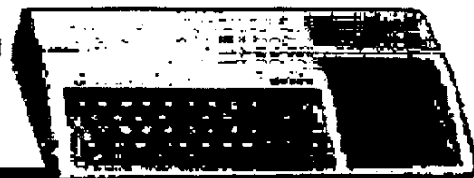# QB Monitor

QB99er's User Group Newsletter

OCTOBER 1990

The QB99'ers meet on the second Saturday of each month, September through May, at Queensborough Community College, Bayside, Queens, New York. Meetings start at 2 P.M. Calendar at right shows next meeting date...

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	⑩
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

ALL MEMBERS WITH DISK SYSTEMS: Please look through your disk library for any disks belonging to the QB-99ers Library. Several disks are missing. In the future disks may only be borrowed and returned through one of our two Co-Librarians. In the absence of a librarian they may be returned to any club officer. We hope to have either a hard or soft copy of the Library Catalog for distribution to each member in the near future.

MY NEWSLETTER IS SHORT TWO PAGES DEPT: These pages contain the articles you did not write. Since they were blank, they were not included thereby reducing the postage from 45 cents to 25 cents per newsletter. Until we reach the point where we can print 10 pages of QB-99er generated material each month, there is no point wasting postage. Reprints that could have been printed on these pages can be found in the volumes of Exchange Newsletters available at each meeting for you to take home.

CONTENTS:

The following guide was downloaded from Delphi. Not only is it useful to users of the TI Writer clones, it greatly simplifies a somewhat esoteric and technical jargon filled manual that comes with TI Writer. It covers, well, most of the fundamentals:

TI WRITER REFERENCE GUIDE - UGOC RELEASE 1.2
TI WRITER REFERENCE GUIDE
UGOC Release 1.2 - January 6, 1989
(Re-Edited for Newsletter 9T9 -by Steve Mickelson)

INTRODUCTION

This reference guide is presented as a service to the TI-99/4A community by UGOC - the User Group of Orange County (California). Comments and suggestions should be sent to:

UGOC c/o
Jim Swedlow   If you would like a response,
7301 Kirby Way   please include a stamped, self
Stanton, CA 90680   addressed envelop. Thank you.

The "<>" signs are used to indicate a key or keys that should be pressed or typed (for example, "Press <ENTER>" or "Type <PF>"). "<CTRL C>" means hold the <CTRL> key down with one finger and then press <C> with another finger. Release both keys together.

These files are ready for printing through the Formatter. For examples on how many formatting commands are used, print them through the Editor using Print File. See "-READ-ME" for printing instructions.

TEXT EDITOR EDITING KEYS

.ME   TEXT EDITOR EDITING KEYS (continued)

NOTES: The 'current line' is line that the cursor is on. Where more than one key is shown, either will work.

BACK TAB <CTRL 1>: Moves the cursor one tab setting to the left.

BEGINNING OF LINE <CTRL V>: Moves the cursor to the beginning of the current line.

COMMAND ESCAPE <FCTN 9> <CTRL C>: Invokes the Command Mode. Also escapes (aborts) most commands.

DELETE CHARACTER <FCTN 1> <CTRL F>: Deletes the character at the cursor.

DELETE TO END OF LINE <CTRL K>: Deletes all characters from the one at the cursor to the end of the line.

DELETE LINE <FCTN 3> <CTRL N>: Deletes the current line.

DOWN ARROW <FCTN X> <CTRL X>: Moves the cursor down one line.

DUPLICATE LINE <CTRL 5>: Replaces the current line with the line above the cursor.

HOME CURSOR <CTRL L>: Moves the cursor to the upper left corner of the screen.

INSERT CHARACTER <FCTN 2> <CTRL G>:

WORD WRAP: Splits the current line into two so that text can be inserted. Insert Mode is terminated by Reformat.

FIXED: Pushes the remainder of the current line to the right. Text pushed past the right margin is lost.

INSERT LINE <FCTN 8> <CTRL O>: Inserts a blank line above the current line. CTRL key is the letter O.

LAST PARAGRAPH <CTRL 6> <CTRL H>: Moves the cursor to the beginning of the preceding paragraph.

LEFT ARROW <FCTN S> <CTRL S>: Moves the cursor to the left. Does not erase text.

