automatically inserts spaces or tabs to indent the new line to the same level as the previous line.

Tip To temporarily invert the sense of the Auto Indent option while typing, hold down the Option key as you press the Return key.

Balance while Typing

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite flashes the matching open parenthesis, brace, bracket, or curly quote when you type a closing one. This option is useful when editing source files to ensure that all delimiters are balanced.

Smart Quotes

When this option is on, BBEdit Lite automatically substitutes curly (or typographer's) quotes (" " ' ') for straight quotes (" ").

Tip To type a straight quote when this option is selected (or to type a curly quote when the option is deselected), hold down the Option key as you type a single or double-quote.

Note You should avoid using Smart Quotes when editing HTML documents.

Smart Editing

When this option is on, BBEdit Lite extends word selection to include the space following a word. This option removes the extra space that would otherwise be left behind when performing a Cut or delete operation, and also selects trailing spaces when performing a word selection (e.g. by double-clicking).

Auto-Expand Tabs

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite inserts an appropriate number of spaces instead of a tab character every time you press the Tab key.

Show Invisibles

This option shows or hides non-printing characters in the window. Select this option when you want to see line breaks, tabs, and gremlins (invisible characters). BBEdit Lite uses these symbols to represent non-printing characters:

| Symbol | Meaning |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| Δ | tab |
| ◇ | space |
| • | non-breaking space |
| ↵ | line break |
| ¶ | page break |
| ⋮ | other non-printing characters |

Show Spaces

If this setting is checked (and Show Invisibles is active), BBEdit Lite will display placeholder characters for spaces. Uncheck this option to suppress the display of spaces, which will reduce clutter when you're displaying invisible characters.

Note Non-breaking spaces (typed by pressing Option-space) will not be displayed with a placeholder.

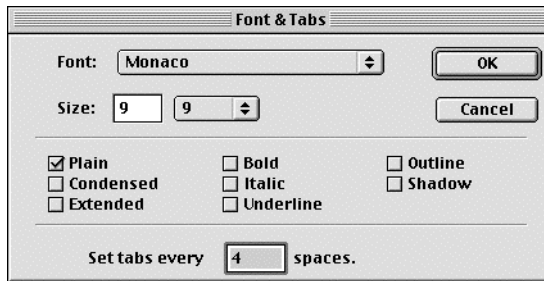
Soft Wrap Text

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite soft wraps the text in the file to the right margin that you choose: the Philip bar, the window width, or a specific number of characters, as selected by the options below the checkbox.

Note The Philip bar is the light gray line in the status bar that indicates the right edge of the usable viewing area on a 9-inch (classic Mac) monitor.

Default Font

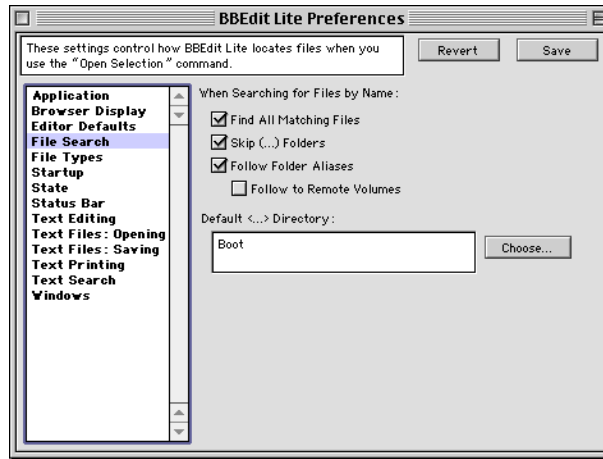
To choose the default font, font size, and tab stop spacing for a particular encoding, click Set Font & Tabs. The Font & Tabs dialog box, below, appears.



You can choose the desired font, font size and style using controls in this dialog. You can also tell BBEdit Lite how many spaces occur between each tab stop. Individual documents may override these settings if they contain appropriate state information. (See Chapter 3 for more details on document states.) The settings you choose here are defaults which BBEdit Lite uses for new windows and for documents with no saved state information.

File Search Preferences

The File Search preferences control the way BBEdit Lite searches for files when you use the Open File by Name or Open Selection commands from the File menu.



Find All Matches

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite looks for all the files that match the entered or selected text. Otherwise BBEdit Lite stops looking as soon as it finds the first file that matches the selected name.

Skip (...) Folders

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite does not search folders whose names are enclosed in parentheses.

Follow Folder Aliases

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite follows folder aliases when searching for a file matching the specified name. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite ignores folder aliases and searches only regular folders. If the Follow to Remote Volumes option is on, BBEdit Lite will follow folder aliases even if the target folder is on a file server.

Note Using this option can substantially increase the length of time required to perform a search.

Default <...> Directory

The text box displays the default path that BBEdit Lite uses to locate files whose names are enclosed in angle brackets when you use the Open File by Name or Open Selection commands. To change the default search directory, do one of the following:

- Click the Choose button and select the folder from the directory dialog box.
- Drag the icon of the folder to the path text box.

Note When running on Mac OS X, the default value for the Default <...> Directory setting is the current user's login folder.

Unix Search Paths

Mac OS X The Unix Search Paths options are only available when using BBEdit Lite on Mac OS X.

