

## Edit Files

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## 1. How to start

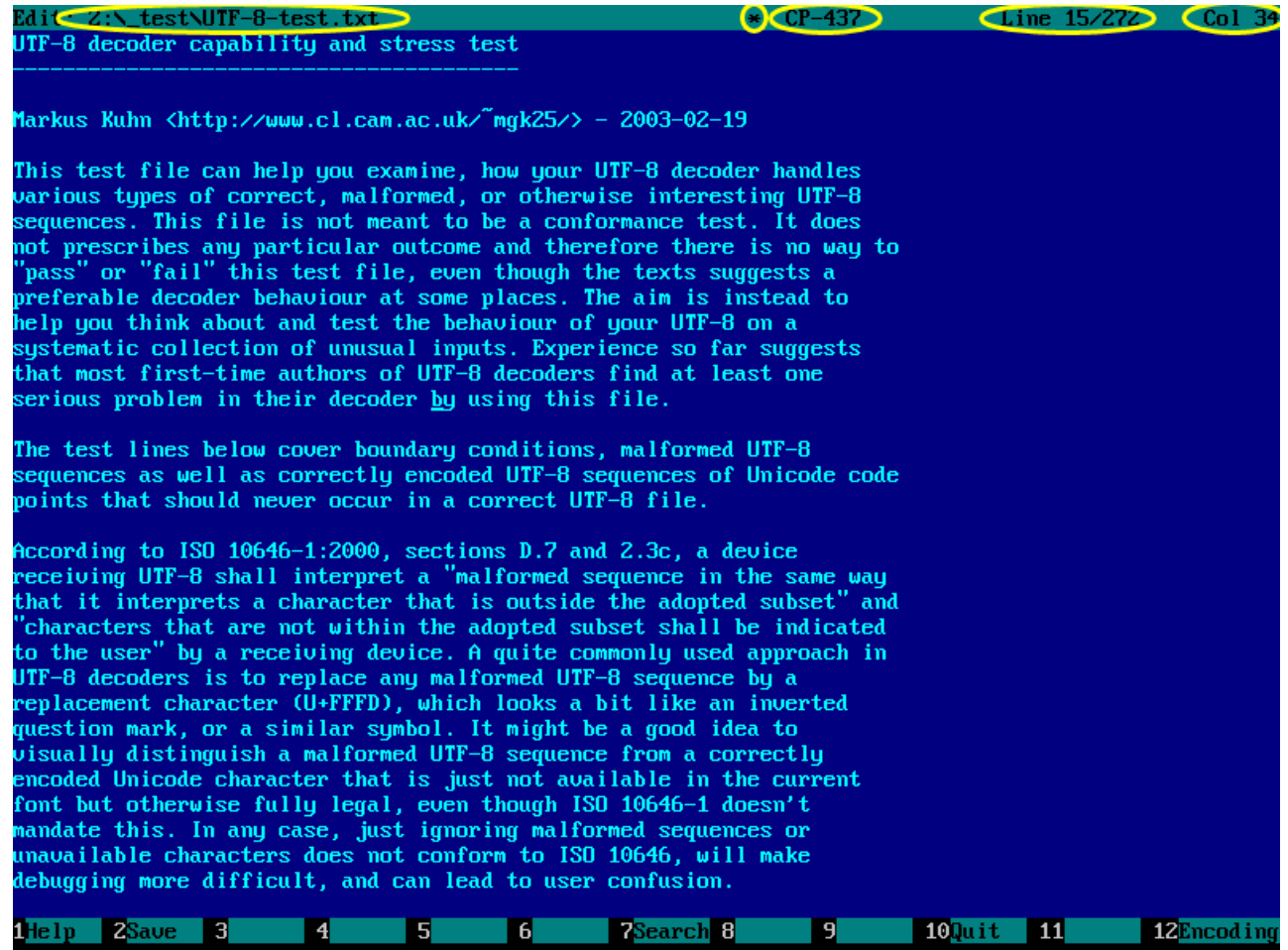
To edit a file, set cursor over it using ↑ and ↓ keys or by clicking it with left mouse button. Then press the **F4** key.



## 2. Screen contents

Topmost line of the editor contains:

- name of file being edited
- asterisk (\*), if file was changed since last save
- encoding type
- number of current line, slash, total number of lines in current file
- number of current column



The screenshot shows a text editor window with a dark blue background and light blue text. The title bar at the top is green and contains the following information: "Edi: z:\N test\UTF-8-test.txt" (with "z:\N test\UTF-8-test.txt" circled in yellow), an asterisk "\*" (with "\*" circled in yellow), "CP-437" (with "CP-437" circled in yellow), "Line 15/272" (with "Line 15/272" circled in yellow), and "Col 34" (with "Col 34" circled in yellow). The main content area displays the following text:

```
UTF-8 decoder capability and stress test
-----
Markus Kuhn <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/> - 2003-02-19

This test file can help you examine, how your UTF-8 decoder handles
various types of correct, malformed, or otherwise interesting UTF-8
sequences. This file is not meant to be a conformance test. It does
not prescribes any particular outcome and therefore there is no way to
"pass" or "fail" this test file, even though the texts suggests a
preferable decoder behaviour at some places. The aim is instead to
help you think about and test the behaviour of your UTF-8 on a
systematic collection of unusual inputs. Experience so far suggests
that most first-time authors of UTF-8 decoders find at least one
serious problem in their decoder by using this file.

The test lines below cover boundary conditions, malformed UTF-8
sequences as well as correctly encoded UTF-8 sequences of Unicode code
points that should never occur in a correct UTF-8 file.

According to ISO 10646-1:2000, sections D.7 and 2.3c, a device
receiving UTF-8 shall interpret a "malformed sequence in the same way
that it interprets a character that is outside the adopted subset" and
"characters that are not within the adopted subset shall be indicated
to the user" by a receiving device. A quite commonly used approach in
UTF-8 decoders is to replace any malformed UTF-8 sequence by a
replacement character (U+FFFD), which looks a bit like an inverted
question mark, or a similar symbol. It might be a good idea to
visually distinguish a malformed UTF-8 sequence from a correctly
encoded Unicode character that is just not available in the current
font but otherwise fully legal, even though ISO 10646-1 doesn't
mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.
```