LEFT MARGIN RELEASE <CTRL Y>: Temporarily disables the left margin.

LINE NUMBERS <FCTN 0>: Removes or displays line numbers on the screen. FCTN key is the number zero.

NEW PAGE <CTRL 9> <CTRL P>: Inserts a blank line with a 'new page' and a 'carriage return'. Causes printer to begin a new page in both the Editor and the Formatter.

NEW PARAGRAPH <CTRL 8> <CTRL R>:

WORD WRAP: Starts a new paragraph by inserting a carriage return and a blank line.
FIXED: Does not function.

NEXT PARAGRAPH <CTRL 4> <CTRL J>: Moves the cursor to the beginning of the next paragraph.

NEXT WINDOW <FCTN 5>: Displays the next overlapping horizontal window of the 80 column screen.

OOPS! <CTRL 1> <CTRL Z>: May recover deleted text. Removes characters typed on a blank line.

QUIT <FCTN =>: Invokes the Command Mode.

REFORMAT <CTRL 2> <CTRL R>:
WORD WRAP: Fills text to Editor margins to close spaces left by deletions and insertions. Stops when a Carriage Return is encountered.
FIXED: Terminates Insert Mode.

RIGHT ARROW <FCTN D> <CTRL D>: Moves the cursor to the right. Does not erase text.

ROLL DOWN <FCTN 4> <CTRL A>: Displays the 24 lines that follow the last line on the current screen.

ROLL UP <FCTN 6> <CTRL B>: Displays the 24 lines that precede the first line on the current screen.

SCREEN COLOR <CTRL 3>: Displays the next combination of screen and character colors.

SPECIAL CHARACTER <CTRL U>: Changes to Special Character Mode (cursor becomes a line). Accesses ASCII 0 to 31 characters. See chart.

TAB <FCTN 7> <CTRL I>: Moves the cursor one tab setting to the right.

UP ARROW <FCTN E> <CTRL E>: Moves the cursor up one line.

WORD TAB <CTRL 7> <CTRL W>: Moves the cursor to the first character of the next word on the right.

WORD WRAP <CTRL 0>: Switches between Word Wrap Mode (solid cursor) and Fixed Mode (hollow cursor). CTRL key is the number zero.

FUNNELWEB 4.10 EDITING KEYS

LOWERCASE <CTRL .>: Changes the character at the cursor to lower case.

UPPERCASE <CTRL ;>: Changes the character at the cursor to upper case.

ROLL DOWN <CTRL A>: Displays the 24 lines that follow the last line on the current screen.

ROLL UP <CTRL 6>: Displays the 24 lines that precede the first line on the current screen.

SPECIAL CHARACTER KEY PRESS CHART

PRESS KEY	ASCII CODE	PRESS KEY	ASCII CODE	PRESS KEY	ASCII CODE
0	<SHIFT 2>				
11	<SHIFT E>	22	<SHIFT V>		

TEXT EDITOR COMMAND MODE COMMANDS

...TEXT EDITOR COMMAND MODE COMMANDS (continued)

NOTES: When using line numbers, <E> means after the last line and <0> (zero) means before the first line. If a range of lines is called for and you only want to impact one line, use that number twice (for example, <23 23>). Many Editor keys work in the Command Mode.

COPY: Copies a line or block of lines from one place to another.

Type <C> and then press <ENTER>.

Type the line number of the first line to be copied, a space, the line number of the last line to be copied, a space and the line number of the line after which the copied text is to be inserted. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <13 27 4> would insert a copy of all text on lines 13 through 27 after line 4.

DELETE: Deletes a line or a block of lines.

Type <D> and then press <ENTER>.

Type the line number of the first line to be deleted, a space and the line number of the last line to be deleted. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <23 E> would delete all text from line 23 to the end of the text buffer.

DELETE FILE: Deletes a file from a disk.

Type <DF> and then press <ENTER>. Type the name of the file you want to delete <DSKn.FILENAME> and then press <ENTER>.

EDIT: Invokes the Edit Mode.

Type <E> and then press <ENTER>.

FIND STRING: Locates a string of text.

Type <FS> and then press <ENTER>.

TO FIND A STRING: Type a slash </>, the string you are searching for and a slash. Then press <ENTER>. For example, /hi/ would search for the two letters "hi". The search starts at the cursor location.