These paths are designed to make it easier to work with Unix source code, which uses include statements of the form:

```
#include <xxx/yyy.h>
```

A more concrete example: the canonical Unix include directory is “/usr/include”. It contains its own subdirectories, but since Unix command-line compilers don't usually do recursive searches, you need to qualify the include file's name if you want to include a file out of one of the subdirectories:

```
#include <sys/ioctl.h>
```

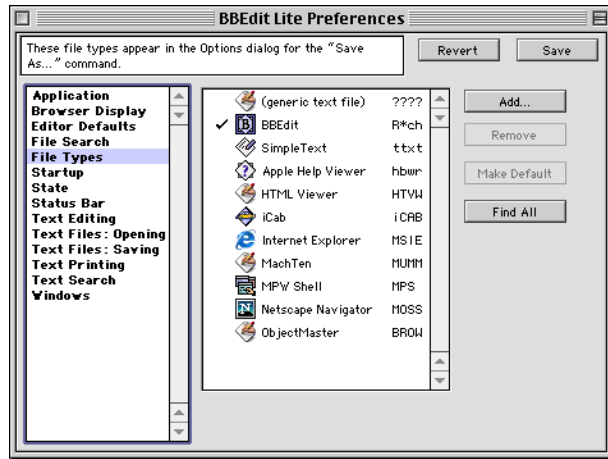
With the new Unix Search Paths settings, you can now add “/usr/include” to the list (actually, that's one of the factory defaults). When you select “sys/ioctl.h” and choose “Open Selection”, BBEdit Lite attempts to construct a file path using each of the directories shown in the Unix Search Paths list. If one resolves to a file, BBEdit Lite will open the resulting file. Thus, the partially-qualified selection “sys/ioctl.h” now resolves to

```
/usr/include/sys/ioctl.h
```

and the file opens.

File Types Preferences

The File Types preferences let you set the creator signatures of the files that BBEdit Lite can save. Entries in this part of the Preferences appear in the list of file types in the Options section of the Save As dialog.



When BBEdit Lite saves a new file, it sets the type of the file to 'TEXT' and usually sets the file's creator to "R*ch". You can choose a different creator by selecting it from the File Creator pop-up menu in the Options section of the Save As dialog.

The Find All button allows you to easily add all the applications you have that are capable of opening text files. This may be a long list, so you may prefer to add only the applications you actually use.

To set the default creator signature

- 1 Select an application from the list.
- 2 Click Make Default.

A check mark appears next to the default creator. When saving files, BBEdit Lite will save new files with this creator signature unless you choose a different one. When saving a file that already exists, BBEdit Lite never changes the creator.

To add a new application to the list

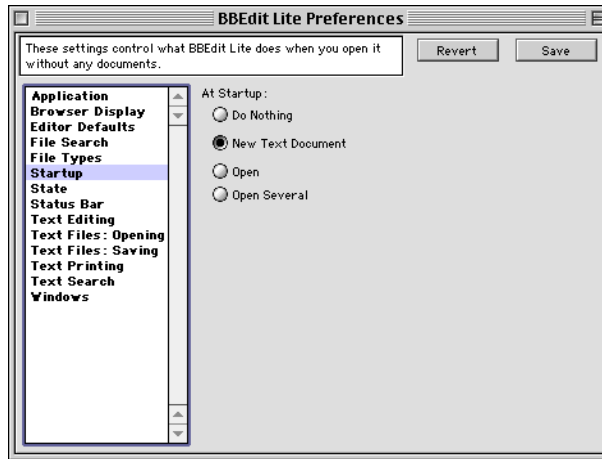
- 1 Click Add and select an application from the Open dialog box.

To delete an item from the list

- 1 Select an application from the list.
- 2 Click Remove.

Startup Preferences

The Startup preferences control what BBEdit Lite does when you launch it, or when the application icon is double-clicked under Mac OS 8.0 or later and there are no open windows in BBEdit Lite (even if the application is already running).



Do Nothing

This option specifies that BBEdit Lite should not open any windows or perform any other actions.

New Text Document

This option specifies that BBEdit Lite should open a new, empty text editing window.

Open

This option specifies that BBEdit Lite should bring up the standard Open dialog, allowing you to select and open a file.

Open Several

This option specifies that BBEdit Lite should bring up the standard Open Several dialog, allowing you to select and open multiple files.

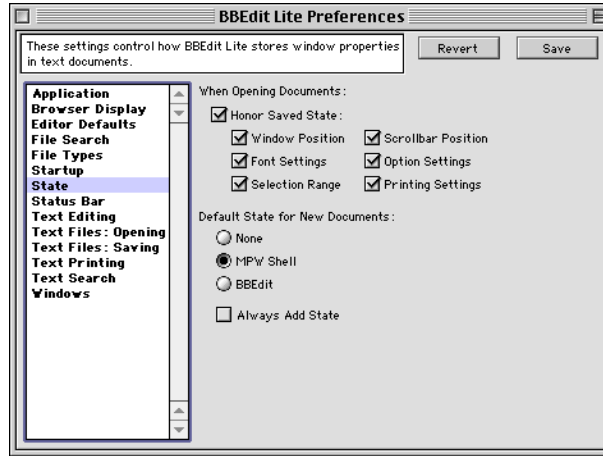
You can hold down the following modifiers during launch to override these actions.

| Modifier(s) | Function |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Option | Suppress startup items only |
| Shift | Disable all plug-ins, tools, external services, and startup items |

State Preferences

New in 6

The State preferences control how BBEdit Lite reads and writes state information in text files.



Honor Saved State

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite honors state information that may be stored in a file. The following sub-options let you fine tune which state information BBEdit Lite honors.

Window Position

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite restores the window of the document to the same position as when the file was closed. Otherwise BBEdit Lite opens the window in its default position.

Font Settings

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite restores the font information stored with a document. Otherwise it uses the default font settings.

Selection Range

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite restores the insertion point or selection range to the same position as when the file was closed. Otherwise, the insertion point is at the beginning of the file.

Scrollbar Position

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite restores the scroll bar position to the same position as when the file was closed. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite opens the file with the top of the file showing.

Option Settings

When selected, BBEdit Lite reads document-specific options, such as soft wrap, show invisibles, and line numbering, from the saved state information.

Printing Settings

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite restores the printing information stored with a document. Otherwise it uses the default printing settings.

Default Saved State

The Default Saved State setting lets you choose the kind of state information that BBEdit Lite saves when you save a file. You can choose to save no state information, MPW state information, or BBEdit state information. See the section on Saving State Information in Chapter 3 for more details on the different types of states.

