Treehouse SOFTWARE

SEDIT

UNIX and Windows Text Editor
XEDIT and ISPF/PDF Compatible

Product Overview

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From Mainframe to UNIX or Windows

Mixed Environments   Many sites are moving from the mainframe to UNIX and Windows, or are implementing combined mainframe/UNIX/ Windows environments. This trend results in several problems:

- Completely different skills and tools are utilized on the mainframe, UNIX, and Windows to accomplish the same tasks, requiring long training periods
- Productivity decreases while users acclimate themselves to the new environment
- High costs and project delays result from training efforts

To resolve problems like these, organizations need familiar tools that will operate in the same manner on UNIX and Windows as they did on the mainframe. Such tools provide a means for users to become productive immediately, avoiding costly and lengthy training efforts.

Productivity   For text editing, mainframe users are accustomed to the XEDIT and ISPF/PDF editors. They know the keystrokes necessary to insert, delete, or copy lines of text. They know how to scan a file for a particular word or phrase. They probably know these functions so well that they never use reference manuals.

When these same productive users transfer to a UNIX or Windows environment, however, their productivity can drop sharply. UNIX editors such as vi and emacs bear little resemblance to XEDIT or ISPF/PDF. To mainframe users, they can seem simplistic or unwieldy. Productive mainframe users become UNIX and Windows novices, forced to look up each editor command in a reference book to learn its syntax and options. It may take them weeks or months to become proficient with the editor. In the meantime, productivity is reduced and time is lost. Fortunately, SEDIT can help to minimize these difficulties.

SEDIT: The Solution   SEDIT is a UNIX and Windows text editor that emulates the popular XEDIT and ISPF/PDF mainframe editors. SEDIT supports the commands and keystrokes mainframe users already know. It combines this familiarity with additional editing features to provide a product that enables users to make a rapid and smooth transition from the mainframe to UNIX and Windows. As the user becomes more familiar with UNIX and Windows, the flexible design of SEDIT allows users to increasingly make use of native UNIX and Windows features and capabilities.

Mainframe Familiarity

With SEDIT, former mainframe users will quickly feel at home on UNIX and Windows. Note the similarity in the two screens below, depicting XEDIT on the mainframe and SEDIT operating in XEDIT mode on UNIX.

Mainframe XEDIT screen:

```
TEST     DOC      A1  F  80  Trunc=80 Size=0 Col=1 Alt=0

     |...+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+..
00000 * * * Top of File * * *
00001 This is an example file created in XEDIT on the mainframe
00002 which is being used to demonstrate the SEDIT editor's similarity
00003 to the mainframe environment.
00004 * * * End of File * * *








PF: 1= HELP      2= SPLTJOIN     3= QUIT     4= TABKEY    5= SCHANGE    6=RETRIEVE
PF: 7= UP        8= DOWN         9= REPEAT  10= LEFT     11= RIGHT     12=CURSOR
====> _
                                                          X E D I T  1  File
```

UNIX SEDIT screen:

```
/usr/m1/test.doc                                        Len: 4      mod:
test.doc

     |...+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4....+....5....+....6....+....7....+..
00000 This is an example file created in SEDIT on UNIX
00001 which is being used to demonstrate the SEDIT editor's similarity
00002 to the mainframe XEDIT environment.









====> _
   1= HELP      2= SPLTJOIN     3= QUIT     4= TABKEY    5= SCHANGE    6=RETRIEVE
   7= UP        8= DOWN         9= REPEAT  10= LEFT     11= RIGHT     12=CURSOR
```

In addition to the screen similarities, mainframe users will also find that the commands they are accustomed to are all available with SEDIT. SEDIT supports all popular XEDIT and ISPF/PDF commands, including the Insert, Copy, Delete, Split, Join, and Get commands.

To further increase familiarity, SEDIT offers an FLIST-like utility for navigating through UNIX and Windows directories. As on the mainframe, users may select a file from the list to load into the editor. The SEDIT FLIST-like utility resembles the mainframe FLIST as closely as possible, while showing UNIX and Windows directory information, such as file permissions and subdirectories.