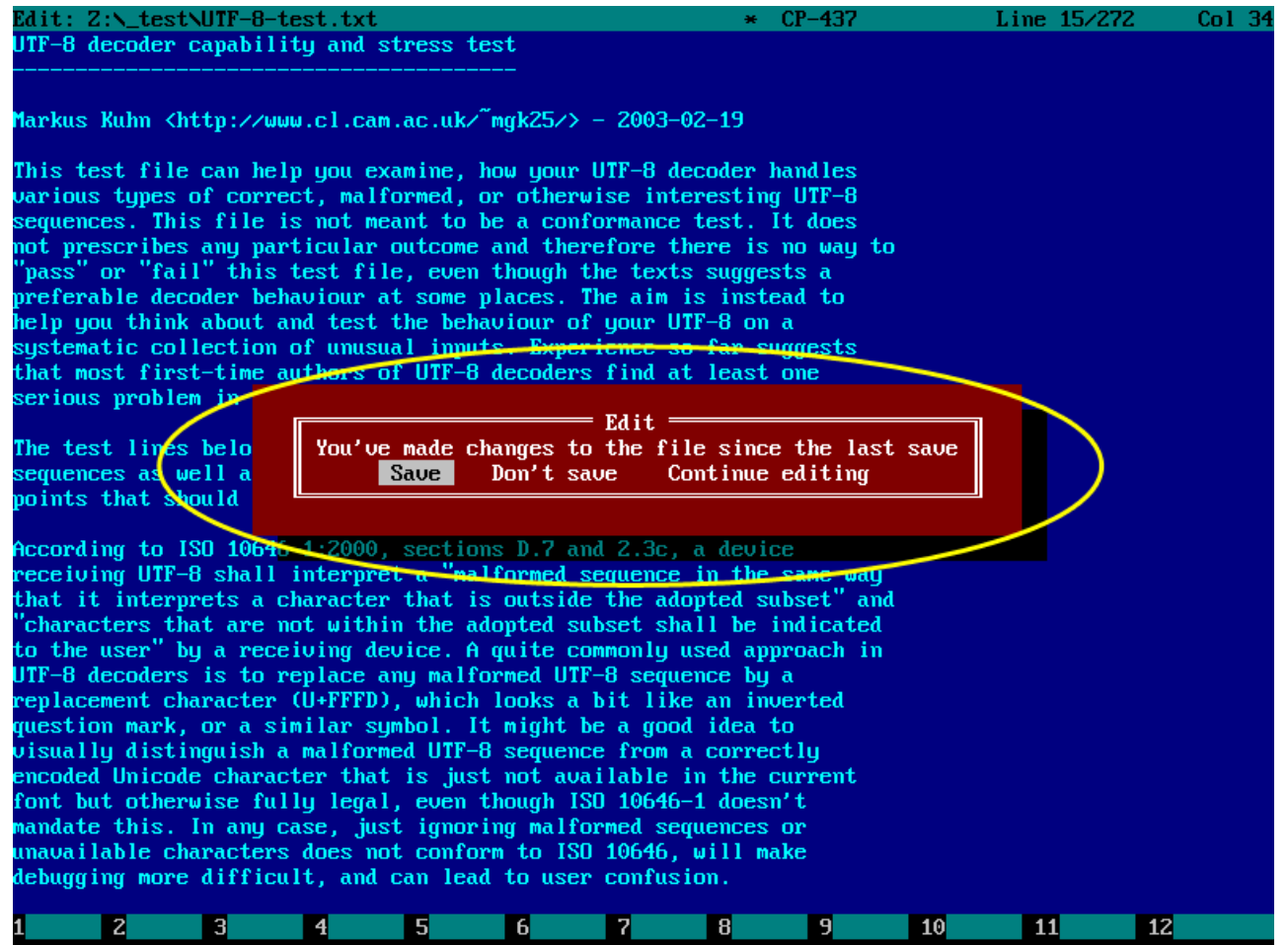
At the bottom of the window, there is a menu bar with the following items: 1help, 2Save, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7Search, 8, 9, 10Quit, 11, 12Encoding.

## 3. How to

### 3.1. Exit editor

To exit editor, press **F10** or **Esc** key.

