



# *Haxial TextEdit 1.400 Documentation*

Haxial Software  
<http://www.haxial.com/>

## **Description**

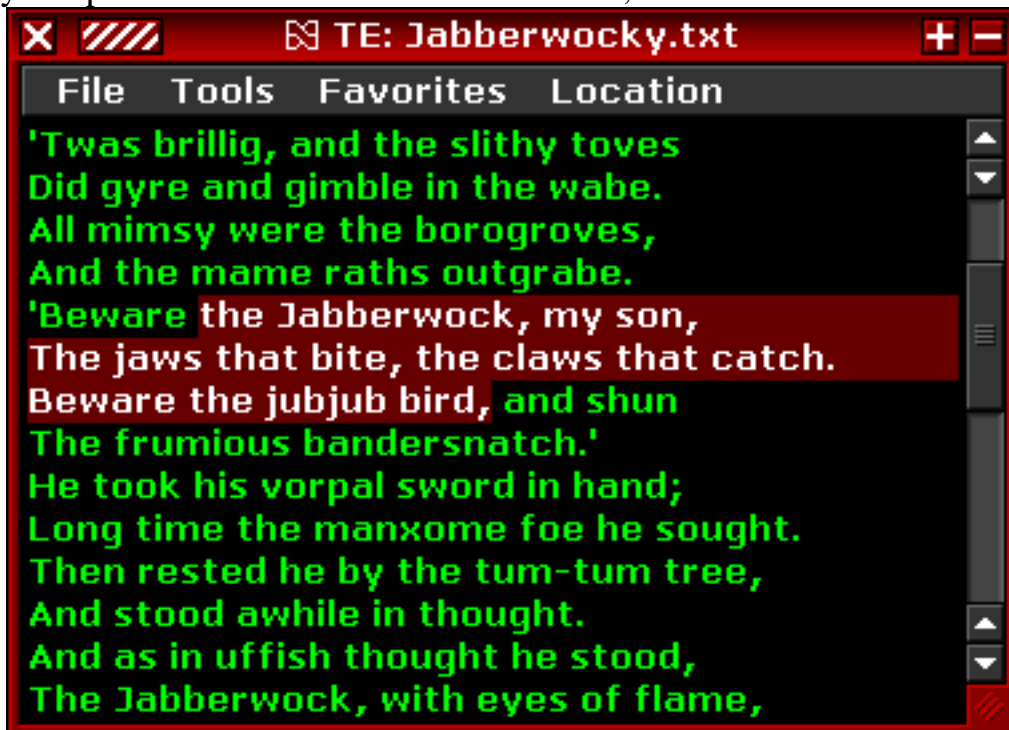
Haxial TextEdit is a simple and free text editor that edits plain text files. It can edit text files in Mac, DOS/Windows, and Unix formats. It also includes a Find/Replace function.

## **System Requirements**

- MS Windows 95 or better, or
- MacOS 9 with CarbonLib 1.3.1 or better, or
- MacOS X (10) or better.

## **The Main TextEdit Window**

When you open a text file with Haxial TextEdit, it looks like this:



The content of the window is simply editable text. You can click and type into it to edit the text in the usual manner.

Some terminology for beginners: If you single-click in editable text, a small vertical bar appears where you clicked. This is called the “insertion point” because when you type, the characters are inserted at this point. If you click and drag in editable text (press the mouse button, hold it down, move the mouse, then release the mouse button at a different location to where you pressed it), then all the text from the point where you pressed the button to the point where you released it is highlighted, as you can see in the above picture -- this is known as the “selection”.