Mainframe FLIST screen:

```
   LVL 0 --- A 191     400 BLKS 9332 R/W    22 FILES 38% - FILE    1 OF    22
  AUDIT     MODULE   A1                    V 65535      4    75  6/09/99 16:39
  AUDIT     OUTPUT   A4                    V   292      1     1  7/08/99 17:40
  AUDIT2    LISTING  A1                    F    80     14     2  7/08/99 17:40
  AUDREP1   LISTING  A1                    F   133     14     2  7/08/99 17:40
  DATASCAN  EXEC     A1                    V    87     20     1 12/21/99 10:43
  DATASCAN  LISTING  A1                    V    80     17     2  5/20/99 14:04
  FILER     MODULE   A1                    F    80    109     9  6/09/99 17:12
  FILER     LISTING  A1                    V   250     16     3  5/13/99 14:01
  HELLO     TEXT     A1                    V    33      2     1  1/06/99 16:52
  HELLO     OBJ      A1                    F    80     19     2  1/06/99 16:56
  HELLO     SRC      A1                    V    36      2     1  1/06/99 16:52
  JOB       BATCH    A1                    V    69     29     1  7/08/99 17:34
  LOADER    MODULE   A5                    F   100    119    12  6/09/99 16:27
  PROTECT   TEXT     A1                    F    80      8     1  7/08/99 17:40
  PROFILE   EXEC     A0                    F    80     16     2  4/12/99  9:25
  PROFILE   XEDIT    A0                    V    73    108     6  1/25/99 10:45
  PROGRAM   MODULE   A1                    F   130     19     3 10/13/99  9:26
  PROGRAM   LISTING  A1                    V    71     97     3  3/11/99 10:55
  TREE25    NETLOG   A0                    V   102      1     1 10/26/99  8:49
  SYSTEM1   OUTPUT   A1                    V   102      1     1  3/31/99 14:09

  PF: 1 HLP 2 BRW 3 END 4 XED 5 SPL 6 /SB 7 SCB 8 SCF 9 /SD 10 /ST 11 >I 12 CAN
```