TO LIMIT THE SEARCH TO SPECIFIED COLUMNS: Type the first column number, a space, the last column number, a space, a slash, the search string and a slash. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <2 14 /hi/> would search for the two letters "hi" ONLY in columns 2 through 14.

LOAD FILE: loads or merges all or part of a file. Loading replaces the contents of the text buffer. Merging adds text to the buffer.

Type <LF> and then press <ENTER>.

TO LOAD ALL OF A FILE: Type any valid filename <DSKn.FILENAME> and then press <ENTER>.

LOAD FILE (continued)

TO LOAD PART OF A FILE: Type the line number of the first line to be loaded, a space, the line number of the last line to be loaded, a space and any valid filename. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <23 23 DSKn.TEXTFILE> would load line 23 from DSKn.TEXTFILE.

TO MERGE ALL OF A FILE: Type the line number of the line in the text buffer after which the file is to be merged, a space and any valid filename. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <0 DSKn.TEXTFILE> would merge all of DSKn.TEXTFILE at the beginning of the text buffer (before line 1).

TO MERGE PART OF A FILE: Type the line number of the line in the text buffer after which the file is to be merged, a space, the line number of the first line to be merged, a space, the line number of the last line to be merged, a space and any valid filename. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <92 23 44 DSKn.TEXTFILE> would merge lines 23 through 44 from DSKn.TEXTFILE after line 92 of the text buffer.

MOVE: Moves a line or a block of lines from one place to another.

Type <M> and then press <ENTER>.

Type the line number of the first line to be moved, a space, the line number of the last line to be moved, a space and the line number of the line after which the text is to be inserted. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <13 27 44>

would move all text on lines 13 through 27 from its current location to after line 44.

PRINT FILE: Prints the contents of the text buffer. Use <FCTN 4> to abort printing. Text can be sent to any legal device.

Type <PF> and then press <ENTER>.

TO PRINT ALL OF THE TEXT BUFFER: Type the device name and then press <ENTER>. For example, you could enter <PIO> or <DSKn.SAVEFILE>.

TO PRINT PART OF THE TEXT BUFFER: Type the line number of the first line to be printed, a space, the line number of the last line to be printed, a space and the device name. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <34 51 PIO> will print lines 34 through 51 on your PIO printer.

OTHER OPTIONS: Adding <L> will cause the line numbers to be printed; <C> will suppress any control codes added with <CTRL U>; and, <F> will cause the file to be printed as a fixed 80 column width. For example, <F DSKn.FIXFILE> will print a Display Fixed 80 file. In the same manner, <L PIO> will print the text buffer with line numbers. When the L option is used, text to the right of column 74 is not printed.

PURGE: Empties the text buffer contents. The contents may be recovered with Recover Edit.

Type <P> and then press <ENTER>. Type <Y> for Yes or <N> for No. Then press <ENTER>.

QUIT: Quits the Formatter. Can also invoke Purge and Save File.

Type <Q> and then press <ENTER>. Type one of the following:

    <S> to save a file (see Save File).
    <P> to purge the text buffer
    (see Purge).
    <E> to exit the Editor and
    return to the main menu.

Then press <ENTER>.

RECOVER EDIT: May recover all but the first line of a purged text buffer.

Type <RE> and then press <ENTER>. Type <Y> for Yes or <N> for No. Then press <ENTER>.

REPLACE STRING: Replaces a text string with another string. Either string can be empty. The search starts at the cursor location.

Type <RS> and then press <ENTER>.

TO REPLACE A STRING: Type a slash </>, the string you are searching for, a slash, the replacement string and a slash. Then press <ENTER>. For example, </hi/bye/> would replace <hi> with <bye>. Likewise, </hi//> would delete <hi> (that is, replace it with nothing).

TO LIMIT THE SEARCH TO SPECIFIED COLUMNS: Type the first column number, a space, the last column number, a space, a slash, the search string, a slash, the new string and a slash. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <2 14 /hi/hello/> would search for the two letters <hi> in columns 2 through 14 and replace them with <hello>.

When the search string is found, you have these options:

    <A> Replace all strings found without stopping again.
    <Y> Replace this string.
    <N> Do not replace this string.
    <S> Stop the Replace String function.