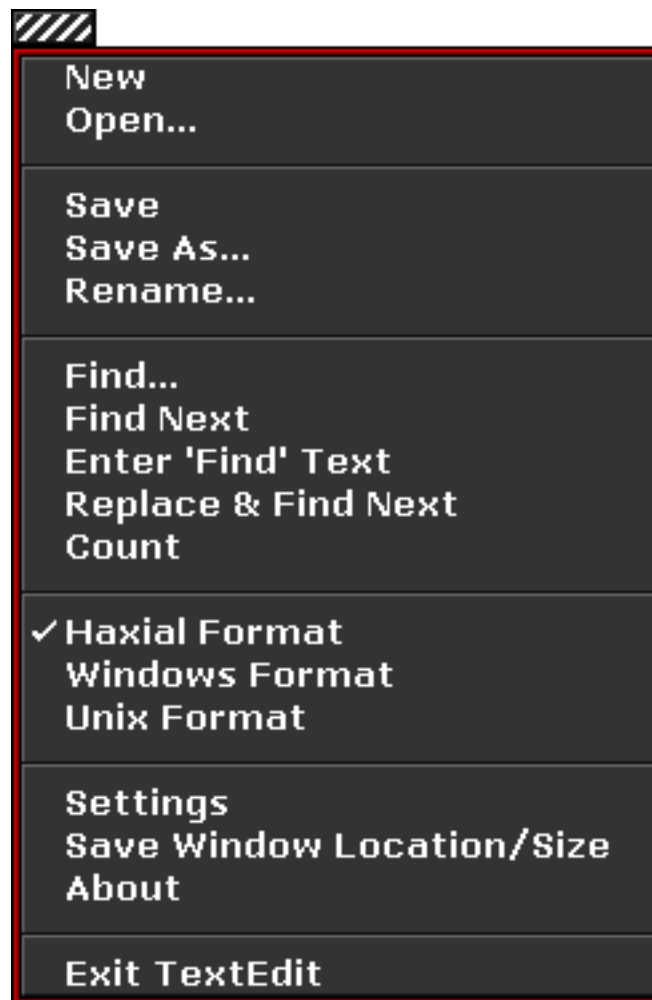
The title bar of the window contains a few buttons:



Close Button: Click this to close the window.



Window Menu Button: Click this to show a popup menu with commands that affect the window or its contents. It looks like this:



This is what each command in the menu does:

New:	Creates a new text editor window which you can begin typing into. This does not create a file on disk until you Save it.
Open:	Shows a window which allows you to select a file to open. You can also drag & drop files into that window.
Save:	Any changes you make to the text are not saved on the disk until you use the Save command. So this command causes the text to be written to disk.
Save As:	Shows a window which allows you to save the text (including any changes) into a new file with a different name optionally in a different location. The text editor window then “becomes” this new file, and the previous file is no longer accessed.
Rename:	Shows a window which allows you to enter a new name for this file. If you proceed, the name of the file on disk and the editor window are changed to the name you entered.
Find:	Shows a window which allows you to find (and optionally replace) text in the file (explained further ahead in this documentation).
Find Next:	Starting at the insertion point or selection, this finds the next occurrence of the text that is in the Find window.
Enter ‘Find’ Text:	Puts the selected text into the Find window.
Replace & Find Next:	After using “Find Next”, you might use this command to replace that text with the Replace text that is in the Find window, and then it finds the next occurrence.
Count:	Shows a window with counts of characters/words/returns in the document and selection (explained further ahead in this documentation).
Sort Selected Lines:	Reorders the selected lines of text so that they are sorted alphabetically. If you use the alt/option key with this command, they are sorted in reverse order.
Haxial Format:	Changes the text format to Haxial format

	(explained further ahead in this documentation).
Windows Format:	Changes the text format to Windows format (explained further ahead in this documentation).
Unix Format:	Changes the text format to Unix format (explained further ahead in this documentation).
Soft Wrap Text:	When on, this option causes lines of text to be “wrapped” to the width of the window, meaning that if a line of text would be wider than the width of the window, then it continues onto the next line. When off, if a line of text is wider than the window, then you need to use the horizontal scroll bar to see the rest of it, and text does not go onto the next line unless you specifically press the return/enter key.
Settings:	Shows the Settings window where you can set some options for TextEdit (explained further ahead in this documentation).
Save Window Location/Size:	When you use this command, the location and size of the window, as well as what text format is selected is saved so that it can be used for future windows. For example, you use this command if you want all windows in future to appear at a certain location.
About:	Shows the version number of TextEdit, and the address of the Haxial website.
Exit TextEdit:	Exits/quits/closes the TextEdit program.

You can also hold down the option/alt key while clicking the Window Menu Button, and the path/location of the file will appear. Click a folder to open it.



**Zoom Button:** Click this to expand the window to display all of its contents.

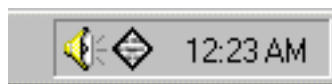


Click this to dock/minimize the window to get it out of your way. The window is hidden, and a button to represent it is added to a dock window, like this:

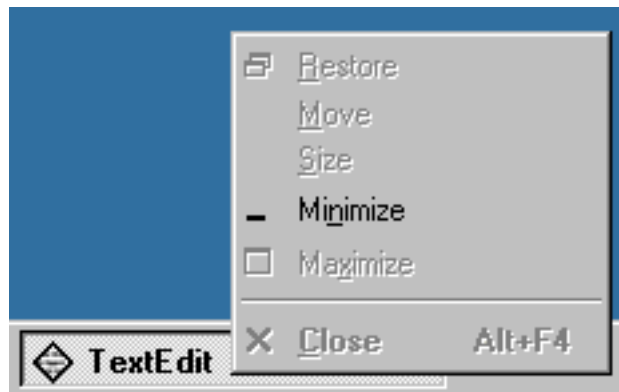


To restore the window, click the button representing it in the Dock window. If multiple windows are docked, they are all added to the same Dock window.

MS Windows Only: You can second-click any minimize button to minimize the whole program to the system tray. All TextEdit windows hide, and an icon is placed in the system tray (example following). Click the icon to restore the windows.



You can also second-click the TextEdit item in the task bar to show the standard Context Menu. Choose Minimize to hide all windows. Alternatively, if you click the TextEdit item in the task bar when it is already selected, it will deselect it and minimize the program.



**Resize Button:** Press the mouse button in this button and drag the mouse to change the size of the window. Also note that the window can be moved by dragging the title bar, OR by dragging one of the edges of the window.

## Favorites Menu

The main TextEdit window contains a Menu Bar, and one of the menus is titled “Favorites”. This menu gives you quick access to your favorite or “bookmarked” documents. The menu shows the contents of a folder named “Favorites” in the same folder as the TextEdit program, thus you can configure the menu by placing shortcuts/aliases to your favorite documents into the Favorites folder. Then they will appear in the menu, and you can click one to open it. Note that you should NOT put your actual documents into the Favorites folder, rather you should use shortcuts/aliases. You can also put shortcuts/aliases to folders into the Favorites folder, and TextEdit will open the folder when you click it in the menu.

## Location Menu

The main TextEdit window contains a Menu Bar, and one of the menus is titled “Location”. This menu shows the location or path to the document. In other words, it shows where the file is saved on your hard disk. The first item is the name of the file, then the second item is the name of the folder which contains that file, then the third item is the name of the folder which contains that folder, and so forth. Click a folder to open it.

## The “Find and Replace” Window

The “Find and Replace” window is accessible from the Window Menu on the main window, and looks like this:

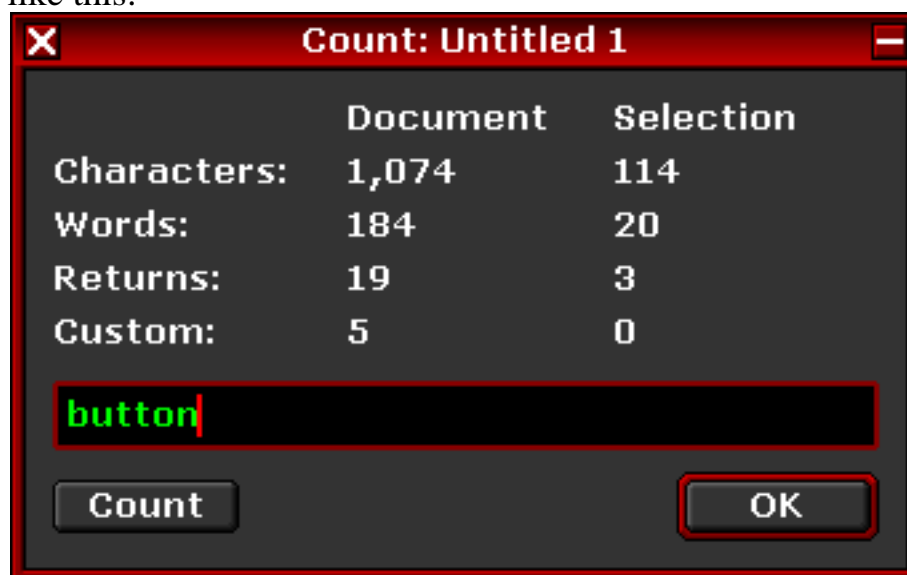


You type in what text you would like to find, and optionally some text to replace it.