If file was changed, you will be prompted to either *Save* it, to exit without saving (*Don't Save*) or to *Continue Editing* (editor will not be closed).



```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * CP-437 Line 15/272 Col 34
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-----
Markus Kuhn <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/> - 2003-02-19

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The test lines below
sequences as well a
points that should

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```

### 3.2. Save file

To save a file, press **F2**.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * CP-437 Line 15/272 Col 34
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Markus Kuhn <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/> - 2003-02-19

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debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

1 Help 2 Save 3 4 5 6 7 Search 8 9 10 Quit 11 12 Encoding
```

### 3.3. Navigation

To move text cursor within a file, use the following keys:

Operation	Key
Move cursor to the previous line	↑
Move cursor to the next line	↓
Move cursor to the previous character	←
Move cursor to the next character	→
Move cursor to the start of line	<b>Home</b>
Move cursor to the end of line	<b>End</b>
Move cursor to the first line in file	<b>Ctrl+PageUp</b> or <b>Ctrl+Home</b>
Move cursor to the last line in file	<b>Ctrl+PageDown</b> or <b>Ctrl+End</b>
Scroll view to the next page	<b>Page Up</b>
Scroll view to the previous page	<b>Page Down</b>

### **3.4. Text insertion and removal**

To insert text, use letter keys, numeric keys and other usual keys.

To start a new line, use **Enter** key.

To delete text, use the following keys:

<b>Operation</b>	<b>Key</b>
Delete character under the cursor or join the next line	<b>Delete</b>
Delete character before the cursor or join to the previous line	<b>Backspace</b>
Delete the whole current line	<b>Ctrl+Y</b>

### 3.5. Undo changes

To undo last change, press **Ctrl+Z** or **Alt+Backspace**.

To redo last change, press **Ctrl+Shift+Z**.

Example: cursor is pointing to line 4.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt UTF-8 Line 4/72 Col 1
UTF-8 decoder capability and stress test
-----
Markus Kuhn <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/> - 2003-02-19
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unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

1|help 2|Save 3 4 5 6 7|Search 8 9 10|Quit 11 12|Encoding
```



Then you have deleted this line by pressing **Ctrl+Y**.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * UTF-8 Line 4/271 Col 1
UTF-8 decoder capability and stress test
-----

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mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding
```

To undo last change (line deleting in this example),  
press **Ctrl+Z**.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          UTF-8          Line 4/272          Col 1
UTF-8 decoder capability and stress test
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markus kuhn <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/> - 2003-02-19

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1|help  2|save  3|  4|  5|  6|  7|Search  8|  9| 10|Quit  11| 12|Encoding
```

To redo last change (e.g. delete line again), press **Ctrl+Shift+Z**.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * UTF-8 Line 4/271 Col 1
UTF-8 decoder capability and stress test
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Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding
```



A popup window with a list of all encodings will be shown.

Choose new encoding using ↑ and ↓ keys followed by **Enter**; or left-click it with a mouse.

The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "Edit: Z:\\_test\UTF-8-demo.html" with the current encoding set to "CP-437". The text in the editor is garbled due to the incorrect encoding. A popup menu titled "Encoding" is open, listing the following options:

- English (CP-437)
- Greek (CP-737)
- Western European (CP-858)
- Cyrillic (CP-866)
- Eastern European (CP-852)
- Turkish (CP-857)
- Eastern European (CP-1250)
- Cyrillic (CP-1251)
- Western European (CP-1252)
- Greek (CP-1253)
- Turkish (CP-1254)
- Hebrew (CP-1255)
- Arabic (CP-1256)
- Baltic (CP-1257)
- Unicode (UTF-8)** (highlighted)
- Unicode (UTF-16 Big Endian)
- Unicode (UTF-16 Little Endian)
- Unicode (UTF-16 Big Endian + 1)
- Unicode (UTF-16 Little Endian + 1)

The editor's status bar at the bottom shows line numbers 1 through 12.

Screenshot shows the same file after encoding changed.

The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "Edit: Z:\\_test\UTF-8-demo.html". The status bar at the top right indicates "UTF-8", "Line 35/209", and "Col 1". The main content area has a dark blue background with white text. A light blue rectangular box highlights a list of characters and symbols:

- 'single' and "double" quotes
- Curly apostrophes: "We've been here"
- Latin-1 apostrophe and accents: ' ^
- ,deutsche' „Anführungszeichen“
- †, ‡, %, •, 3-4, -, -5/+5, ™, ...
- ASCII safety test: 1111, 000, 88
- the euro symbol: 14.95 €

Below the highlighted list, the text "Greek (in Polytonic):" is followed by "The Greek anthem:" and the lyrics of the Greek national anthem in Polytonic script:

Σὲ γνωρίζω ἀπὸ τὴν κόψη  
τοῦ σπαθιοῦ τὴν τρομερή,  
σὲ γνωρίζω ἀπὸ τὴν ὄψη  
ποῦ μὲ βία μετράει τὴ γῆ.

Ἄπ' τὰ κόκκαλα βγαλμένη  
τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸ ἱερό  
καὶ σὺν πρῶτα ἀνδρειωμένη  
καίρε, ὦ καίρε, Ἐλευθεριά!

From a speech of Demosthenes in the 4th century BC:

Οὐχὶ ταῦτ' ἀπορίσταταί μοι γιγνώσκεις, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,

The bottom status bar shows a menu with options: 1 Help, 2 Save, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Search, 8, 9, 10 Quit, 11, 12 Encoding.

### 3.7. Delete, copy or move a text range

Text range is a continuous part of text which can be a substring or occupy multiple strings, either complete or incomplete.

Text range	Not a text range
Code page CP437 is based on ASCII, with the following modifications	Code page CP437 is based on ASCII, with the following modifications

Before text range can be deleted, copied or moved, it must be selected.

## Select a text range

To select a text range, use following keys:

Operation	Key
Select text upward from the cursor position	<b>Shift+↑</b>
Select text downward from the cursor position	<b>Shift+↓</b>
Select text leftward from the cursor position	<b>Shift+←</b>
Select text rightward from the cursor position	<b>Shift+→</b>
Select text from the cursor to the start of current line	<b>Shift+Home</b>
Select text from the cursor to the end of current line	<b>Shift+End</b>
Select text from the cursor to the start of file	<b>Ctrl+Shift+Home</b>
Select text from the cursor to the end of file	<b>Ctrl+Shift+End</b>

Screenshot shows an example of selected text range.

```

Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          CP-437          Line 21/272          Col 1
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font but otherwise fully legal, even though ISO 10646-1 doesn't
mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
all, (2) represented by exactly one single replacement character (or
equivalent signal), and (3) the following quotation mark after an
illegal UTF-8 sequence is correctly displayed, i.e. proper
1Help  2Save  3      4      5      6      7Search 8      9      10Quit 11      12Encoding

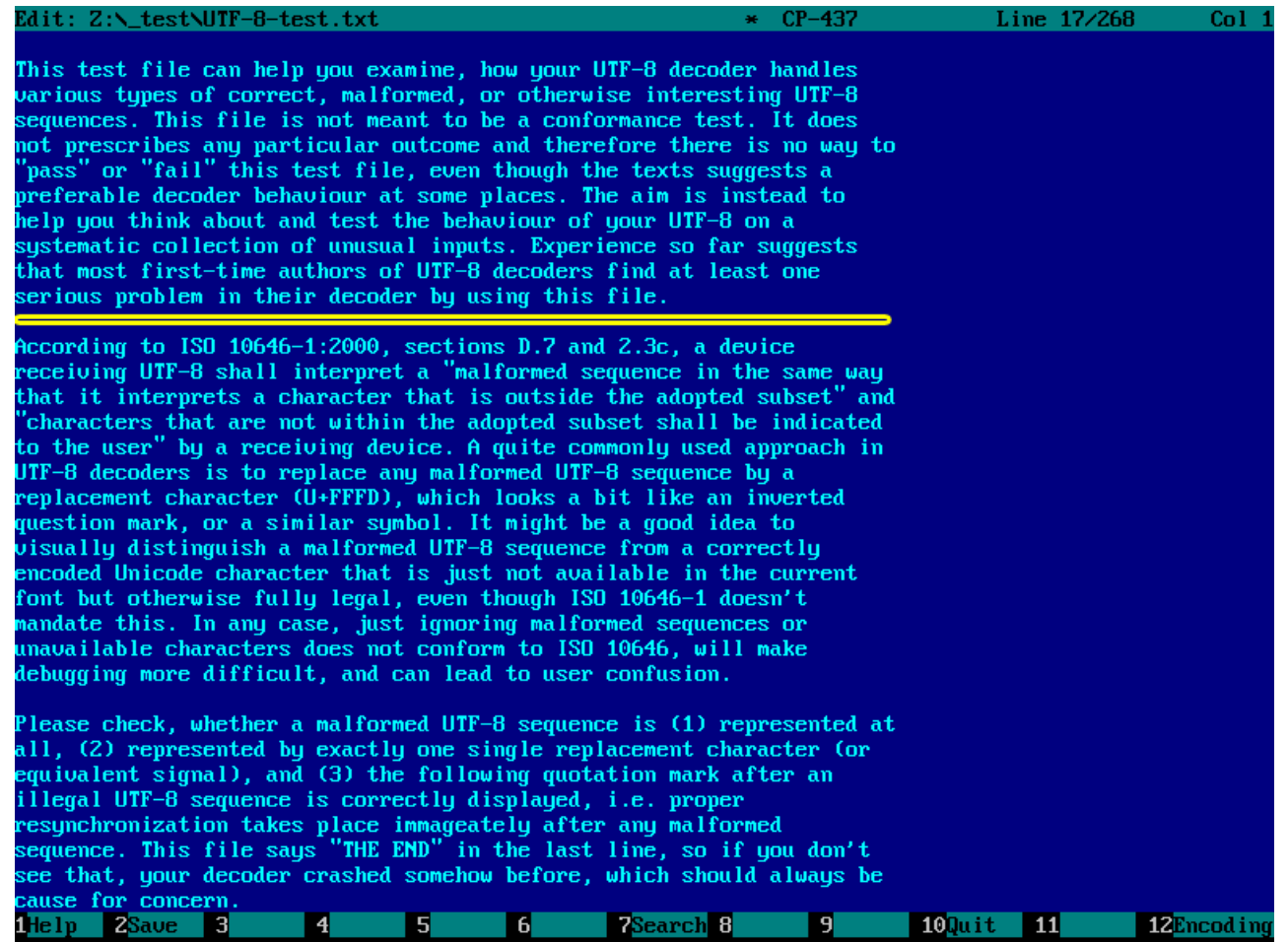
```



## Delete a text range

To delete a text range, select it (see above) and press **Ctrl+D**.

Screenshot shows location of recently deleted text range.



```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * CP-437 Line 17/268 Col 1

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debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
all, (2) represented by exactly one single replacement character (or
equivalent signal), and (3) the following quotation mark after an
illegal UTF-8 sequence is correctly displayed, i.e. proper
resynchronization takes place immediately after any malformed
sequence. This file says "THE END" in the last line, so if you don't
see that, your decoder crashed somehow before, which should always be
cause for concern.

1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding
```

## Copy text range

Before text range can be copied, it must be selected (see above).