WARNING: In Word Wrap Mode, each replacement causes a Reformat. THIS CAN BADLY MANGLE SOME TEXT. In Fixed Mode, if the new string is longer than the old string, text will be moved to the right - text pushed past the right margin will be lost.

SAVE FILE: Saves all or part of the text buffer in a file.

Type <SF> and then press <ENTER>.

TO SAVE ALL OF THE BUFFER: Type any valid file name <DSKn.SAVEFILE> and then press <ENTER>.

TO SAVE PART OF THE BUFFER: Type the line number of the first line to be saved, a space, the line number of the last line to be saved, a space and any valid file name. Then press <ENTER>. For example, <13 45 DSKn.SAVEFILE> will save lines 13 through 45 in DSKn.SAVEFILE.

SHOW: Locates a line in the text buffer and displays it as the first line on the screen.

Type <S> and then press <ENTER>. Type the line number and then press <ENTER>.

SHOW DIRECTORY: Catalogs a disk on screen.

Type <SD> and then press <ENTER>. Type the disk drive number and then press <ENTER>.

TABS: Sets margins, tabs and paragraph indentation.

Type <T> and then press <ENTER>. Beneath the desired column number, type:
    <L>   Left Margin
    <R>   Right Margin
    <T>   Tab Stop
    <I>   Paragraph Indent
    <SPACE> Delete a setting.

Press <ENTER> when done.

Editor Margin settings are used by the Formatter UNLESS FILL <.FI> is on. Even when Fill is on, the Text Editors Paragraph Indents are observed. The Text Formatter's Indent <.IN> is a more powerful and versatile way to control paragraph indentation.

Tab settings are saved as the last line when the file is saved with Save File. Tab savings are not saved when the file is saved with Print File.

TEXT FORMATTER COMMANDS

...TEXT FORMATTER COMMANDS (continued)

NOTES: Commands can be chained on one line with semi-colons. For example, <.FI;AD;LM 3;RM 75;IN +3>. Some commands, like Transliterate <.TL>, will not work in a chain.

In the following material, "t" stands for text, "n" for a number and "f" for a file name.

ADJUST <.AD>: Right justifies printed text. Adjust will not work unless it is preceded by a Fill command <.FI>.

ALTERNATIVE INPUT <^n^>: Used with the mailing list option to define one of up to 99 variables that can be called from a Mailing List value file <.ML> or by a Define Prompt <.DP>.

BEGIN PAGE <.BP>: Causes the printer to start a new page. If the new page is the first page on which a header <.HE> appears, the Header command must preceede the Begin Page command.

CENTER <.CE n>: Centers the next n physical lines. To center only the next line use <.CE>.

COMMENT <.CO t>: Adds a text comment "t" which is not printed by the Formatter.

DEFINE PROMPT <.DP n:t>: Defines an on screen text prompt "t" for Alternative Input n.

FILL <.FI>: Puts as many words as possible on each line without exceeding the right margin. Margin and Indent Commands <.LM, .RM and .IN> will not function unless Fill is on.

FOOTER <.FO t>: Prints the text "t" as a footer on each page. If % is used in the footer text, it is replaced with the page number. Footers always start in column 1. The command <.FO> disables a previously defined footer. See Required Space.

HEADER <.HE t>: Prints the text "t" as a header on each page. If X is used in the header text, it is replaced with the page number. Headers always start in column 1. The command <.HE> disables a previously defined header. See Required Space.

INCLUDE FILE <.IF f>: Prints the file "f" <DSKn.PRINTFILE> at that point. Any legal file name is permissible.

INDENT <.IN n>: Indents the first line of each paragraph n spaces. If n is an absolute number (5), the first line of each paragraph will start in column n. If n is preceded by a plus sign (+5), each paragraph will be indented n spaces to the right of the left margin. If n is preceded by a minus sign (-5), each column will be indented n spaces to the left of the left margin. Disable paragraph indent with <.IN +0>. If the left margin is changed, the indent command must be reset. If margins have not been reset and Fill is on, the default is <5>, otherwise the default is <+0>.

LEFT MARGIN <.LM n>: Sets the left margin at column n. Absolute or relative (+ or -) numbers can be used. Using a positive <+> number moves the margin to the right while a negative moves it to the left. For example, <.LM +3> will move the left margin three spaces to the right of the current margin

setting. <.LM +0> does not change the margin. The default is 0 (zero).