SEDIT FLIST-like screen:

```
   Level 1      60 Files                                  1 OF     60
-rwxrwxr-x audit      .module    bb ......................  65535 06/09/99 16:39
-rwxrwxr-x audit      .output    bb ......................    292 07/08/99 17:40
-rwxrwxr-x audit2     .listing   bb ......................     80 07/08/99 17:40
-rwxrwxr-x audrep1    .listing   bb ......................    133 07/08/99 17:40
-rwxrwxr-x datascan   .exec      bb ......................     87 12/21/99 10:43
-rwxrwxr-x datascan   .listing   bb ......................     80 05/20/99 14:04
-rwxrwxr-x filer      .module    bb ......................     80 06/09/99 17:12
-rwxrwxr-x filer      .listing   bb ......................    250 05/13/99 14:01
-rwxrwxr-x hello      .text      bb ......................     33 01/06/99 16:52
-rwxrwxr-x hello      .obj       bb ......................     80 01/06/99 16:56
-rwxrwxr-x hello      .src       bb ......................     36 01/06/99 16:52
-rwxrwxr-x job        .batch     bb ......................     69 07/08/99 17:34
-rwxrwxr-x loader     .module    bb ......................    100 06/09/99 16:27
-rwxrwxr-x protect    .text      bb ......................     80 07/08/99 17:40
-rwxrwxr-x profile    .exec      bb ......................     80 04/12/99 09:25
-rwxrwxr-x profile    .sedit     bb ......................     73 01/25/99 10:45
-rwxrwxr-x program    .module    bb ......................    130 10/13/99 09:26
-rwxrwxr-x program    .listing   bb ......................     71 03/11/99 10:55
drwxrwxr-x treedir/              bb ......................        10/26/99 08:49
-rwxrwxr-x system1    .output    bb ......................    102 03/31/99 14:09

   1:/SN   3:END   4:XED   5:SPL   6:/SB   7:U   8:D   9:/SD   10:/ST   11:->   12/^c:CAN
```
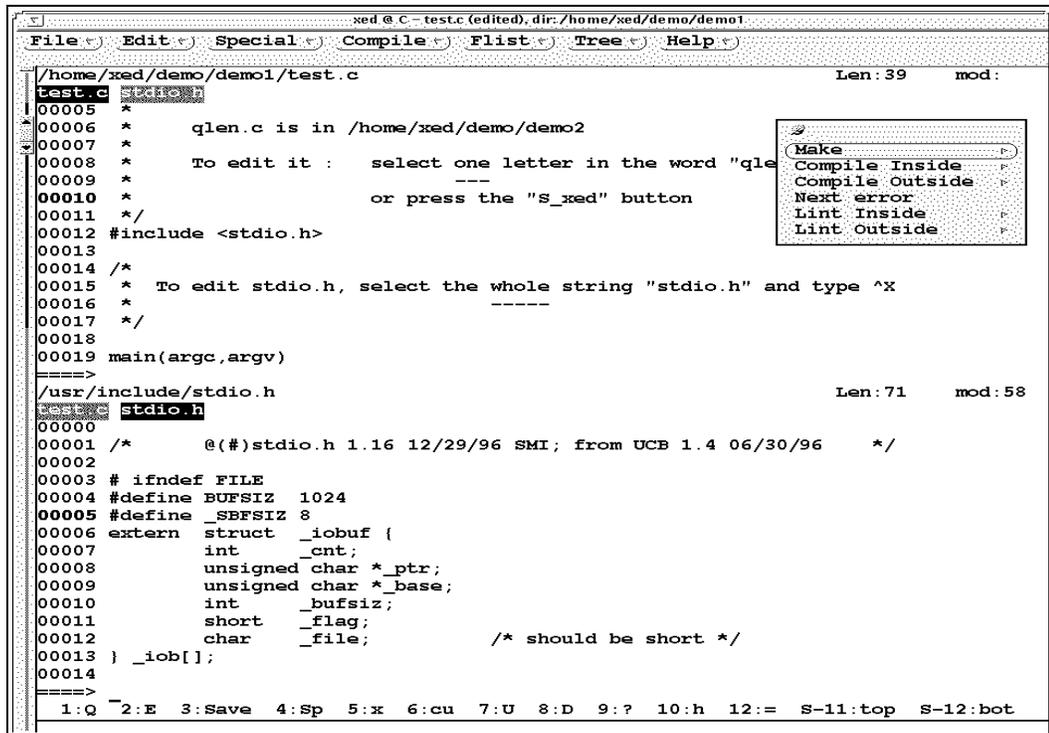
SEDIT Goes Beyond XEDIT or ISPF/PDF

SEDIT enables users to continue working with the mainframe commands they are accustomed to, while gaining familiarity with the UNIX and Windows environment. As they become more familiar with these environments, users will want to take advantage of UNIX and Windows features and capabilities. When they are ready, SEDIT will be there to help them.

Optional GUI   During initial use of SEDIT, users may prefer the mainframe-like character interface. In time, they may wish to take advantage of UNIX and Windows Graphical User Interface (GUI) features. By invoking SEDIT in GUI mode, users may take advantage of GUI features, as shown on the sample screen below:

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ ▽                    xed @ C – test.c (edited), dir: /home/xed/demo/demo1 │
│ File ▽  Edit ▽  Special ▽  Compile ▽  Flist ▽  Tree ▽  Help ▽            │
│                                                                           │
│  /home/xed/demo/demo1/test.c                          Len:39     mod:    │
│  test.c  stdio.h                                                          │
│  00005  *                                                                 │
│  00006  *      qlen.c is in /home/xed/demo/demo2                          │
│  00007  *                                                ┌──────────────┐ │
│  00008  *      To edit it :   select one letter in the word "qle│        │ │
│  00009  *                         ---                    │ Make       ▷ │ │
│  00010  *                     or press the "S_xed" button│ Compile Inside  ▷│
│  00011  */                                               │ Compile Outside ▷│
│  00012 #include <stdio.h>                                │ Next error  │ │
│  00013                                                   │ Lint Inside ▷│ │
│  00014 /*                                                │ Lint Outside ▷│
│  00015  *  To edit stdio.h, select the whole string "stdio.h" and type ^X │
│  00016  *                            -----                                 │
│  00017  */                                                                │
│  00018                                                                    │
│  00019 main(argc,argv)                                                    │
│ ====>                                                                     │
│  /usr/include/stdio.h                                  Len:71     mod:58  │
│  test.c  stdio.h                                                          │
│  00000                                                                    │
│  00001 /*      @(#)stdio.h 1.16 12/29/96 SMI; from UCB 1.4 06/30/96    */ │
│  00002                                                                    │
│  00003 # ifndef FILE                                                      │
│  00004 #define BUFSIZ  1024                                               │
│  00005 #define _SBFSIZ 8                                                   │
│  00006 extern  struct  _iobuf {                                           │
│  00007          int     _cnt;                                             │
│  00008          unsigned char *_ptr;                                      │
│  00009          unsigned char *_base;                                     │
│  00010          int     _bufsiz;                                          │
│  00011          short   _flag;                                            │
│  00012          char    _file;              /* should be short */         │
│  00013 } _iob[];                                                          │
│  00014                                                                    │
│ ====>  _                                                                  │
│   1:Q  2:E  3:Save  4:Sp  5:x  6:cu  7:U  8:D  9:?  10:h  12:=  S-11:top  S-12:bot│
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Power and Flexibility SEDIT provides users with the ability to simultaneously edit several files. The SEDIT screen shown above displays two C programs being edited simultaneously. This feature allows users to easily copy and paste text between two files, switching easily from one file to another by simply clicking on the file name displayed on the screen.   SEDIT also remembers (and can automatically recall) previously entered commands, so that the user does not need to re-type them.

Navigating through the UNIX and Windows directories and subdirectories can be tedious. Accessing files in multiple directories at the same time often requires the user to remember the full path name by which UNIX and Windows identify the file. To eliminate the need for users to repeatedly type entire path names when they open files, SEDIT searches for files in the directories described in the PATH environment variable. This allows the user to specify a file by its unique file name (e.g., "benefit.c") rather than identifying it by the full UNIX and Windows path name (e.g., "usr/fred/payroll/benefit.c").

Rich Editing Features   SEDIT provides a number of other useful editing features, taking the product's capabilities far beyond those of XEDIT and ISPF/PDF:

- Displays files in WYSIWYG format, with no invisible control characters
- Offers an unlimited UNDO function
- Includes a complete on-line help system
- Checks spelling
- Saves files automatically, if desired