After text range is selected, press **Ctrl+C** or **Ctrl+Insert** to copy it to the clipboard.

```
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all, (2) represented by exactly one single replacement character (or
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1Help  2Save  3      4      5      6      7Search 8      9      10Quit  11      12Encoding
```

Move the cursor to position which is intended to be a start of inserted text, and then press **Ctrl+V** or **Shift+Insert** to insert text from clipboard.

Screenshot is taken before text insertion from the clipboard.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          CP-437          Line 36/272          Col 1

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preferable decoder behaviour at some places. The aim is instead to
help you think about and test the behaviour of your UTF-8 on a
systematic collection of unusual inputs. Experience so far suggests
that most first-time authors of UTF-8 decoders find at least one
serious problem in their decoder by using this file.

The test lines below cover boundary conditions, malformed UTF-8
sequences as well as correctly encoded UTF-8 sequences of Unicode code
points that should never occur in a correct UTF-8 file.

According to ISO 10646-1:2000, sections D.7 and 2.3c, a device
receiving UTF-8 shall interpret a "malformed sequence in the same way
that it interprets a character that is outside the adopted subset" and
"characters that are not within the adopted subset shall be indicated
to the user" by a receiving device. A quite commonly used approach in
UTF-8 decoders is to replace any malformed UTF-8 sequence by a
replacement character (U+FFFD), which looks a bit like an inverted
question mark, or a similar symbol. It might be a good idea to
visually distinguish a malformed UTF-8 sequence from a correctly
encoded Unicode character that is just not available in the current
font but otherwise fully legal, even though ISO 10646-1 doesn't
mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
all, (2) represented by exactly one single replacement character (or
equivalent signal), and (3) the following quotation mark after an
illegal UTF-8 sequence is correctly displayed, i.e. proper

1|help  2|Save  3|      4|      5|      6|      7|Search 8|      9|      10|Quit  11|      12|Encoding
```

Screenshot is taken after text insertion from the clipboard.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * CP-437 Line 40/276 Col 1
This test file can help you examine, how your UTF-8 decoder handles
various types of correct, malformed, or otherwise interesting UTF-8
sequences. This file is not meant to be a conformance test. It does
not prescribes any particular outcome and therefore there is no way to
"pass" or "fail" this test file, even though the texts suggests a
preferable decoder behaviour at some places. The aim is instead to
help you think about and test the behaviour of your UTF-8 on a
systematic collection of unusual inputs. Experience so far suggests
that most first-time authors of UTF-8 decoders find at least one
serious problem in their decoder by using this file.

The test lines below cover boundary conditions, malformed UTF-8
sequences as well as correctly encoded UTF-8 sequences of Unicode code
points that should never occur in a correct UTF-8 file.

According to ISO 10646-1:2000, sections D.7 and 2.3c, a device
receiving UTF-8 shall interpret a "malformed sequence in the same way
that it interprets a character that is outside the adopted subset" and
"characters that are not within the adopted subset shall be indicated
to the user" by a receiving device. A quite commonly used approach in
UTF-8 decoders is to replace any malformed UTF-8 sequence by a
replacement character (U+FFFD), which looks a bit like an inverted
question mark, or a similar symbol. It might be a good idea to
visually distinguish a malformed UTF-8 sequence from a correctly
encoded Unicode character that is just not available in the current
font but otherwise fully legal, even though ISO 10646-1 doesn't
mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

The test lines below cover boundary conditions, malformed UTF-8
sequences as well as correctly encoded UTF-8 sequences of Unicode code
points that should never occur in a correct UTF-8 file.

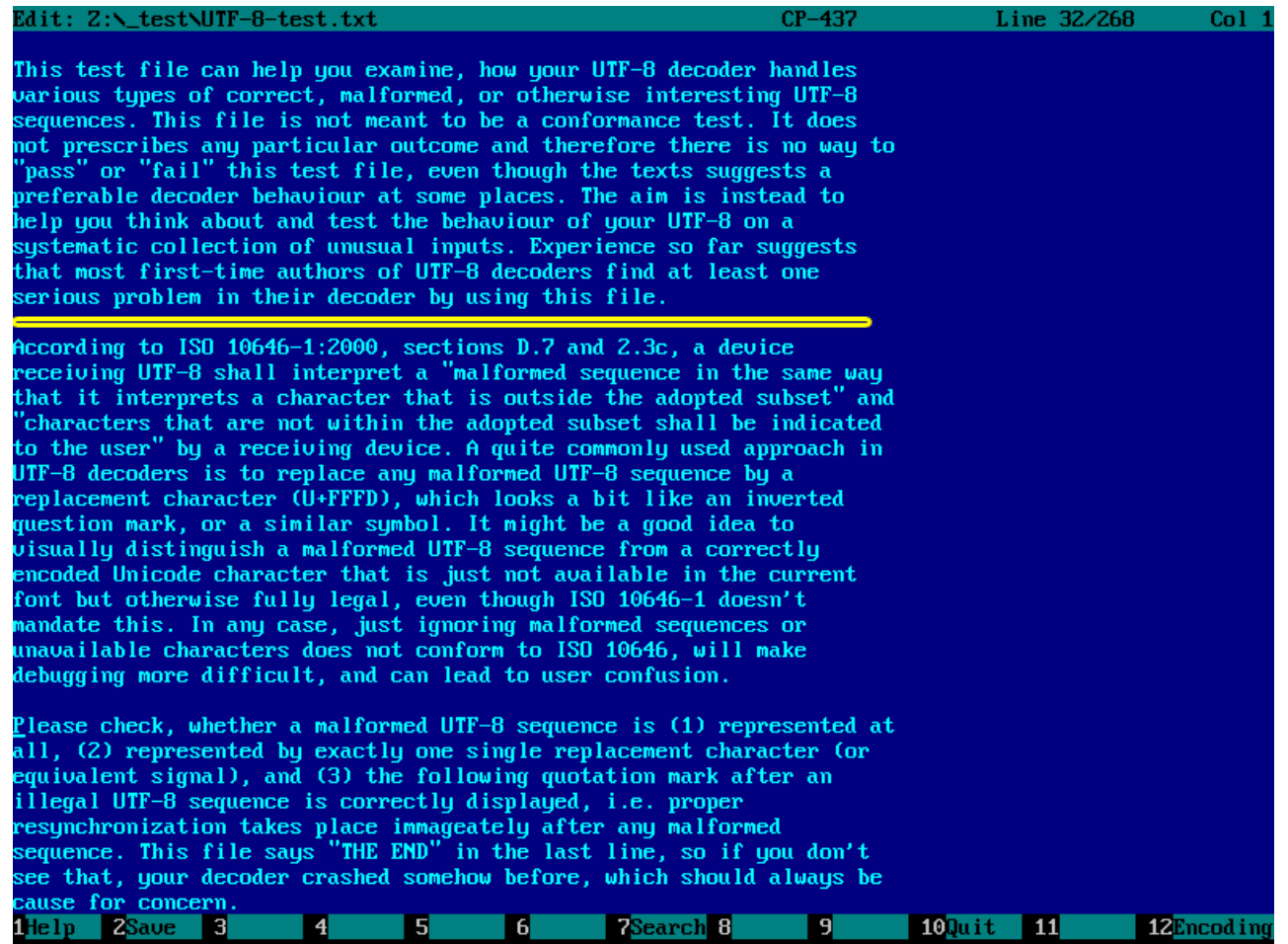
Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding
```