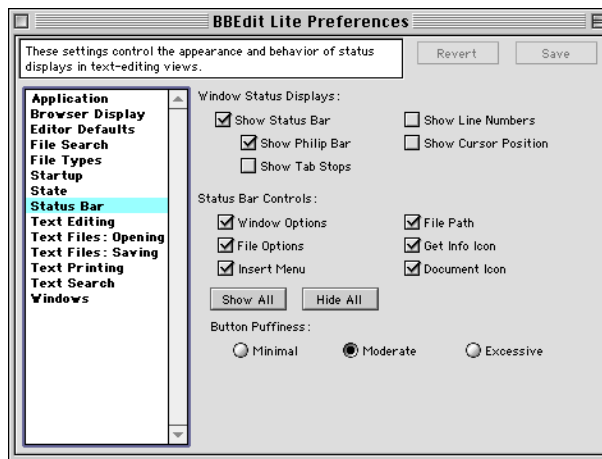
Always Add State

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite always adds state information when you save a file. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite saves state information only for files that already have state information.

Status Bar Preferences

New in 6

This preferences panel lets you choose which icons and pop-up menus appear in the status bar of BBEdit Lite document windows.



Show Status Bar

Mark this checkbox to display the status bar by default. (You can always show it or hide it independently for each window.)

Show Philip Bar

Displays the Philip Bar, which represents the usable width of the screen on a 9-inch (“classic”) Macintosh monitor, in the status bar.

Show Tab Stops

Displays tab stops in the status bar, using the tab width set in the Editor section of the Preferences.

Show Line Numbers

This option displays line numbers along the left edge of the window.

Show Cursor Position

Adds a panel at the bottom left corner of the window that displays the location (line and column) of the insertion point, or the endpoint of a just-changed selection range (if the cursor has not been moved yet after the change).

Window Options

The Window Options pop-up menu allows you to set wrapping, display, and editing preferences for the current window, as with the Window Options command on the Edit menu.

File Options

This pop-up menu lets you save your file and set end-of-line and other compatibility options.

Insert Menu

The Insert pop-up menu lets you insert the contents of another text file (or a toolbox call template) into the current document.

File Path

The File Path displays the folder structure that contains the file being edited. You can choose any folder from this menu to open it in the Finder.

Get Info Icon

Click this icon to display the Info window, which contains the file’s path along with character, word, line, and page counts for the file and the selection.

Document Icon

The Document Icon serves as a proxy for the document file. You can click the icon to reveal the current file in the Finder, or drag it anywhere the original file can be dragged.

Show All/Hide All

Shows or hides all the icons on the document status bar.

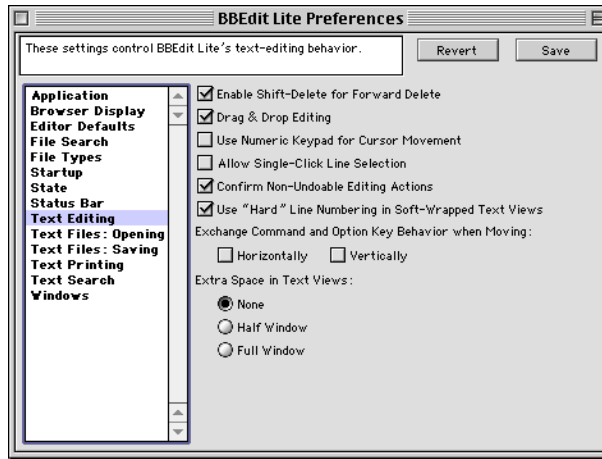
Button Puffiness

When using the Appearance Manager, you can choose the degree of the 3D effect used on the status bar buttons, from minimal to excessive.

Mac OS X These options have no effect under Mac OS X, and are therefore disabled.

Text Editing Preferences

New in 6 The Text Editing preferences control some of BBEdit Lite's optional text editing features. Many of these preferences were located in the Editor preferences panel in previous versions of BBEdit Lite.



Enable Shift-Delete for Forward Delete

When this option is selected, holding down the Shift key with the Delete key makes the Delete key work the same way as the Forward Delete key on Extended Keyboards. This feature is particularly useful on PowerBooks.

Drag & Drop Editing

When this option is selected, you can use the mouse to drag text from one part of a window to another or from one window to another. In dialog boxes that let you specify a file, you can drag the file's icon from the Finder to the dialog box.

Note Regardless of this setting, you can drag a file from the Finder (or other application) into an editing window.

Use Numeric Keypad for Cursor Movement

To use the numeric keypad to move the insertion point (like Microsoft Word), select the Keypad Cursor Controls option.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| start of line 7 | up 8 | Scroll up 9 |
| left 4 | show selection 5 | Right 6 |
| end of line 1 | down 2 | Scroll down 3 |

You can use Shift key with the keys on the numeric keypad to extend a selection. You can use the Command and Option keys with the 2,4,6, and 8 keys as you would the arrow keys.

Tip To toggle the behavior of the numeric keypad between moving the cursor and typing numbers, hold down the Option key and press the Clear key at the upper left-hand corner of the numeric keypad. (This key is also labeled Num Lock on the Apple Extended Keyboard.)

Allow Single-Click Line Selection

New in 6 If the checkbox is turned on, clicking in the left margin of an editing window selects an entire line. The pointer changes to a right arrow when it is in the left margin. Click and drag to select multiple lines. Double-click to select an entire paragraph; double-click and drag to select a range of paragraphs.

If this option is off, clicking in the left margin moves the insertion point to the beginning of the clicked line, as in previous versions of BBEdit Lite. Note that the line number bar, if displayed, *is not* part of the left margin.

Confirm Non-Undoable Editing Actions

To have BBEdit Lite stop warning you when you are about to perform an action that cannot be undone, turn this checkbox off.

Use ‘Hard’ Line Numbering...

New in 6 If this switch is turned on, then the line number bar, cursor position display, and “Go To Line” commands in editing views will use line numbers that correspond to “hard” carriage returns in the document, rather than to soft-wrapped line breaks. To restore the behavior of previous versions of BBEdit Lite, turn this preference off.

Exchange Command and Option Key Behavior

These two checkboxes let you swap the meaning of the Option and Command keys when used with cursor navigation keys to move through a window’s contents. You can set this separately for horizontal and vertical cursor movement. For details on using cursor navigation keys, see Chapter 4 and Appendix B.

Mac OS X Allow Text Smoothing

If turned on, this option allows the system to draw smoothed (anti-aliased) text in text-editing views. When turned off, text smoothing is suppressed, which may make certain fonts and sizes more readable. This option is only available on Mac OS X.

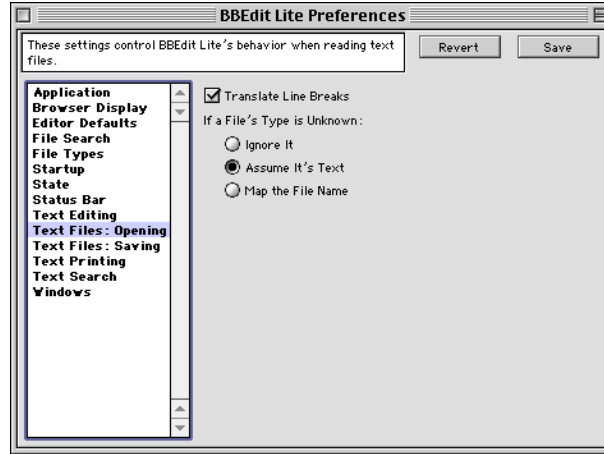
Extra Space in Text Views

To have BBEdit Lite leave extra empty space when you scroll to the end of a text view, choose Half Window or Full Window here.

Text Files: Opening Preferences

New in 6

The Text Files: Opening preferences control BBEdit Lite's behavior when it opens files.



Translate Line Breaks

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite translates DOS or Unix line breaks when opening a file. Otherwise, BBEdit Lite leaves the original line breaks untranslated.

If a File's Type is Unknown

New in 6

These settings tell BBEdit Lite how to deal with files whose type and creator codes are not set. Usually, such files are created by Unix programs running on Mac OS X, but they may also be downloaded from remote servers. You can choose:

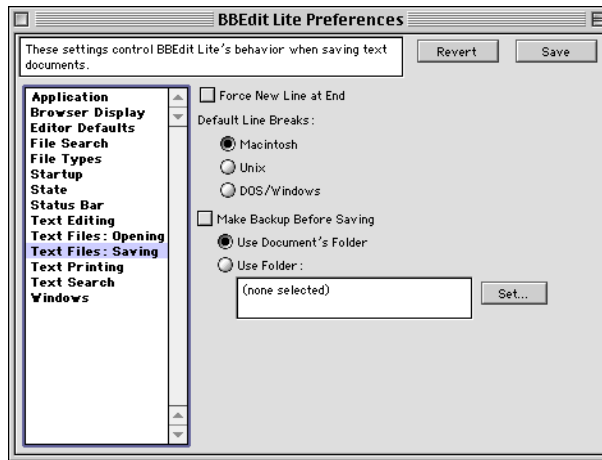
- **Ignore It**—BBEdit Lite will behave consistently with previous versions: since the file's type is not "TEXT" (or any other type which is recognizable as a text-file type), BBEdit Lite will ignore the file in situations where a text file is required.
- **Assume It's Text**—BBEdit Lite will assume that the file should be treated as text. This will give maximum exposure to such files, at the expense of occasionally seeing a file which doesn't actually contain text (like binary data or executable files under Mac OS X).
- **Map the File Name**—BBEdit Lite will inspect the file's name to see if it can figure out whether the file is text or not. BBEdit Lite will apply the Internet Config file name mappings. (On Mac OS 9 and earlier, you can configure these mappings in the Internet control panel; on Mac OS X, a set of default mappings is present but these are not currently user-configurable.)

Regardless of the OS you're running BBEdit Lite on, you should select whichever setting makes the most sense for the sorts of files you work with: if the files are downloaded from remote hosts and often don't have correct file types, but you *know* that they're always text, then you can select Assume It's Text.

Mac OS X Given that Mac OS X does not set the file type of any text file created by a Unix program to a useful value, you may find it more useful to use Map the File Name; this will generally yield the best results.

Text Files: Saving Preferences

New in 6 The Text Files: Saving preferences control BBEdit Lite's behavior when it saves files, now including file backup settings.



Force New Line at End

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite will always add a line break at the end of the file if it doesn't already end with one.

Default Line Breaks

The default line breaks options let you choose what kinds of line breaks BBEdit Lite writes when you save the file. You can choose:

- Macintosh line breaks (ASCII 13) if you are using the file only on a Macintosh.
- Unix line breaks (ASCII 10) if the file resides on a Unix file server or if you're sending it to someone who uses Unix.
- DOS line breaks (ASCII 13/10) if the file resides on a DOS file server or if you're sending it to someone who uses a DOS system

Make Backups Before Saving

Select this checkbox to tell BBEdit Lite to make automatic backup copies of every file as you save it. This preference setting establishes the defaults for newly created documents, and for documents in which there are no saved backup settings.

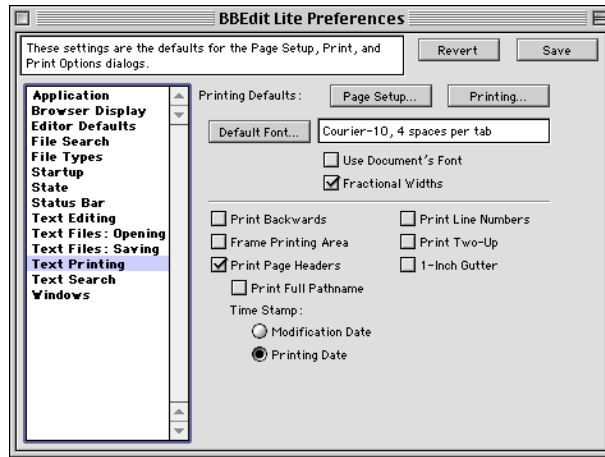
If you prefer that BBEdit Lite create backup files in the same folders that your documents are already saved in, choose the option for Use Document's Folder. This is the default setting.

Should you prefer to save backups in a different folder, choose the Use Folder setting instead. You can click the Choose button to select the desired backup folder using a dialog, or just drag the folder to the box.

Even if you do not set BBEdit Lite to perform general backups here, you can still set backup options for individual files by using the Backup Options command on the File menu.

Text Printing Preferences

The Printing preferences control how BBEdit Lite prints your documents.



Default for Page Setup

The Page Setup button lets you set the default options for the Page Setup dialog box.

Defaults for Printing

The Printing button lets you set the default options for the Printing dialog box.

Default Font

To set the default printing font, click the Default Font button. BBEdit Lite opens a dialog that lets you specify the font and the width of tab stops. The current printing font settings appear in the text box to the right of the button.

Use Document's Font

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite uses the document's font when printing.

Fractional Widths

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints proportionally-spaced fonts with better letter spacing.

Print Backwards

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints documents last page first. This option is useful if you're printing to a printer like the original LaserWriter that does not arrange pages in the proper order.

Frame Printing Area

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite draws a box along the edges of the printed text.

Print Page Headers

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints the page number, the name of the file, the time and date printed in a header at the top of each page.

Print Full Pathname

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints the full path name of the file being printed in the header.

Print Line Numbers

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints line numbers along the left edge of the paper.

Print Two-Up

When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite prints two pages on one sheet of paper. Use this option to save paper.

1-Inch Gutter

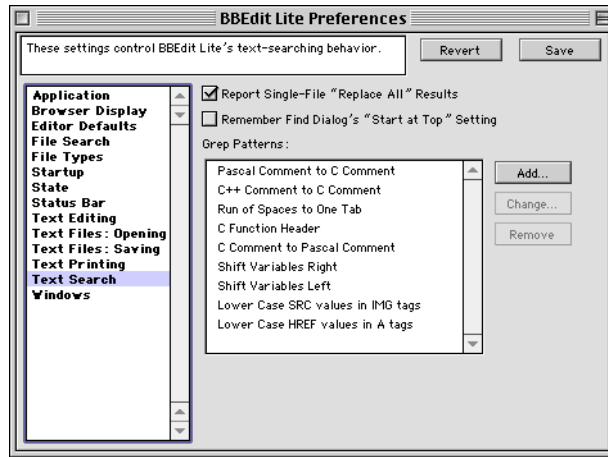
When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite leaves a one-inch margin along the left edge of the paper. Use this option if you usually put your pages in three-ring binders.

Time Stamp

The Time Stamp options let you choose whether the date that appears in the header is the date that the file was last modified or the date that the file was printed.

Text Search Preferences

New in 6 The Text Search preferences let you set default options to use with the Find command.



Report Single-File "Replace All" Results

New in 6 When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite displays a dialog telling you how many replacements it made when you perform a Replace All operation on a single file.

Remember Start At Top Setting

Mark this checkbox to have BBEdit Lite remember the state of the Start At Top checkbox in the Find & Replace dialog from one invocation to the next.

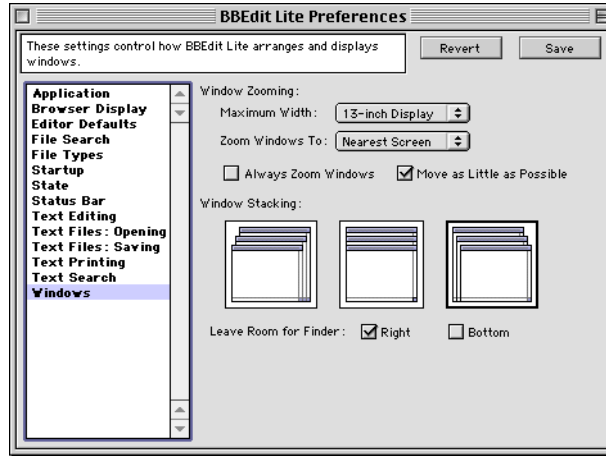
Grep Patterns

This list displays all the grep patterns (regular expressions) you have defined for use in the Find dialog's Patterns pop-up menu. Click Add to add a new one. Click Change to edit the selected pattern. Click Remove to delete the selected pattern.

Note If you have the Preferences window open, you will not be able to add grep patterns from the Find dialog. To work around this, close the Preferences window before using the Find dialog to add new grep patterns.

Windows Preferences

The Windows preferences control the size and appearance of both newly-created windows, and windows which do not contain their own display state information. (See the State panel to tell BBEdit Lite how to store state information in files.)



Window Zooming

The Maximum Width pop-up menu lets you specify the maximum width of a zoomed window.

The Zoom Windows To pop-up menu lets you choose which screen BBEdit Lite should use when zooming. You can choose the main screen, the nearest screen, the largest screen or the smallest screen. (The nearest screen is the screen that contains most of the active window.)

Always Zoom Windows

Mark this checkbox to always expand windows to their maximum size when opening them, regardless of their saved window size state.

Move As Little As Possible

New in 6 When this option is selected, BBEdit Lite keeps the windows as close to their original location as possible when you zoom them.

Window Stacking

New in 6

These icons determine how BBEdit Lite stacks windows: down and to the left, straight down, or down and to the right.

Leave Room for Finder

When these options are selected, BBEdit Lite leaves room on the right side or the bottom of the screen so that you can see icons on the Desktop.

BBEdit Lite Plug-Ins

BBEdit plug-ins (formerly known as BBEEdit extensions) are code modules that enhance BBEEdit Lite's features, and which appear within BBEEdit Lite itself on the Tools menu. This chapter describes the basic plug-ins that ship with BBEEdit Lite. Many third-party developers have written additional BBEEdit plug-ins, which are available on various Web sites (including our own).

If you would like to write your own plug-ins for BBEEdit Lite, please refer to the BBEEdit Plug-in Developer's Kit, available from the Bare Bones Software web site.

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Using BBEEdit Lite Plug-Ins

To use BBEEdit plug-ins, you need to activate the BBEEdit Plug-ins option in the Application section of the Preferences dialog.

