

# APL64 Editable Classic History

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## Overview

Since its inception, APL has provided an automatically updated record of APL statements executed by the APL programmer and their results as well as event notifications from the APL interpreter. Up until the 1980's, the history was non-editable, because it was rendered to a hard-copy printer. Because the history was not editable, it was an accurate record.

With the availability of APL implementations using electronic monitors, the role of the history was expanded to include an editable 'scratch pad' feature for the APL programmer. This meant that the history might not be an accurate record. To see this scenario in APL+Win, refer to the [Appendix – APL+Win Editable History](#).

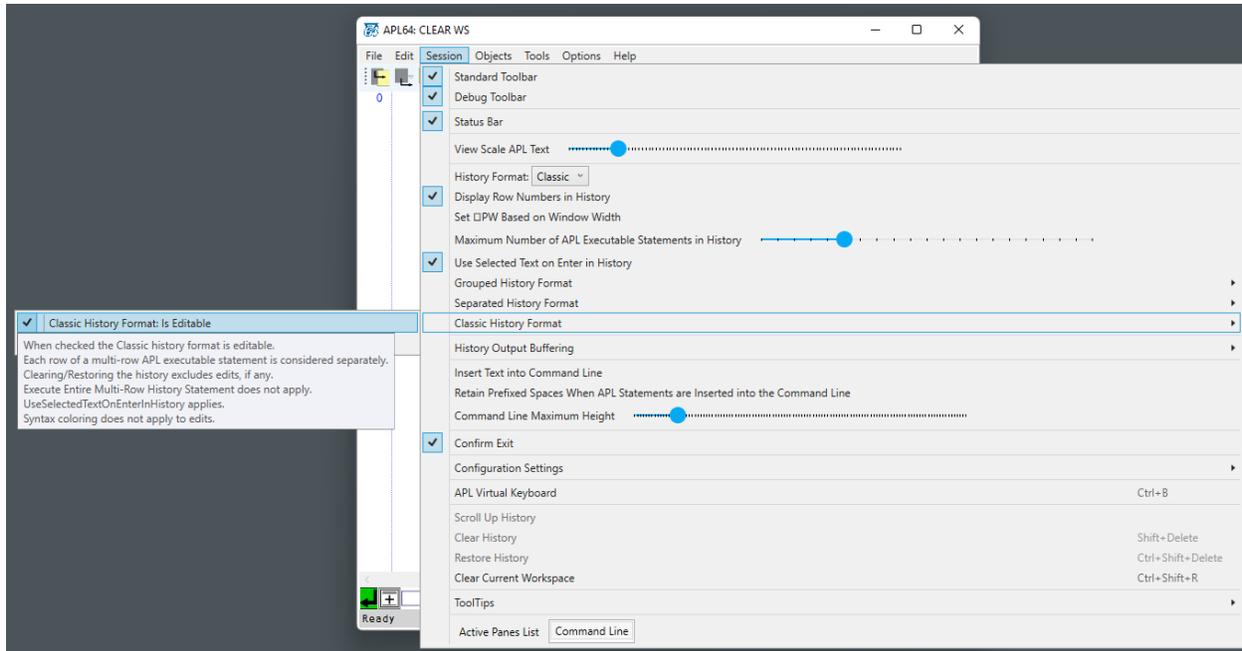
In APL64 the programmer can use the editable classic history or the command line as a 'scratch pad' to enter APL executable statements and submit them to the APL64 interpreter for execution. The command line provides an easy to identify location in the APL64 Developer version GUI. The editable classic history may be more familiar to APL programmers who have used other APL implementations and who don't want to use the command line.

## APL64 History Formats

APL64 supports one document-style history format (Classic) and several row-style history formats (Sequential, Grouped, Separated). The APL64 row-style history formats provide a non-editable history which is always an accurate record and the command line is the programmer 'scratch pad'.

The APL64 Classic history format provides an APL programmer-controlled option for an editable or non-editable history format via the 'Session | Classic History Format | Classic History Format: Is Editable' checkbox.

- If this option is not checked, the non-editable Classic history is always an accurate record, and the command line is the programmer 'scratch pad'.
- If this option is checked, the editable Classic history is a combination 'scratch pad' for the APL programmer and a 'history' which may not be an accurate record.



## APL64 Classic History Format

### Features Available in Editable and Non-Editable Classic History Format

- Linear and rectangular selections
- Execute a selection by clicking Enter/Return
- Copy a selection or row
- Select all rows
- Value tips for APL64 objects
- Execute an entire row by clicking Enter/Return
- Open object named at caret
- Clear/Restore history
- Scroll up history
- Shift+Enter/Return to copy selection or entire row to command line
- Edit | Copy/Cut Entire Current Line Without Selection option
- Command line available for use as a programmer 'scratch pad'
- The Session | APL Virtual Keyboard always operates as if the history pane is not editable

### Features Exclusive to Editable Classic History Format

- APL64 programmer actions which will modify the history:
  - Text entry
  - Paste

- Drag/Drop
- Cut
- Delete selection
- Backspace
- Enter/Return
- Ctrl+Enter/Return to insert a newline character at the caret
- Clear/Restore History does not preserve programmer history edits
- History pane may not be an accurate record
- Programmer 'scratch pad' and history information are combined in the history pane
- When an edited line of the history is executed, by clicking Enter/Return, the pre-edited text and selection of that line will be restored if the caret remained on that line from the time the line was edited to the time Enter/Return was clicked
- File | Print of the history format excludes edits, if any
- When Session | Classic History Format | Set Focus When Editable is checked, the focus will remain in the editable classic history pane rather than moving to the command line whenever possible.