- Case Sensitive: If ticked, TextEdit will only find text in the file if the uppercase/lowercase of the letters exactly matches the Find text. For example, normally a find for “uffish” would also find “Uffish” or “UFFISH”, but NOT if you tick “Case Sensitive”.
- Stop at End of File: Normally, when TextEdit reaches the end of the file, it continues searching from the beginning of the file, ie the search wraps around. But if you tick this option, then TextEdit will beep when it reaches the end of the file.
- Find button: Starting at the insertion point or selection, this button selects the next occurrence of the Find text in the file window. Which file does it affect if multiple are open? The one that is ordered immediately below the “Find and Replace” window.
- Cancel button: Hides the “Find and Replace” window.
- Replace button: Finds the next occurrence of the Find text, and replaces it with the Replace text.
- Replace All button: Replaces ALL occurrences of the Find text in the file with the Replace text, and then displays how many occurrences were replaced.

## The “Count” Window

The “Count” window is accessible from the Window Menu on the main window, and looks like this:



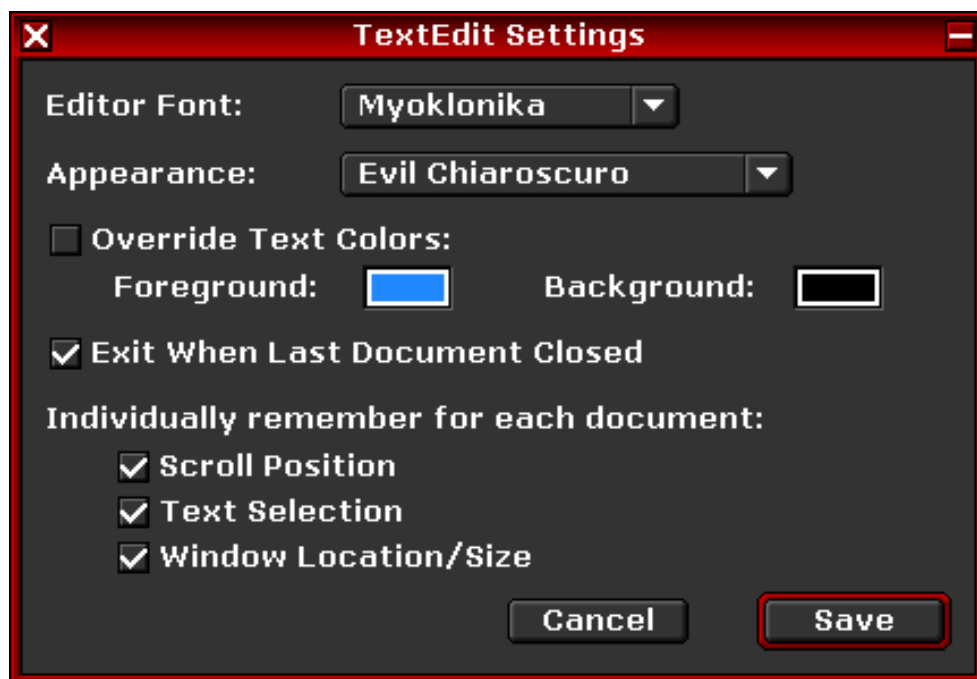
It shows the total number of characters (letters, digits, symbols, spaces etc) in the whole document, and in the selected text only. It also shows the number of words, and the number of returns/lines. A return/line is defined as ending with a return character, or at the end of the text (the width of the window does not change this count).

Click the “Count” button to re-count the text (for example, if you change the text or the selection).

You can also count the number of occurrences of a certain piece of text. Type it into the text box, then click the “Count” button (or press the return key), and the count will be displayed in the “Custom:” line for the whole document and the selection.

## The Settings Window

The Settings window is accessible from the Window Menu on the main window, and looks like this:



The Settings window allows you to set a few options for TextEdit:

Editor Font:                      You can choose a different or smaller font to edit



text with (font refers to the precise appearance of the individual characters in text).