LINE SPACE <.LS n>: Tells the formatter how many spaces to leave between lines. For example, use <.LS 2> for double spacing. The default is <.LS 1> or single spacing.

MAILING LIST <.ML f>: Calls the file f <DSKn.VALUEFILE> from which text is read for variables defined by Alternate Input commands.

NO ADJUST <.NA>: Turns Adjust off (default setting).

NO FILL <.NF>: Turns Fill off (default setting). If Adjust <.AD> is on, it is also turned off. All subsequent margin (.LM, .RM and .IN) commands are ignored and all margin setting revert to those used in the Editor.

OVERSTRIKE <@>: Causes the printer to overstrike subsequent characters until a space is encountered. To overstrike a group of words, string them together with Required Spaces. If Fill and Adjust are on <.FI;AD>, however, this may cause uneven spaces between other words on the same line. To avoid this, place an @ before each word (for example, @overstrike @each @word). To print an "at" sign, type @@ - it will print as @. See Underscore and Required Space.

PAGE NUMBER RESET <.PA n>: Resets the page number in Headers and Footers to n. Absolute or relative (+ or -) values can be used.

PAGE LENGTH <.PL n>: Sets the number of lines per page to n. The default is 66. Absolute or relative (+ or -) values can be used.

REQUIRED SPACE <^>: Joins words for purposes of filling, adjusting, underscoring and overstriking. It is also used to set the left margin for Headers and Footers. Prints as a space. See Overstrike and Underscore.

RIGHT MARGIN <.RM n>: Sets the right margin at column n. Absolute or relative (+ or -) numbers can be used. The default is 60. See Left Margin.

SPACE <.SP n>: Causes the printer to skip n lines before printing the next line. To skip one line, use <.SP>.

TRANSLITERATE <.TL n1:n2,n3...nz>: Replaces the character n1 with the string n2,n3...nz, where n1, etc, are ASCII values. To reset a character to its original value, use <.TL n1:n1>.

UNDERSCORE <&>: Causes the printer to underline subsequent characters until a space is encountered. When required spaces are used between words, the spaces will also be underlined. To avoid this, place an & before each word (for example, &underline &each &word). To include an "and" sign, type && - it will print as &. See Required Space and Overstrike.

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     .------------.------.------------.
    / TI-WRITER TOOLBOX #9  /  \
   /------------------------/ QB \
   |    by Ed Machonis    |99ers|
   |_____|_____|
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This article could also be titled "EVEN MORE TIPS ON TIPS", TIPS referring to HOLIDAY TIPS as published in our AUG-SEP issue. But even though you may not have TI Print Shop, there are tips on using TI-Writer so read on.

If you recall the genesis of PRINT A TAG, it revolved around the Christmas season, eight tiny grandchildren, a Grandma whose credit card draw was the fastest this side of the Pecos, and a harried Grandpa trying to gift-tag an ever growing mountain of Christmas presents.

Some of the grandchildren are not so tiny anymore and the checkbook has replaced the mountain of presents; taking considerable load off the feet of Grandma, Grandpa and the UPS delivery man. Still there may be many TIers who are planning to use PRINT A TAG or TIPS for their holiday gift tags this season. TIPS, with a Holiday image printed with a colored ribbon, will undoubtedly make a very nice gift tag. For one or two presents, no problem. Eight grandchildren and 3 or 4 presents apiece, BIG problem!

HOLIDAY TIPS was created to use an address list for addressing Christmas and Holiday cards. Could a list be created for printing gift tags? No sooner said than Funnelweb loaded and * DONE *.

HOLIDAY TIPS provides the option of using an expanded type header plus 3 address lines or a 4 line address. The Header text is the same for all labels, using a greeting of your choice. It was decided that the recipient's name should be on the first line but in expanded type. This can be done using the 4 line address.

To create the gift tag list, first load in the Editor of TI-Writer. Now since most of the 4 lines of the gift tag will have the same text, with only the recipient's name changing, it was decided to use the COPY feature of TI-Writer. With COPY we would only type in one gift tag, copy it as many times as necessary, and then just Edit the address as required.