## Move text range

Before text range can be moved, it must be selected (see above).

After text range is selected, press **Ctrl+X** or **Shift+Delete** to move it to the clipboard.

Although a selected text range is instantly removed from the edited text, its copy is retained in the clipboard.



```
1 Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt CP-437 Line 32/268 Col 1
2
3 This test file can help you examine, how your UTF-8 decoder handles
4 various types of correct, malformed, or otherwise interesting UTF-8
5 sequences. This file is not meant to be a conformance test. It does
6 not prescribe any particular outcome and therefore there is no way to
7 "pass" or "fail" this test file, even though the texts suggests a
8 preferable decoder behaviour at some places. The aim is instead to
9 help you think about and test the behaviour of your UTF-8 on a
10 systematic collection of unusual inputs. Experience so far suggests
11 that most first-time authors of UTF-8 decoders find at least one
12 serious problem in their decoder by using this file.
13
14 According to ISO 10646-1:2000, sections D.7 and 2.3c, a device
15 receiving UTF-8 shall interpret a "malformed sequence in the same way
16 that it interprets a character that is outside the adopted subset" and
17 "characters that are not within the adopted subset shall be indicated
18 to the user" by a receiving device. A quite commonly used approach in
19 UTF-8 decoders is to replace any malformed UTF-8 sequence by a
20 replacement character (U+FFFD), which looks a bit like an inverted
21 question mark, or a similar symbol. It might be a good idea to
22 visually distinguish a malformed UTF-8 sequence from a correctly
23 encoded Unicode character that is just not available in the current
24 font but otherwise fully legal, even though ISO 10646-1 doesn't
25 mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
26 unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
27 debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.
28
29 Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
30 all, (2) represented by exactly one single replacement character (or
31 equivalent signal), and (3) the following quotation mark after an
32 illegal UTF-8 sequence is correctly displayed, i.e. proper
33 resynchronization takes place immediately after any malformed
34 sequence. This file says "THE END" in the last line, so if you don't
35 see that, your decoder crashed somehow before, which should always be
36 cause for concern.
37
38 1 Help 2 Save 3 4 5 6 7 Search 8 9 10 Quit 11 12 Encoding
```

Move the cursor to position which is intended to be a start of inserted text, and then press **Ctrl+V** or **Shift+Insert**.

Screenshot is taken before text insertion from the clipboard.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          CP-437          Line 32/268          Col 1

This test file can help you examine, how your UTF-8 decoder handles
various types of correct, malformed, or otherwise interesting UTF-8
sequences. This file is not meant to be a conformance test. It does
not prescribe any particular outcome and therefore there is no way to
"pass" or "fail" this test file, even though the texts suggests a
preferable decoder behaviour at some places. The aim is instead to
help you think about and test the behaviour of your UTF-8 on a
systematic collection of unusual inputs. Experience so far suggests
that most first-time authors of UTF-8 decoders find at least one
serious problem in their decoder by using this file.

According to ISO 10646-1:2000, sections D.7 and 2.3c, a device
receiving UTF-8 shall interpret a "malformed sequence in the same way
that it interprets a character that is outside the adopted subset" and
"characters that are not within the adopted subset shall be indicated
to the user" by a receiving device. A quite commonly used approach in
UTF-8 decoders is to replace any malformed UTF-8 sequence by a
replacement character (U+FFFD), which looks a bit like an inverted
question mark, or a similar symbol. It might be a good idea to
visually distinguish a malformed UTF-8 sequence from a correctly
encoded Unicode character that is just not available in the current
font but otherwise fully legal, even though ISO 10646-1 doesn't
mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
all, (2) represented by exactly one single replacement character (or
equivalent signal), and (3) the following quotation mark after an
illegal UTF-8 sequence is correctly displayed, i.e. proper
resynchronization takes place immediately after any malformed
sequence. This file says "THE END" in the last line, so if you don't
see that, your decoder crashed somehow before, which should always be
cause for concern.