**Appearance:**

This lets you change the appearance of TextEdit to something that is more aesthetically pleasing to you. Please note that more appearance options are available than shown in this menu — you can download more Appearance files (“.hap” files) from the Haxial website or other sources. Place your “.hap” files into a folder named “Appearances” in the same folder as the TextEdit program, and then show the Settings window in TextEdit, and the contents of the Appearances menu will be replaced with the contents of the folder. For more information, please visit this website:

<http://www.haxialsoftware.com/appearance/>

**Override Text Colors:** If you tick this, you can control the color of the text in editor windows. The Foreground color is the color of the text itself, where as the Background color is the color of the space “behind” the text.

**Exit When Last Document Closed:** When this option is on, TextEdit will automatically exit/quit (close the program) when you close the last document. If you turn this option off, then TextEdit will remain running until you specifically exit/quit it.

**Individually remember for each document:** TextEdit can remember certain settings about each document individually. For example, if you turn on the “Scroll Position” option, then when you close and later reopen a document, it will be returned to the scroll position that it was at when you closed it.

## Keyboard Shortcuts

You can press the following keyboard combinations instead of using the menus. The “Command” key is the same as the “Control” key, and the “Option” key is the same as the “Alt” key.

Command-Q to quit/exit the program.

Command-W closes the front window (as if you clicked on its close box).

Command-N makes a new document.

Command-O to open a document.

Command-S executes the “Save” command in the menu.

Command-Option-S executes the “Save As” command in the menu.

Command-F executes the “Find” command (shows the Find window).

Command-G executes the “Find Next” command (find again).

Command-E executes the “Enter 'Find' Text” command.

Command-L executes the “Replace & Find Next” command.

Option-click the Window Menu Button to show the path/location of the file.

Second-click (or control-click) a Window Maximize Button (‘+’) to “unmaximize” it, which restores the window to the size/location that it was at before you last clicked the Maximize button.

Command-C copies the selected text to clipboard.

Command-V pastes text from the clipboard at the insertion point.

Command-X copies selected text to the clipboard then deletes it from the file.

Command-A selects all text.

Command-LeftArrow in text moves the insertion point to the start of the line.

Command-RightArrow in text moves the insertion point to the end of the line.

Command-UpArrow in text moves the insertion point to the start of the file.

Command-DownArrow in text moves the insertion point to the end of the file.

Command-click a URL in text to open it.

Shift-Arrow selects text in that direction.

Command-Shift-Arrow selects text from the current insertion point to where the insertion point would be if you had done the key combination without the Shift key. For example, Command-Shift-LeftArrow selects text from the insertion point to the start of the line.

Option-LeftArrow in text moves the insertion point backwards (left or up) skipping over words (Option is the same as Alt).

Option-RightArrow in text moves the insertion point forwards (right or down) jumping over words (Option is the same as Alt).

Option-Shift-Arrow selects text from the current insertion point to where the insertion point would be if you had done the key combination without the Shift key. For example, Option-Shift-LeftArrow selects text from the insertion point to the start of the word.

The Delete key in text removes the character to the left of the insertion point.

The Forward Delete key in text removes the character to the right of the insertion point.

The Home key in text scrolls to the top of the file (without moving the insertion point).

The End key in text scrolls to the bottom of the file (without moving the insertion point).

The Page Up key in text scrolls upwards by as many lines as are visible.

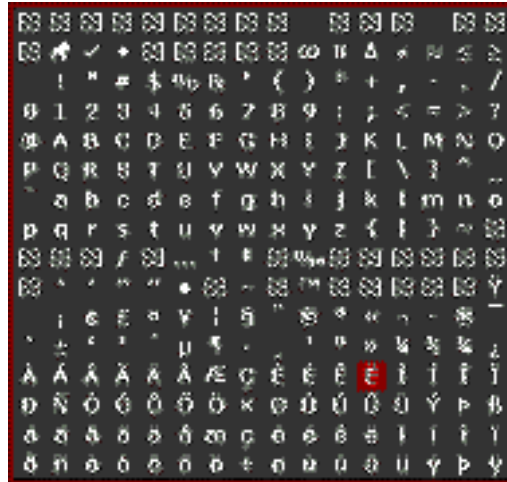
The Page Down key in text scrolls downwards by as many lines as are visible.

Double-click a word to select it. Double-click and drag to select multiple words.

Triple-click a line to select it. Triple-click and drag to select multiple lines.