Since the first line will have the recipient's name and we would like this line in expanded type, we will include the print code for one line expanded type, CHR$(14). We will use the special character mode to enter this code.

First put Alpha Lock on. At the beginning of the first line, Press CONTROL U to enter the special character mode, then press N, followed by CONTROL U to leave the special character mode. You will see a lower case letter e with a tiny dot above it. This is TI-Writers method of displaying CHR$(14). A capital E is the Hex representation of the number 14, TIW uses the lower case e to allow room for the dot above it, denoting that there is no exponent. (With a small one above it the number would be 16 + 14 or >30.) This way TIW squeezed two characters in the space of one in such a way that they cannot be mistaken for ASCII letters above CHR$(29).

Following the print code enter a space (to further separate text from image) then "TO:". On the next three lines enter your greeting and message, suitably indented to center them below the expanded name in the header. A sample gift tag would look like this:

ė TO:

      MERRY CHRISTMAS
      WITH LOVE FROM
      MOM & DAD

Use a fourth line signature that will be appropriate for most of your gift tags. (SANTA?)

Here comes the work saving part. (The part I like best!)

1. Escape to the Command Line and type C for COPY.

2. At the prompt enter 1 (Start Line), 4 (Stop Line) and 4 (After Line). Press Enter.

TI-WRITER TOOLBOX #9 Cont'd.......Page 2

Now we have two gift tags. Repeat steps 1 and 2, using 8 for Stop and After lines. Viola, 4 gift tags. Repeat steps one and two, substituting 16 for the 8's, for 8 tags. Continue as far as names and funds allow. Need just a couple of tags to complete the list? Just copy the required number of lines onto the end of your list.

At this point it is a good idea to save the file. (The holiday season should not be a time for tears!) (Or foul language!) Return to the beginning of the list and start entering names. Limit names to 11 characters, since " TO: " used 5 of the available 16. You can delete that first space if necessary to gain an extra character. Revise the signature line where required; MOM & DAD may not be appropriate on a gift to Aunt Lizzie.

Again save your finished gift list under an appropriate name. I saved a copy onto my disk with HOLIDAY TIPS. Single drive owners should save it onto each disk containing a Holiday collection, as discussed last month. To use it, just run HOLIDAY TIPS, select the 4 line option and enter the drive number and filename at the prompts.

More than 1 present per person? Just run the list a second time, perhaps using a different image. If the image you like immediately precedes or follows your first one, remember a simple + or - at the menu prompt will select it.

No copy of TIPS? Can't find PRINT A TAG? You can print such a list onto mailing labels right from the Editor. No holiday image or graphics of course, but any port in a storm. When you create that first gift tag, add a blank line at the beginning and at the end of the tag so that it uses a total of 6 lines. Change the line numbers accordingly when using the COPY feature. To center the text on the tag, you can either adjust the position of the mailing labels or change the left margin.

If you elect to change the left margin, wait until you are finished copying lines. Go to Line 1 and enter the print control code to set the left margin at 5. Press CONTROL U - FUNCTION R - CONTROL U for Escape or CHR$(27). You'll see a lower case letter b with the number one preceding above it. The number 1 represents 16 in Hex and the letter b represent 11 for a total of 27, the CHR$ code for Escape. Immediately follow the Escape code with a lower case letter l then CONTROL U - SHIFT E - CONTROL U. A tiny numeral 5 will appear with a period above it. E is the fifth letter of the alphabet. Got it? It's all there on page 146 of the TI-Writer manual.

While you're at it, follow this up with the print control code for Emphasized. CONTROL U - FUNCTION R - CONTROL U then a capital letter E.

By the way, you TIPS users. HOLIDAY TIPS prints the text in Elite as it was designed for addresses which require more characters than gift tags. You can print in Emphasized by changing the CHR$(77) in Line 4115 to CHR$(69). It makes a nicer gift tag but now you are limited to 12 characters total on that first line, limiting names to 7 characters. So Long, Aunt Lizzie!

In the course of writing this article, it struck me that I was often using the word "label" when I really meant "gift tag". Deciding to use (R)eplace (S)tring to change "label" to "gift tag" I thought I would have to repeat the operation for the plural forms. Not so, I discovered to my delight. RS also replaced "labels" with "gift tags". What a SMART machine!