The power and flexibility of SEDIT make it a very productive editing environment for the UNIX and Windows platforms.
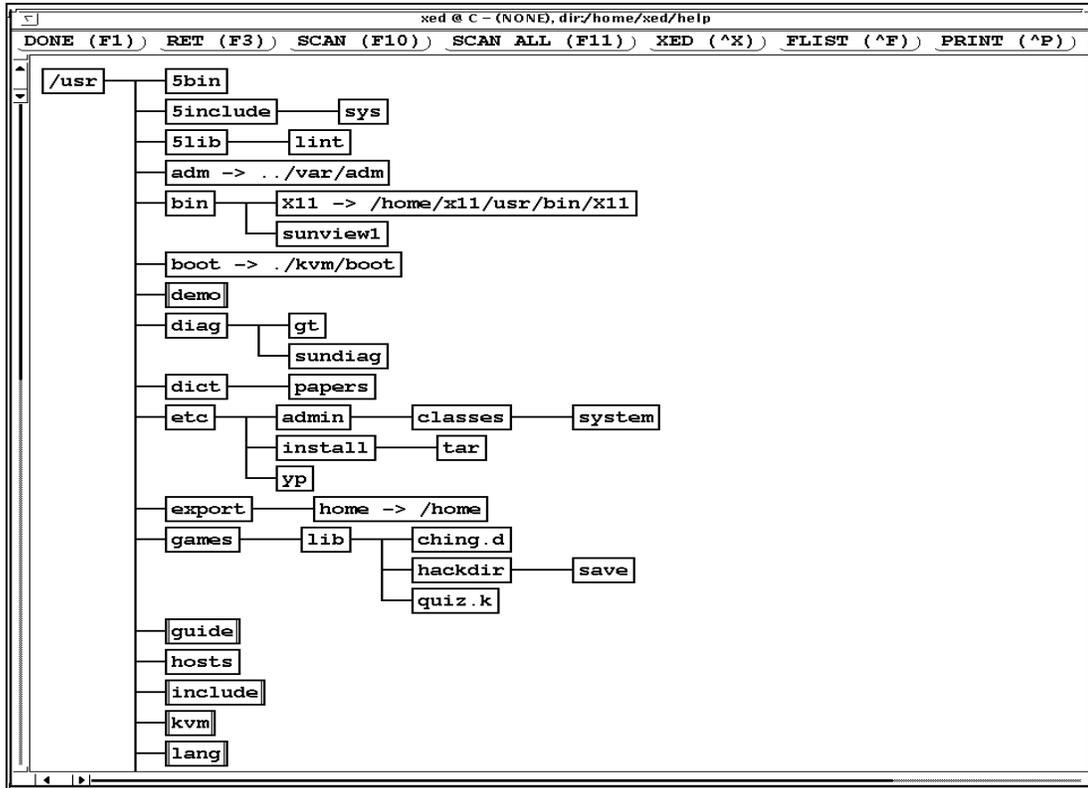
UNIX-Specific Features

In addition to providing a rich editing environment, SEDIT also provides features which take advantage of UNIX and Windows, such as these:

- Permits reprogramming of function keys, allowing keyboard short-cuts to be created

- Allows creation of user-customized menus and buttons

- Supports the use of the UNIX and Windows mouse

- "Learns" the keyboard layout from any ASCII terminal

- Supports OpenLook, and Motif GUIs

- Provides "search and replace" for FORTRAN and C variables

- Supports compilers, and can automatically position the cursor on lines of code which generated compiler errors

- Provides a scrollable interface to the UNIX "man" command

- Includes an external macro interface, allowing the use of any language as a macro language

- Interacts with CenterLine Software's CodeCenter

- Supports S/REXX (a REXX-compatible language for UNIX and Windows, also available from Treehouse Software)

- "Listens" on a socket for commands sent by other UNIX applications

Features like those above ensure that as the users' knowledge of UNIX or Windows grows, SEDIT will be able to grow with them.

Tree Utility

Understanding the UNIX and Windows directory tree structure can take time. It is helpful to see how the various directories and subdirectories relate to one another. To assist users in interpreting this information, SEDIT provides a Tree Utility which graphically depicts the UNIX and Windows directory tree structure. An example display from this Tree Utility appears below:

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ ▽│              xed @ C - (NONE), dir:/home/xed/help                          │
│ ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐ │
│ │ DONE (F1)   RET (F3)   SCAN (F10)   SCAN ALL (F11)   XED (^X)   FLIST (^F)   PRINT (^P) │
│ ┌───┐                                                                         │
│ │/usr├──────┤5bin│                                                            │
│ │    │      ├5include├──────┤sys│                                             │
│ │    │      ├5lib├──────┤lint│                                               │
│ │    │      ├adm -> ../var/adm│                                             │
│ │    │      ├bin├──────┤X11 -> /home/x11/usr/bin/X11│                       │
│ │    │      │    └──────┤sunview1│                                           │
│ │    │      ├boot -> ./kvm/boot│                                             │
│ │    │      ├demo│                                                           │
│ │    │      ├diag├──────┤gt│                                                 │
│ │    │      │    └──────┤sundiag│                                            │
│ │    │      ├dict├──────┤papers│                                            │
│ │    │      ├etc├──────┤admin├──────┤classes├──────┤system│                 │
│ │    │      │   ├──────┤install├──────┤tar│                                 │
│ │    │      │   └──────┤yp│                                                 │
│ │    │      ├export├──────┤home -> /home│                                   │
│ │    │      ├games├──────┤lib├──────┤ching.d│                               │
│ │    │      │      │          ├──────┤hackdir├──────┤save│                  │
│ │    │      │      │          └──────┤quiz.k│                               │
│ │    │      ├guide│                                                         │
│ │    │      ├hosts│                                                         │
│ │    │      ├include│                                                       │
│ │    │      ├kvm│                                                           │
│ │    │      └lang│                                                          │
│ │ ◄  ► │                                                                     │
│ └─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘ │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

In the Tree Utility, users may navigate through UNIX and Windows directories by simply clicking on the name of the directory or subdirectory they wish to select.

Documentation

The SEDIT documentation consists of a fully-indexed reference manual, complete with a command reference guide. All SEDIT features, including editing capabilities, the FLIST utility, and Directory Tree Display, are fully explained. Comprehensive on-line help is available to further simplify use of SEDIT.

Installation and Support

Treehouse Software provides support for SEDIT and its other products from its headquarters in Pennsylvania. User questions are answered quickly, problems are discussed directly, and change/enhancement requests are given to developers in a timely manner.

SEDIT technical support is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week through Treehouse Software's technical support network.

Compatibility

SEDIT supports Windows, and these popular UNIX operating systems:

- IBM AIX
- Hewlett Packard HP-UX
- Sun Microsystems SunOS and Solaris
- SiliconGraphics IRIX
- Linux
- Santa Cruz Operation (SCO) UNIX
- DEC Digital UNIX
- PC Unixware
- Siemens SINIX

Ports to other UNIX operating systems can be arranged, or may become available in the future. Contact your Treehouse Software account representative for more information.

SEDIT supports macros written in most popular programming languages, including C. SEDIT also interfaces with the S/REXX macro language. S/REXX is a separately priced product, also available from Treehouse Software, which emulates the popular mainframe REXX macro language.

Pricing

SEDIT is available under a no-obligation, 30-day free trial agreement. During this free trial period, the site can experience the productivity benefits of SEDIT, which easily justify the purchase of the software. You can receive an SEDIT trial directly from Treehouse Software, or download it through the World Wide Web through a link on the TSI SEDIT page at the URL "http://www.treehouse.com/sedit.html".

License Options

Each fixed or floating license allows a maximum of four users to access SEDIT.

Fixed license option: The fixed license is always accessed on one CPU only, with up to four users on the same CPU. There can be an unlimited number of licenses per CPU. Users cannot use SEDIT on more than one CPU for each four-user fixed license. This is true even if the CPU is networked with other CPUs. For example, for each four user license, two users cannot access SEDIT on one CPU while the other two users access SEDIT on another CPU. For each license, all four users must share one CPU.

Floating license option: The floating license allows the user to install SEDIT on one CPU, but they may access it on any one CPU within the network at a time (i.e., the license "floats' from one CPU to another). The CPUs must be connected to a network utilizing the Networked File System (NFS). A license server assures that the user is only running a single license of SEDIT on one CPU at a time. Once one user logs into SEDIT on one CPU, the entire four-user license "floats" to that CPU and the remaining three users can only access SEDIT on that specific CPU.

Conclusion

The trend among mainframe sites of moving to UNIX and Windows or of sites maintaining combined mainframe/ UNIX/Windows environments often results in productivity losses, increased training costs, and time delays. SEDIT can help alleviate these difficulties.

Because SEDIT emulates the mainframe XEDIT and ISPF/PDF editors, users are able to work with the commands they were accustomed to on the mainframe. SEDIT enables mainframe users to become productive almost immediately on UNIX and Windows, and its robust UNIX-oriented functionality ensures that it will grow with them as their UNIX knowledge increases.

SEDIT can also be a powerful and effective tool for UNIX-only or Windows-only sites who need a robust editor which can be customized and extended through the creation of external macros.

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