## Character Map Popup

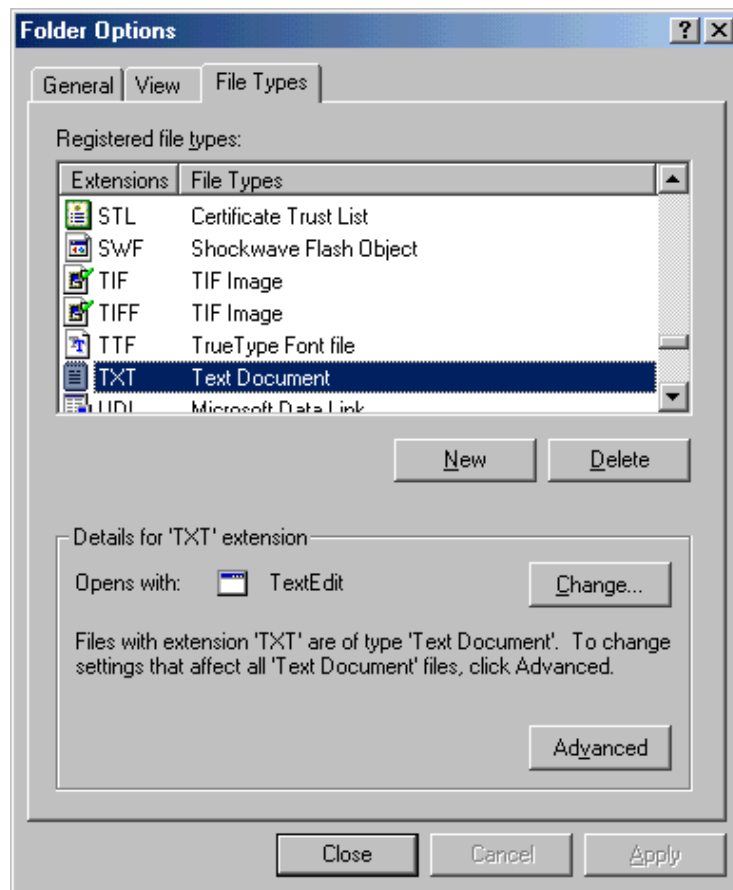
When typing, hold down the control/command key, then hit the asterisk key (the '\*' key) on the numeric keypad. A popup grid appears showing you a map of every character that can be used. Click one to insert it into the text. You can access special characters and letters with diacritical marks etc this way. This works in all Haxial programs.



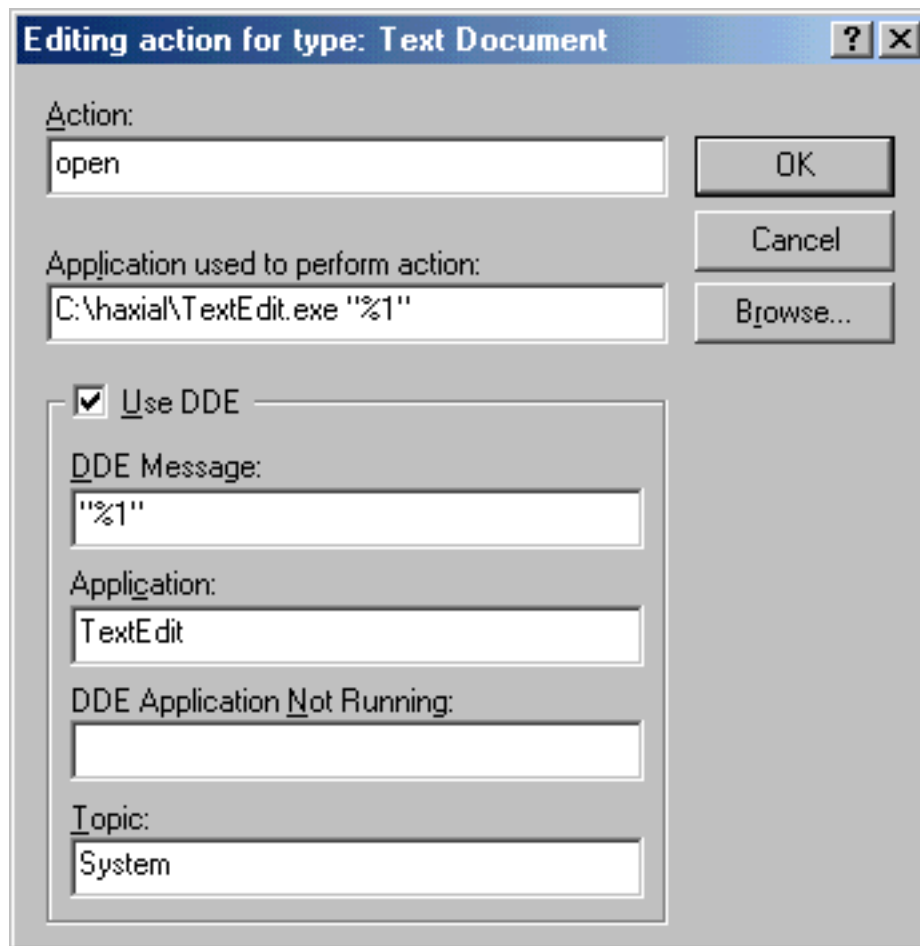
## Can I make MS Windows open all text files with Haxial TextEdit instead of Notepad?