What actually happens is that the letter "s" is carried over from from the old text to the new text. Don't let this feature lull you into choosing the (A)ll option with Replace String. "labeling" will get changed to "gift taging" causing grief for your spell checker. STUPID Computers, they can't spell any better than I can!

PRINT A DOC

A Print Utility
By Ed Machonis
QB-99'ers, Bayside, NY

If you haven't hugged a tree lately, you may not appreciate this program. It all started innocently enough when a fellow group member informed me that he was having trouble printing out the -READ-ME file on the MAC-LABELS disk. The file had been written to be read, not printed. It could be printed from TI-Writer's Editor, but the printout would be in 40 columns, wasting lots of paper. Reformatting the file required a degree of expertise not all users possess.

It looked like a simple matter to write a Tiny GRAM to print out the file; simply read two consecutive lines and then print them side by side. But looks can be deceiving and nothing is ever really simple. While the idea worked great on the -READ-ME file, it fell flat on its face when tried on other 40 column files. Blank lines, lines with only carriage returns (which are not blank lines), lines with leading and trailing spaces and program listings, all created their own little problems.

Providing for all these contingencies nearly doubled the size of our original Tiny Gram, but the program is still only 5 sectors long, loads quickly and is easy to type in. It will print out most 40 column DV80 files in 80 columns while leaving plenty of margin for 3 hole punching. It works best with files that have had the right margin adjusted and control codes deleted but will do a pretty fair job on most others.

An option is provided to pause at the end of each page to permit cut sheet users to insert a new page or even turn the page over for printing on the other side. Just press enter when you're ready to continue.

For continuous form users, top of form is set by the program so set the paper to start printing just a couple of lines below the perforations. A form feed will be sent at the end of each page. For minimum paper usage, the Docs are printed 60 lines to the page, however, if a paragraph ends within 5 lines of the bottom of a page, the next paragraph will start on the next page. This minimizes the chance of a paragraph being broken over two pages.

Coded for Epson or Epson compatible printers. The printout is in Elite type style.

When typing in Line 4, the ninth character on the last line is a lower case letter el, not the figure one. The last character on that line is the figure one.

```
1 ! ***** PRINT A DOC *****
  *    By Ed Machonis    *
  * QB99ers Bayside, NY *
  * Prints 40 Col DV80  *
  **Files in 80 Columns**

2 DISPLAY AT(9,1)ERASE ALL:"
FILENAME? DSK1.-READ-ME" ::
ACCEPT AT(9,11)SIZE(-15):D$

3 C$=CHR$(13):: INPUT "PAUSE
 END OF EACH PAGE?(Y/N)";P$

4 OPEN #1:D$,INPUT :: OPEN #
2:"PIO",VARIABLE 96 :: E$=CH
R$(27):: PRINT #2:E$&"@";E$&
"M";E$&"l"&CHR$(8):: L=1

5 LINPUT #1:A$ :: IF EOF(1)T
HEN PRINT #2:A$ :: GOTO 12 E
LSE X=POS(A$,C$,1):: IF X>0
AND X<5 THEN A$=""

6 IF A$=" " OR A$="" THEN 11

7 LINPUT #1:B$ :: IF EOF(1)T
HEN PRINT #2:B$ :: GOTO 12 E
LSE IF SEG$(B$,1,3)="   " AN
D LEN(B$)>34 THEN PRINT #2:A
$ :: A$=B$ :: GOTO 7

8 IF SEG$(B$,1,1)=" " AND LE
N(B$)>34 THEN B$=SEG$(B$,2,L
EN(B$))

9 IF (LEN(A$)<35)*(LEN(B$)<3
5)THEN PRINT #2:A$;B$ :: L=L
+2 :: IF L>59 OR(L>55 AND B$
=" " OR B$="")THEN 12 ELSE 5

10 PRINT #2:A$;" ";B$ :: L=L
+1 :: IF B$="" OR B$=" " THE
N 11 ELSE IF L>59 THEN 12 EL
SE 5

11 PRINT #2 :: L=L+1 :: IF L
<36 THEN 5

12 IF EOF(1)THEN END ELSE IF
P$<>"Y" THEN PRINT #2:CHR$(
12):: L=0 :: GOTO 5

13 INPUT "PRESS ENTER WHEN R
EADY ":G$ :: L=0 :: GOTO 5
```