1|help  2|Save  3|  4|  5|  6|  7|Search  8|  9| 10|Quit  11| 12|Encoding
```

Screenshot is taken after text insertion from the clipboard.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * CP-437 Line 36/272 Col 1
This test file can help you examine, how your UTF-8 decoder handles
various types of correct, malformed, or otherwise interesting UTF-8
sequences. This file is not meant to be a conformance test. It does
not prescribes any particular outcome and therefore there is no way to
"pass" or "fail" this test file, even though the texts suggests a
preferable decoder behaviour at some places. The aim is instead to
help you think about and test the behaviour of your UTF-8 on a
systematic collection of unusual inputs. Experience so far suggests
that most first-time authors of UTF-8 decoders find at least one
serious problem in their decoder by using this file.

According to ISO 10646-1:2000, sections D.7 and 2.3c, a device
receiving UTF-8 shall interpret a "malformed sequence in the same way
that it interprets a character that is outside the adopted subset" and
"characters that are not within the adopted subset shall be indicated
to the user" by a receiving device. A quite commonly used approach in
UTF-8 decoders is to replace any malformed UTF-8 sequence by a
replacement character (U+FFFD), which looks a bit like an inverted
question mark, or a similar symbol. It might be a good idea to
visually distinguish a malformed UTF-8 sequence from a correctly
encoded Unicode character that is just not available in the current
font but otherwise fully legal, even though ISO 10646-1 doesn't
mandate this. In any case, just ignoring malformed sequences or
unavailable characters does not conform to ISO 10646, will make
debugging more difficult, and can lead to user confusion.

The test lines below cover boundary conditions, malformed UTF-8
sequences as well as correctly encoded UTF-8 sequences of Unicode code
points that should never occur in a correct UTF-8 file.

Please check, whether a malformed UTF-8 sequence is (1) represented at
all, (2) represented by exactly one single replacement character (or
equivalent signal), and (3) the following quotation mark after an
illegal UTF-8 sequence is correctly displayed, i.e. proper
1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding
```

### 3.7. Delete, copy or move a rectangular block

Rectangular block is a set of substrings of multiple adjacent strings, cut in such way that starting and ending positions of all substrings are the same.

Rectangular block	Not a rectangular block
05 = U+0005 : ENQUIRY	05 = U+0005 : ENQUIRY
06 = U+0006 : ACKNOWLEDGE	06 = U+0006 : ACKNOWLEDGE
07 = U+0007 : BELL	07 = U+0007 : BELL
08 = U+0008 : BACKSPACE	08 = U+0008 : BACKSPACE

Before rectangular block can be deleted, copied or moved, it must be selected.



## Select a rectangular block

To select a rectangular block, use following keys:

Operation	Key
Select rectangular block upward from the cursor position	<b>Alt+Shift+↑</b>
Select rectangular block downward from the cursor position	<b>Alt+Shift+↓</b>
Select rectangular block leftward from the cursor position	<b>Alt+Shift+←</b>
Select rectangular block rightward from the cursor position	<b>Alt+Shift+→</b>
Select rectangular block from the cursor to the start of current line	<b>Alt+Shift+Home</b>
Select rectangular block from the cursor to the end of current line	<b>Alt+Shift+End</b>
Select rectangular block from the cursor to the start of file	<b>Alt+Ctrl+Shift+Home</b>
Select rectangular block from the cursor to the end of file	<b>Alt+Ctrl+Shift+End</b>

Here is an example of selected rectangular block.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt UTF-8 Line 85/272 Col 15
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme': "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000): " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080): "  "
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800): "   "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000): "    "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000): "     "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000): "      "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 1 byte (U-0000007F): " "
2.2.2 2 bytes (U-000007FF): "  "
2.2.3 3 bytes (U-0000FFFF): "   "
2.2.4 4 bytes (U-001FFFFFF): "    "
2.2.5 5 bytes (U-03FFFFFFF): "     "
2.2.6 6 bytes (U-7FFFFFFF): "      "
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = " "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = "  "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = "   "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = "    "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = "    "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding
```

## Delete rectangular block

To delete rectangular block, select it (see above) and press **Ctrl+D**.

Screenshot shows former location of deleted rectangular block.

```
Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * UTF-8 Line 80/272 Col 8
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme': "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000): " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080): "  "
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800): "   "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000): "    "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000): "     "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000): "      "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 (U-0000007F): " "
2.2.2 (U-000007FF): "  "
2.2.3 (U-0000FFFF): "   "
2.2.4 (U-001FFFFFF): "    "
2.2.5 (U-03FFFFFF): "     "
2.2.6 (U-7FFFFFFF): "      "
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = "   "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = "   "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = "   "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = "    "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = "    "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1 help 2 Save 3 4 5 6 7 Search 8 9 10 Quit 11 12 Encoding
```

## Copy rectangular block

Before rectangular block can be copied, it must be selected (see above).

After rectangular block is selected, press **Ctrl+C** or **Ctrl+Insert** to copy it to the clipboard.

