Full Screen Editor (FSE)

Overview

Presumably the first thing you need to do is to create some program text. The editor FSE (Full-Screen editor) is used for that purpose. This editor has a full screen mode, as well as a line editor mode. Assuming that your terminal emulator / ssh runs a DEC VT100 emulation, you may enter “screen,vt100.” at the NOS command prompt (/) to select full-screen mode. Otherwise, you will be in line mode. Line mode may be reentered from screen mode by entering the command “line.” at the NOS command prompt. “FSE,HELP” gives some explanation on the use of FSE. “help,fse” also may be used.

All function keys are generated using the (emulated) VT100 keypad, and all function keys MUST BE FOLLOWED BY RETURN ON THE MAIN KEYBOARD to get processed. After typing a function key, the display may get messed up temporarily.

VT100 keypad
Legend of keys:

|                   |         |         |
|-------------------+---------+---------|
| NOS function key  | Key on VT100 | Key on PC keypad |
|                   |         |         |
|-------------------+---------+---------|

Breaking out if you're stuck

There is a generally useful escape character, system interrupt 2, which is typed in as %2 at the beginning of a line. This will terminate any programs waiting for input. If full-screen mode does not work well for you we suggest that you use line mode. In this case you do NOT enter the screen command. FSE will prompt with ?? and HELP will get you the line mode editing commands.

We have discovered that for most terminal emulators function key emulation does not work very well for the Cyber. Therefore FSE may not be too useful. We have these suggestions for three different alternatives:

1. Use the line mode of FSE as described above.
2. Use the XEDIT,filename command instead of FSE. Use HELP at the XEDIT command prompt for command information.
3. Use a Xterminal (or emulator thereof). For MS-Windows users, check cygwin Add the file Xresources to your .Xresources or .Xdefaults and use xrdb to update your Xwindow preferences. You logon to the systems with

```
xterm -ut -T cyber -name cyber -132 -j -e ssh -X <fc
#ffa500>username</fc>@<fc #ffa500>servername</fc> &
```

When logged onto the Cyber, enter

```
screen,ncdxt.
```

That will enable the function keys as displayed in the Xterm for use with uppercase (display) characters only. If you want to use lowercase, enter in addition

```
cset,ascii.
```

NOS system commands:

Entering “help” at the NOS command prompt lets you explore the NOS help system, which will tell you about the available system commands and their parameters. Typically, you create a program file
with “fse,myprog”. You translate a FORTRAN IV program with “ftn,i=myprog.” You execute the program with “lgo.” for load-and-go.

**FORTRAN**

There are some peculiarities you need to observe when running FORTRAN programs. All files used in I/O are declared in the PROGRAM statement, typically “program(input,output,tape12,tape5=input,tape6=output)”. You need input for read(fmt) or read(5,...) statements and output for print(fmt) or write(6,...) statements. The file names used on the program statement may be replaced by actual filenames in the lgo statement, in sequence of occurrence on the program statement. “lgo,mydata,myresult,datbase.” would read from file mydata instead of input (the terminal), deliver results to file myresult instead of output (the terminal), and use file datbase in all unit 12 operations. Filenames are 7 characters max.

**Permanent files**

You will want to save some files in between sessions. All files for which you do not explicitly enter a “save,filename” command will be lost when you log out. A saved file may be obtained back in a new interactive session by the “get,filename” command. “catlist” creates a list of your catalog, i.e. of all your permanent files.

To log out, just enter LOGOUT.