BBEEdit plug-ins are accessed through the Tools menu; any plug-in installed in your BBEEdit Lite Plug-ins folder will appear on that menu. Some plug-ins require that there be an active window or a selection range. These tools may be dimmed when this condition is not met.

Plug-ins reside in the Plug-ins folder in the BBEEdit Lite Support folder, which is in the same folder as the BBEEdit Lite application. You can group plug-ins into sub-folders (1 level deep) to organize them with the BBEEdit Lite Plug-ins folder. When you organize your plug-ins this way, BBEEdit Lite creates submenus on the Tools menu for each folder.

The Tools Menu and Floating Window

The first item in the Tools menu opens a floating window that contains the names of all the plug-ins. Any plug-ins you have installed will appear both in this Tool List window and on the Tools menu itself. If you have simply installed them in the BBEdit Lite Plug-ins folder, they will appear as individual items on the Tools menu. If you have placed them into folders inside the main BBEdit Lite Plug-ins folder, then the tools will appear in sub-menus that mirror their layout within that folder.

In the Tools List window, any plug-ins will appear under the sub-menu named BBEdit Lite Tools, unless they are in their own folder, in which case they will appear in separate sub-menus.

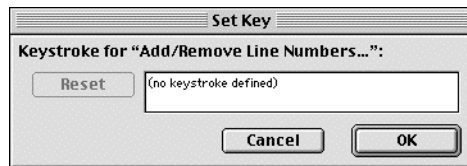
The Set Key Button

The Set Key button in the BBEdit Lite Tools floating window lets you assign key equivalents to a plug-in. You can use any combination of the Command, Shift, Option, and Control keys in the key equivalents.

Assigning a Key to a BBEdit Tool

To assign a key to a BBEdit plug-in:

- 1 Select the tool you wish to assign a key equivalent to in the Tools List.
- 2 Click the Set Key button to display the Set Key dialog.



- 3 Type the key equivalent. You can use any key combined with Command plus Shift, Option, or Control modifiers if desired. The equivalent must use at least the Command or the Control modifier key to be valid.
- 4 Click Save.

Warning

If you try to assign a key sequence that is already used elsewhere, BBEdit Lite will warn you that there is a conflict and ask you whether you want to reassign that key sequence to the new item.

Removing a Key Assignment

To remove a key assignment from a BBEdit Lite plug-in:

- 1 Choose the Tool from the Tools List window.
- 2 Click Set Key.
- 3 BBEdit Lite opens the Set Key dialog.

4 Click Reset

BEdit Lite removes the key assignment from the plug-in.

Supplied Plug-ins

This section describes the standard BEdit Lite plug-ins installed with BEdit Lite.

Add/Remove Line Numbers

This plug-in applies or removes line numbers to each line of the text in the active window or in the selection.

New in 6 Clear Lines Containing

Removes from the active window all the lines that contain a specified search string. Unlike Cut Lines Containing, however, this plug-in does not affect the contents of the clipboard.

Columnize

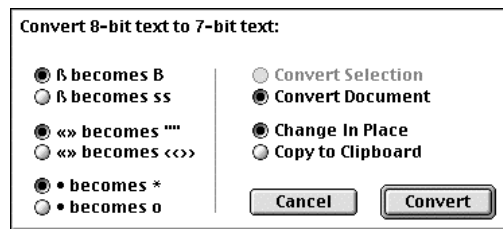
Organizes the selected line-delimited text into column-delimited text, either by row or by column.

Concatenate

Merges two or more files and places the results in a new untitled window.

Convert to ASCII

Converts all eight-bit Macintosh characters in the active window to their 7-bit ASCII equivalents. This plug-in is useful for preparing text for posting to an information service that doesn't handle 8-bit characters. When selected from the Tools menu, it opens this dialog box:



Each pair of buttons on the left half of the dialog determines how to convert a particular 8-bit character. The plug-in also converts typographer's quotes (" " and ' ') to straight quotes (" and ').

The pairs of buttons in the right half of the dialog box determine what action the plug-in takes. You can choose to convert only the selected text (if there is a selection in the active window), and you can choose to place the results on the Clipboard rather than replacing the text in the window.

This plug-in was written by Jamie McCarthy, based on a prototype “Prepare Usenet Posting” plug-in by Rich Siegel.

Note This plug-in can be used to reverse the effects of the Educate Quotes plug-in.

Copy Lines Containing

Copies to the Clipboard all the lines that contain the specified string.

Cut Lines Containing

Cuts from the active window all the lines that contain a specified search string. This plug-in places the cut lines on the Clipboard.

New in 6 Starting with BBEEdit Lite 6.1, the old Cut/Copy Lines Containing plug-in has been replaced by a plug-in named Process Lines Containing which contains both the Cut and Copy Lines Containing commands, as well as the new Clear Lines Containing command.

Educate Quotes

Converts straight quotes (" and ') to typographer’s quotes (“ ” and ‘ ’) in the text of the active window.

Hex Dump

This plug-in provides a hex dump for a file that you choose.

Make Prototypes

Generate ANSI-style function prototypes for existing C functions. This plug-in places the prototypes in a new untitled window.

Prefix/Suffix Lines

This plug-in adds or removes a prefix from all the lines of the text of the active window or of the selected text.

Reverse

Reverses the order of the lines in the active window, or the selected lines.

Salary Adjust

This plug-in directs your payroll service to adjust your gross salary by the amount you specify. You must have an Internet connection to use this plug-in.

Send PostScript™

Sends the current document in PostScript™ format to any PostScript printer available to your computer. (This plug-in is only available when running BBEdit Lite on Mac OS 9 and earlier.)

Sort

The Sort plug-in sorts lines by collating them in alpha-numeric order. It can be set to ignore white space at the beginning of lines, sort on leading numerical quantities only, ignore case, and sort in descending order. (For a more fully-featured line sorting plug-in, check out LineSort, a shareware plug-in by Craig Maynard.)

Third-Party Plug-ins

In addition to the standard plug-ins described above, a wide variety of BBEdit Lite plug-ins are available from third parties.