```

Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          UTF-8          Line 85/272   Col 15
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme':   "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000):   " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080):  "PAD"
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800):  " "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000):  " "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000):  " "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000):  " "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 1 byte (U-0000007F):   "DEL"
2.2.2 2 bytes (U-000007FF):  " "
2.2.3 3 bytes (U-0000FFFF):  " "
2.2.4 4 bytes (U-001FFFFFF): " "
2.2.5 5 bytes (U-03FFFFFF):  " "
2.2.6 6 bytes (U-7FFFFFFF):  " "
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = " "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = " "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = " "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = " "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = " "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1|help  2|Save  3|  4|  5|  6|  7|Search  8|  9| 10|Quit  11| 12|Encoding

```

Move the cursor to position which is intended to be a start of inserted rectangular block, and then press **Ctrl+V** or **Shift+Insert** key to insert rectangular block from the clipboard.

Screenshot is taken before insertion of rectangular block from clipboard.

```

Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          UTF-8          Line 80/272   Col 49
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme':      "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000):      " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080):     "  "
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800):    "   "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000):    "    "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000):    "     "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000):    "      "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 1 byte (U-0000007F):     " "
2.2.2 2 bytes (U-000007FF):    "  "
2.2.3 3 bytes (U-0000FFFF):    "   "
2.2.4 4 bytes (U-001FFFFFF):   "    "
2.2.5 5 bytes (U-03FFFFFF):   "     "
2.2.6 6 bytes (U-7FFFFFFF):    "      "
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = " "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = " "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = " "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = " "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = " "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1|help  2|Save  3|  4|  5|  6|  7|Search  8|  9| 10|Quit  11| 12|Encoding

```

Screenshot is taken before insertion of rectangular block from the clipboard.

```

Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * UTF-8 Line 80/272 Col 49
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme': "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000): " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080): "  "
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800): "   "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000): "    "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000): "     "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000): "      "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 1 byte (U-0000007F): " "
2.2.2 2 bytes (U-000007FF): "  "
2.2.3 3 bytes (U-0000FFFF): "   "
2.2.4 4 bytes (U-001FFFFFF): "    "
2.2.5 5 bytes (U-03FFFFFFF): "     "
2.2.6 6 bytes (U-7FFFFFFF): "      "
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = " "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = "  "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = "   "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = "    "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = "    "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding

```

## Move rectangular block

Before rectangular block can be moved, it must be selected (see above).

After rectangular block is selected, press **Ctrl+X** or **Shift+Delete** to move it to the clipboard.

Although selected rectangular block is instantly removed from the edited text, its copy is retained in the clipboard.

```

Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          * UTF-8          Line 80/272          Col 8
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme':      "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000):      " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080):     "  "
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800):    "   "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000):    "    "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000):    "     "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000):    "      "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 (U-0000007F):           "DEL"
2.2.2 (U-000007FF):           " "
2.2.3 (U-0000FFFF):           "  "
2.2.4 (U-001FFFFFF):          "   "
2.2.5 (U-03FFFFFF):           "    "
2.2.6 (U-7FFFFFFF):           "     "
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = " "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = "  "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = "   "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = "    "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = "    "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1 Help  2 Save  3  4  5  6  7 Search  8  9  10 Quit  11  12 Encoding

```

Move the cursor to position which is intended to be a start of inserted rectangular block, and then press **Ctrl+V** or **Shift+Insert** key to insert rectangular block from the clipboard.

Screenshot is taken before insertion of rectangular block from the clipboard.

```

Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt          * UTF-8          Line 80/272   Col 42
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme':      "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000):      " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080):     "  "
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800):    "   "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000):    "    "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000):    "     "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000):    "      "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 (U-0000007F):           "DEL"
2.2.2 (U-000007FF):           " "
2.2.3 (U-0000FFFF):           "  "
2.2.4 (U-001FFFFFF):          "   "
2.2.5 (U-03FFFFFF):           "    "
2.2.6 (U-7FFFFFFF):           "     "
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = "   "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = "   "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = "   "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = "    "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = "    "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1|help  2|Save  3|  4|  5|  6|  7|Search  8|  9| 10|Quit  11| 12|Encoding

```



Screenshot is taken after insertion of rectangular block from the clipboard.

```

Edit: Z:\_test\UTF-8-test.txt * UTF-8 Line 80/272 Col 42
1 Some correct UTF-8 text
You should see the Greek word 'kosme': "κόσμη"
2 Boundary condition test cases
2.1 First possible sequence of a certain length
2.1.1 1 byte (U-00000000): " "
2.1.2 2 bytes (U-00000080): "  "
2.1.3 3 bytes (U-00000800): "   "
2.1.4 4 bytes (U-00010000): "    "
2.1.5 5 bytes (U-00200000): "     "
2.1.6 6 bytes (U-04000000): "      "
2.2 Last possible sequence of a certain length
2.2.1 (U-0000007F): " " 1 byte
2.2.2 (U-000007FF): "  " 2 bytes
2.2.3 (U-0000FFFF): "   " 3 bytes
2.2.4 (U-001FFFFFF): "    " 4 bytes
2.2.5 (U-03FFFFFF): "     " 5 bytes
2.2.6 (U-7FFFFFFF): "      " 6 bytes
2.3 Other boundary conditions
2.3.1 U-0000D7FF = ed 9f bf = " "
2.3.2 U-0000E000 = ee 80 80 = "  "
2.3.3 U-0000FFFD = ef bf bd = "   "
2.3.4 U-0010FFFF = f4 8f bf bf = "    "
2.3.5 U-00110000 = f4 90 80 80 = "    "
3 Malformed sequences
3.1 Unexpected continuation bytes
1|help 2|Save 3| 4| 5| 6| 7|Search 8| 9| 10|Quit 11| 12|Encoding

```