Yes, you can configure Windows so that when a text file is double-clicked, it opens with Haxial TextEdit.

1. Click the Start Menu, then Settings, then Control Panel.
2. In the Control Panel, double-click “Folder Options” to open it.
3. Click the “File Types” tab.



4. Find and select “TXT Text Document” in the list.
5. Click the “Advanced” button.
6. Optional: Click “Change Icon” if you would like to change the icon to one inside Haxial TextEdit.
7. In the “Actions” list, double-click “open” to edit it.



8. Click the “Browse” button to choose the copy of Haxial TextEdit that you would like to use.
9. Tick the “Use DDE” box.
10. Fill in the DDE boxes like this:

*DDE Message:*

"%1"

(including the quotes)

*Application:*

TextEdit

(actually this is the name of the executable file minus the “.exe”)

*DDE Application Not Running:*

(leave this box empty)

*Topic:*

System

11. Click the “OK” button etc to close the windows.

## **Text File Formats (for Advanced Users Only)**

Unfortunately, when people started making text files, they did not agree on a standard way to make them, so consequently there are some differences in how different systems make/read text files. The first difference is known as the character encoding. A text file is actually a series of numbers with a letter or symbol assigned to each number. For example, number 65 corresponds to the letter 'A', 66 to the letter 'B' etc. Fortunately, thanks to the ASCII standard, all the letters of the Roman alphabet and a good number of symbols use the same numbers on Mac/Windows/Unix and are thus compatible. However, more complicated letters such as those with diacritical marks are not always the same. For example, the letter 'e' with an “acute” diacritical mark above is represented by number 142 on MacOS systems, but number 233 on Windows and Unix systems.

There is a good international standard known as ISO-8859-1 (Latin-1) which defines a full set of Roman characters including letters with diacritical marks, and some other special symbols. Haxial prefers to use this character encoding.

The second difference is known as the line endings. When you are typing, and you press the Return key (the Enter key on PC's), that types at least 1 character in the text that causes it go down to the next line. Unfortunately, what character is typed is different on different systems. There are 2 types of characters that are used for this purpose:

A “carriage return” character is ASCII decimal value 13 (equals hexadecimal 0D).

A “line feed” character is ASCII decimal value 10 (equals hexadecimal 0A).

### MacOS:

Mac systems use a custom Mac character set with a single carriage return character for line endings. No line feed characters are used.

### MS Windows:

MS Windows uses ISO-8859-1 character encoding with 2 characters for line endings, a carriage return character followed by a line feed character. This is particularly stupid because there is no reason to use 2 characters where 1 would have sufficed.

### Unix:

Unix systems use ISO-8859-1 character encoding with a single line feed character for line endings.

### Haxial:

Haxial prefers to use ISO-8859-1 character encoding with a single carriage return character for line endings. No line feed characters are used. This is the format that Haxial TextEdit uses by default.

When you open a file, TextEdit automatically detects what line endings are used in the file, and then ticks the corresponding format in the menu. There is no way for TextEdit to know what character encoding is used, so it assumes ISO-8859-1. You can change the line endings by selecting a different format in the menu. This only affects how the file is saved on disk -- you cannot see the difference on screen. You would use this option if you need to create a file to be compatible with a different system or program that is not smart enough to recognize the different line endings.

### **Any questions/suggestions/feedback?**

Your feedback and suggestions are welcomed. Feel free to send a message to Haxial using the form on this webpage:

<http://www.haxialsoftware.com/contact/>

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