Finding more plug-ins

An extensive though not exhaustive listing of plug-ins in the support section of the Bare Bones Software web site:

<http://www.barebones.com/support/plugins.html>

Mac OS X Plug-ins

Mac OS X When running under Mac OS X, you will *not* be able to use any third-party plug-ins which have not been updated for BBEdit 6.1. Contact the developers of your plug-ins or visit the Bare Bones web site for more information on the availability of updated plug-ins.

A

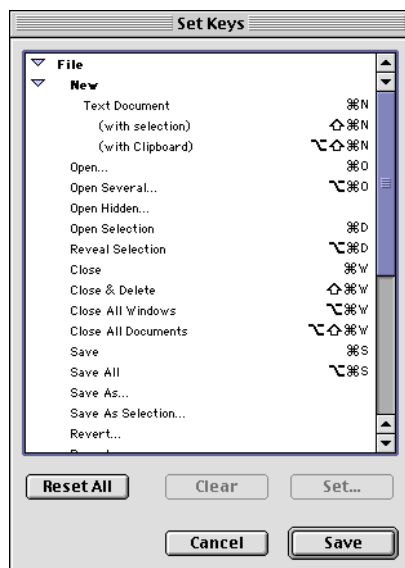
This section is a quick reference for key assignments and a comprehensive list of the commands that are available from BBEdit Lite's user interface.

In this appendix

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| Assigning Keys. | 139 |
| Listing by Menu and Command Name. | 140 |
| Listing by Default Key Equivalents. | 142 |

Assigning Keys

You can assign your own keyboard shortcuts to BBEdit Lite's menu commands by choosing "Set Menu Keys..." from the Edit menu. The Set Keys dialog, below, appears.



To set the key assignment for a menu command, find it in the Set Keys dialog, click the Set button, and type the desired keystroke.

To remove the key assignment from the selected menu command, click the Clear button instead.

Click Reset All to restore all key assignments to BBEdit Lite's defaults.

Listing by Menu and Command Name

Apple Menu

About BBEdit Lite (none)

File:

New (see left column)

Open... Cmd-O

Open Several... Cmd-Opt-O

Open Hidden (none)

File -- New:

Text Document Cmd-N

(with selection) Cmd-Shift-N

(with Clipboard) Cmd-Opt-Shift-N

Open Selection Cmd-D

Open File by Name Cmd-D

Reveal Selection Cmd-Opt-D

Open Recent (submenu)

Close Cmd-W

Close All Cmd-Opt-W

Close & Delete Cmd-Shift-W

Save Cmd-S

Save All Cmd-Opt-S

Save As... (none)

Save As Selection... (none)

Revert... (none)

Revert (none)

Backup Options... (none)

Make Backup Now... (none)

Page Setup... (none)

Print... Cmd-P

Print All Cmd-Opt-P

Print One Copy Cmd-Shift-P

Quit Cmd-Q

Edit:

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Undo | Cmd-Z |
| Redo | Cmd-Shift-Z |
| Cut | Cmd-X |
| Cut & Append | Cmd-Shift-X |
| Copy | Cmd-C |
| Copy & Append | Cmd-Shift-C |
| Paste | Cmd-V |
| Clear | (none) |
| Select All | Cmd-A |
| Select Line | Cmd-L |
| Select Paragraph | Cmd-Opt-L |
| Insert | (see below) |
| Show Clipboard | (none) |

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Previous Clipboard | Ctrl-[|
| Next Clipboard | Ctrl-] |
| Text Options... | Cmd-Opt-; |
| Printing Options... | Cmd-Shift-; |
| Preferences... | Cmd-; |

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Set Menu Keys... | (none) |
|------------------|--------|

Text:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Font & Tabs... | (none) |
| Balance | Cmd-B |
| Exchange Characters | Cmd-` |
| Exchange Words | Cmd-Opt-` |
| Change Case... | (none) |

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Change Case | (none) |
| Shift Left | Cmd-[|

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Shift Left One Space | Cmd-Shift-[|
|----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Shift Right | Cmd-] |
|-------------|-------|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Shift Right One Space | Cmd-Shift-] |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Hard Wrap... | Cmd-\ |
|--------------|-------|

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Hard Wrap | Cmd-Opt-\ |
|-----------|-----------|

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Add Line Breaks | (none) |
|-----------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Remove Line Breaks | (none) |
|--------------------|--------|

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Rewrap Quoted Text... | Cmd-' |
|-----------------------|-------|

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Rewrap Quoted Text | Cmd-Opt-' |
|--------------------|-----------|

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Increase Quote Level | Cmd-Opt-] |
|----------------------|-----------|

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Decrease Quote Level | Cmd-Opt-[|
|----------------------|-----------|

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Strip Quotes | (none) |
|--------------|--------|

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Zap "Gremlins"... | (none) |
|-------------------|--------|

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| Zap "Gremlins | (none) |
|---------------|--------|

| | |
|----------|--------|
| Entab... | (none) |
|----------|--------|

| | |
|-------|--------|
| Entab | (none) |
|-------|--------|

| | |
|----------|--------|
| Detab... | (none) |
|----------|--------|

| | |
|-------|--------|
| Detab | (none) |
|-------|--------|

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Resolve URL | (none) |
|-------------|--------|

Search:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Find... | Cmd-F |
| Find Again | Cmd-G |
| Find Again (reverse) | Cmd-Shift-G |
| Find Selection | Cmd-H |
| Find Selection (reverse) | Cmd-Shift-H |
| Enter Search String | Cmd-E |
| Enter Replace String | Cmd-Opt-E |
| Replace | Cmd== |
| Replace All | Cmd-Opt== |
| Replace & Find Again | Cmd-T |
| Find In Next File | (none) |
| Open All Matches | (none) |
| Find & Replace All Matches | (none) |
| Go To Line... | Cmd-J |
| Go To Line | Cmd-Opt-J |
| Go To Center Line | Cmd-Shift-J |

Insert:

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| File Contents... | (none) |
| File Path... | (none) |
| Folder Contents... | (none) |
| Folder Path... | (none) |
| Page Break | (none) |

Tools:

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Tools List | (none) |
|------------|--------|

Window:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Window List | (none) |
| Arrange... | (none) |
| Arrange | (none) |
| Get Info... | (none) |
| Reveal in Finder | (none) |
| Send To Back | Cmd-Ctl-/ |
| Exchange With Next | Cmd-Opt-/ |
| Synchro Scrolling | (none) |

Internet Helpers:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Internet Control Panel | (none) |
| News Reader | (none) |
| Mail Client | (none) |
| FTP Client | (none) |
| Web Browser | (none) |
| Gopher Client | (none) |
| WAIS Client | (none) |

Listing by Default Key Equivalents

| Key | Command |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Cmd-' | Rewrap Quoted Text... |
| Cmd-; | Edit: Preferences... |
| Cmd-= | Search: Replace |
| Cmd-A | Edit: Select All |
| Cmd-B | Text: Balance |
| Cmd-C | Edit: Copy |
| Cmd-D | File: Open File by Name |
| Cmd-E | Search: Enter Search String |
| Cmd-F | Search: Find... |
| Cmd-G | Search: Find Again |
| Cmd-H | Search: Find Selection |
| Cmd-J | Search: Go To Line... |
| Cmd-L | Edit: Select Line |
| Cmd-N | File: New: Text Document |
| Cmd-O | File: Open... |
| Cmd-P | File: Print... |
| Cmd-Q | File: Quit |
| Cmd-S | File: Save |
| Cmd-T | Search: Replace & Find Again |
| Cmd-V | Edit: Paste |
| Cmd-W | File: Close |
| Cmd-X | Edit: Cut |
| Cmd-Z | Edit: Undo |
| Cmd-[| Text: Shift Left |
| Cmd-] | Text: Shift Right |
| Cmd-\ | Text: Hard Wrap... |
| Cmd-` | Text: Exchange Characters |
| Cmd-left-arrow | Search: Apply to Old |
| Cmd-right-arrow | Search: Apply to New |
| Cmd-Ctl-/ | Windows: Send To Back |
| Cmd-Opt-' | Rewrap Quoted Text |

| Key | Command |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Cmd-Opt-/ | Windows: Exchange With Next |
| Cmd-Opt-; | Edit: Window Options... |
| Cmd-Opt-= | Search: Replace All |
| Cmd-Opt-D | File: Reveal Selection |
| Cmd-Opt-E | Search: Enter Replace String |
| Cmd-Opt-J | Search: Go To Line |
| Cmd-Opt-L | Edit: Select Paragraph |
| Cmd-Opt-O | File: Open Several... |
| Cmd-Opt-P | File: Print All |
| Cmd-Opt-S | File: Save All |
| Cmd-Opt-W | File: Close All |
| Cmd-Opt-\ | Text: Hard Wrap |
| Cmd-Opt-` | Text: Exchange Words |
| Cmd-Opt-Shift-N | File: New: (with Clipboard) |
| Cmd-Shift-; | Edit: Printing Options... |
| Cmd-Shift-C | Edit: Copy & Append |
| Cmd-Shift-G | Search: Find Again (reverse) |
| Cmd-Shift-H | Search: Find Selection (reverse) |
| Cmd-Shift-J | Search: Go To Center Line |
| Cmd-Shift-N | File: New: (with selection) |
| Cmd-Shift-P | File: Print One Copy |
| Cmd-Shift-W | File: Close & Delete |
| Cmd-Shift-X | Edit: Cut & Append |
| Cmd-Shift-Z | Edit: Redo |
| Cmd-Shift-[| Text: Shift Left One Space |
| Cmd-Shift-] | Text: Shift Right One Space |

Editing Shortcuts

B

In BBEdit Lite you can perform many editing functions (including word selection or deletion) directly from the keyboard. Chapter 4 contains complete details on BBEdit Lite's text editing features. This appendix is a quick reference to available keyboard and mouse shortcuts for word selection and deletion.

In this appendix

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| Arrow and Delete Keys. | 146 |

Mouse Commands

| | No Modifier | Shift |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Click | move insertion point | extend selection |
| Double-click | select word | extend selection to word |
| Triple-click | select line | |

Triple-clicking is the same as clicking in a line and then choosing the Select Line command in the Edit menu.

Holding the Command and Option keys as you click or double-click triggers special actions:

| | Option | Command | Command/Option |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Click | | Open URL | |
| Double-click | look up selected word in programming reference | | select word and search for next occurrence of the word |

Arrow and Delete Keys

You can use the arrow keys to move the insertion point right, left, up, and down. You can augment these with the Command and Option keys to move by word, line, or screens, or with the Shift key to create or extend selections. For example, pressing Shift-Option-Right Arrow selects the word to the right of the insertion point.

| Key | Modifier | Action |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (left/right) Arrow | (none) | Move 1 character left/right |
| (left/right) Arrow | Option | Move 1 word left/right |
| (left/right) Arrow | Command | Move to beginning/end of line |
| (up/down) Arrow | (none) | Move up/down 1 line in file |
| (up/down) Arrow | Command | Move to top/bottom of file |
| (up/down) Arrow | Option | Move to previous/next screen page |
| [any of the above] | Shift | Make or extend a selection range |
| Delete | (none) | Deletes selection range, or character preceding (to the left of) the insertion point. |
| Delete | Command | Deletes all characters backwards to beginning of line |
| Delete | Option | Deletes all characters back to beginning of word |
| Delete | Shift | (same as Forward Delete) |
| Forward Delete | (none) | Deletes selection range, or character after (to the right of) the insertion point |
| Forward Delete | Command | Deletes all characters forward to end of the current line |
| Forward Delete | Option | Deletes all characters forward to end of word |
| Forward Delete | Shift | (same as Forward Delete alone) |

Note The meaning of the Command and Option modifiers listed above may be exchanged, depending on which settings you have selected for Exchange Command and Option Key Behavior in the Text Editing panel of the Preferences.

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