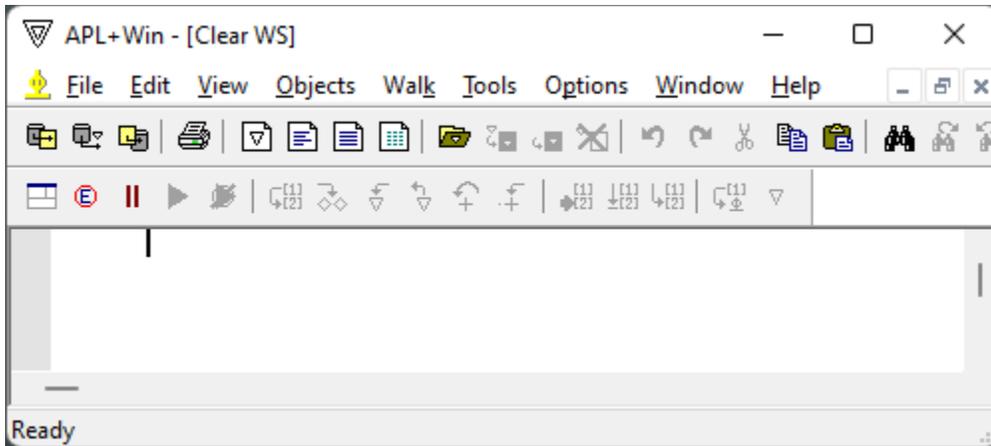
### Features Exclusive to Non-Editable Classic History Format

- Ctrl+Enter/Return to execute selection or entire row
- Session | Classic History Format | Execute Entire Multi-Row History Statement option
- APL64 programmer actions which will modify the command line:
  - Text entry
  - Paste
  - Drag/Drop
  - Cut
  - Delete selection
  - Backspace
  - Enter/Return
- Programmer 'scratch pad' and history are separated.
- The command line may be used as a multi-row 'scratch pad' for the APL programmer.
- Selected text in the history pane can be put into the command line using Ctrl+Enter/Return
- The history pane is always an accurate record

## Appendix – APL+Win Editable History

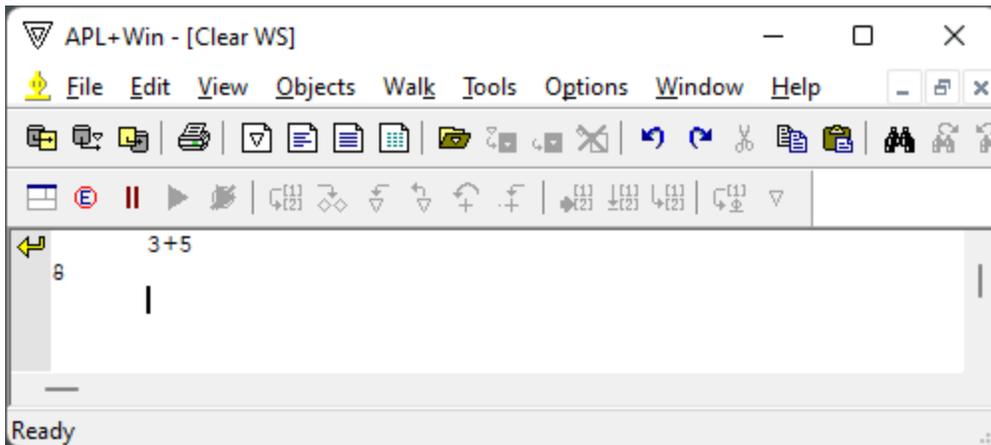
Please try this three-step scenario to find out how the APL+Win history might become inaccurate.

Step 0: Start an instance of the APL+Win developer version:

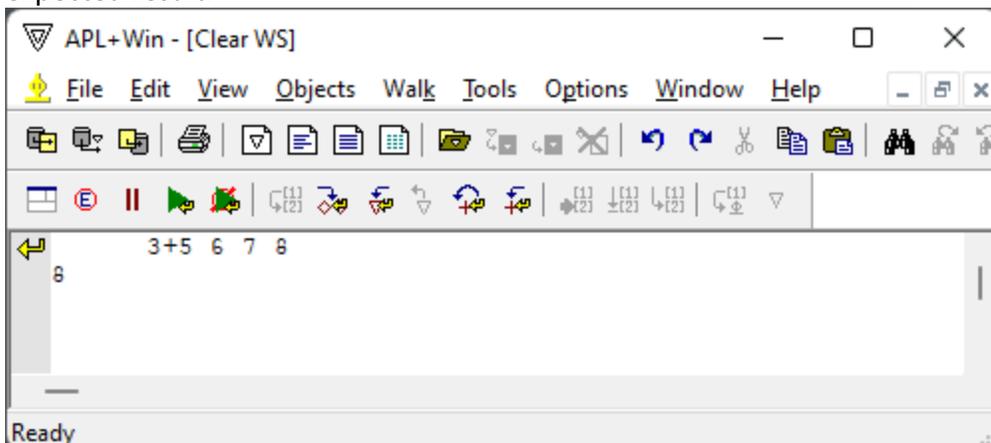


Step 1:

Execute any APL statement and observe that the left gutter glyph indicates that the '4+5' APL statement was executed:



Step 2: Move the cursor to the line containing the '3+5' APL statement and edit the '3+5' APL statement to make a new statement, but do not execute the new statement and observe that now the presentation in the APL+Win history is misleading, i.e. the gutter glyph continues to indicate that the '3+5 6 7 8' APL statement has been executed, but the result, '8', is not the expected result.



Step 3: Move the cursor to the line below the line containing '8' and execute the APL statement '3+5 6 7 8'. This scenario makes the inconsistency of the APL+Win history design obvious:

