

commands.xml

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	<i>TITLE :</i> commands.xml		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
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REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

commands.ixml

1.1 iX-Guide Command reference

Hi. This short guide will take you through the iX-Guide specific commands. Since iX-Guide is an extension to AmigaGuide, we will mainly focus on the iX specific ones. Of course, I don't know all of them myself so I might have missed some. Sorry!

Single word commands
Attributes
External References

1.2 Attributes

These Commands are prepended by the @ character, and enclosed in curly brackets.

fg specify the foreground pen, or color value

bg same as above, for the background

sc again, for the shadow color

b turn on bold for text

ub turn off bold

i draw italicized text

ui turn off italics

u turn on underline for text

uu turn off underline

d horizontal division

a alignment

s turn on shadows for text
us turn off shadows
> begin multiline column
< end multiline column
hr draw a horizontal rule
n newline/carriage return
cl begin/next horizontal list
ucl end/decrease horizontal list
rr take newlines in source as breaks in document
urr convert newlines in source to spaces
rect reserve a region for an arexx client
li display list image
ul begin/next list
uul end/decrease list
ib turn on border for images
uib turn of border for images
font specify a font to use

1.3 unnumbered list

uul

This decreases a list item level by one. To see the effect, take a look at the `ul` command.

1.4 List Item

li

This displays a small bullet mark for listing of data. The exact shape is defined by the current level, which can be increased or decreased

1.5 Unnumbered List

ul

This attribute signals the beginning of a list of items, or increases the level of the list items. Whenever a list item is encountered, a small image is placed in front and an indentation occurs to emphasize it. There are currently 3 levels to the list images, and you may increase or decrease the levels to get the desired image.

```
{ul} {n} {li} This is a list item {n} {ul} {n} {li} Here's another
```

```
This is a list item
Here's another.
Oh no here's another!
```

1.6 Font

```
font ( deff | x[0-6] | f[0-6] | ix )
```

This sets a different font for the following text. For attributes that specify a width, 0 is the smallest font, and increases up to 6. Even with simple text only documents, iX-Guide can decorate the look to provide an appealing image to the reader.

```
deff Reset font to the default
x This sets a fixed width font.
f This sets the font to a proportional type.
ix Hmmm?
```

1.7 Reserve Rectangle

```
rect ( width height )
```

This reserves a rectangular region for Arexx clients. The Arexx client is free to draw into this space.

```
width The width of the rectangle in pixels
height The height of the rectangle
```

1.8 Shadow

s

This turns on the shadow style for the following text.
You can turn off this style by setting us afterwards.
The shadow color is set by the sc command.

1.9 Font Styles

images/fontstyle.iff Font Styles

Here are the commands to change the font style.

b turn on bold for text

ub turn off bold

i draw italicized text

ui turn off italics

u turn on underline for text

uu turn off underline

s turn on shadows for text

us turn off shadows

font specify a font to use

1.10 Alignments

images/formatting.iff Text Alignment

Here are the formatting commands available for text.

n newline/carriage return

rr take newlines in source as breaks in document

urr convert newlines in source to spaces

d horizontal division

a alignment

ul begin/next list

uul end/decrease list

1.11 NewLine

n

You can force a line break by adding this tag to the text when, for example, the `urr` command is active and the normal newline character is interpreted as spaces.

1.12 Space

`urr`

Any newlines in the source after this command will be interpreted as spaces. This allows for an easily editable source text, while maintaining the visual effect desired. This also what the `ixf` command does. To interpret newlines, see the `rr` command.

1.13 NewLine

`rr`

When this attribute is set, any newlines encountered after it in the source text will also make a line break in the document. This also what the `wordwrap` function does. To interpret newlines as spaces, see the `urr` command, or the `ixf` command.

1.14 Begin horizontal column

`cl`

This specifies the start of the horizontal column mode. You can specify multiple columns of data inside.

1.15 End current column

`<`

This marks the end of the current column.

1.16 Define new column

```
> ( Bn | F | R )
```

This command marks the beginning of several rows of text that are treated as if they were confined inside a rectangular region.

The B option allows you to specify a border width, while R while display the border as if it were recessed.

Normally the border dimension would scale to the text within it, but by specifying F it's possible to make the border an even width of the columns defined. OK, so I can't explain it very well. Look at an example.

You'll need the cl command as well.

B The border's width

F Make the column as wide as the current width will allow.

R Make the border recessed.

```
{a l dw} {cl} {>B2 F} a multiline column {n} of text {<}
{> B2}Here's another one{<}
{a l up}{> B2}This one's aligned up{<} {ucl}
```

a multiline column of text

Here's another one

This one's aligned up

1.17 Horizontal Rule

```
hr (( [ ] | %n ) | A[1,2,3] | N | Hn )
```

Draws a Horizontal divider across the screen. It's possible to specify the length by a percentage of the visible area, and to align the divider to the left edge A1, center A2, or right edge A3.

You can also set the height of the divider by the H attribute, or to disable the shadow N.

Here is a rule that is 80% of the screen width and a height of 2

```
{hr %80 H2}
```

This rule is left aligned

```
{hr %80 A1}
```

1.18 Alignment

```
a ( defa | ( l | r [c | up | dw] ) )
```

Aligns text within it's horizontal division. By specifying defa all text alignment returns to the default settings. L left justifies text, while R right justifies it. With the C UP DW tags you can specify the vertical alignment, either center, up, or down.

1.19 Horizontal Division

```
d ( [ ] | %n | size )
```

Moves the cursor right.

Alone, this command will divide the width into an even number of columns and align the cursor at the start of the next column. The number of {d} attributes placed determines how to divide the text.

It's also possible to specify the exact pixel amount to move by giving a size.

Or, you can specify the percentage of the screen width by prepending the % character to it.

```
% Position text at this percent from the left edge.
size advance the text this many pixels
```

```
first{d}next{d}last
firstnext last
{d}{d}third
third
{d %75}
at75 percent
```

1.20 Changing colors

images/pencolors.iff Color commands

You can change the text color with the following commands.

```
fg specify the foreground pen, or color value
bg same as above, for the background
sc again, for the shadow color
```

1.21 An Example of pencolor usage

Here are the text commands in action!

```
{fg 1} This text is written in pen color 1
{fg 2} This text is written in pen color 2
{fg #ffff00} This text is written in yellow
{fg #00ff00} This text is written in green
{fg 1}{bg 2} A pen color of 1 and background of 2
{sc 2}{s} A shadow pen of 3
```

1.22 Change Shadow pen

```
sc ( pen | #rrggbb )
```

Change the shadow pen color for the following text.
This will be in effect until the end of this node.

```
pen specify the pen number to use
#rrggbb define the exact color to use in terms of R,G,B hexadecimal values
```

Examples

1.23 Change Background pen

```
bg ( pen no. | #rrggbb )
```

Change the background pen color for the following text.
This will be in effect until the end of this node. To Turn off the background color, use bg 0.

```
pen specify the pen number to use
#rrggbb define the exact color to use in terms of R,G,B hexadecimal values
```

Examples

1.24 Change Foreground pen

```
fg ( pen no. | #rrggbb )
```

Change the pen color for the following text. This will be in effect until the end of this node.

```
pen specify the pen number to use
#rrggbb define the color to use by R,G,B hexadecimal values
```

Examples

1.25 Hypertext link

1.26 embedding/hypertext commands

These are the commands that take you to different places! Or, those that use external files.

```
link    hypertext link
system
img     embed image
timg    transparent background color image
saff    show animation
```

1.27 not functional

had to look?

1.28 Single word commands

Let's start with the single word tags. Most of these take one argument.

Take note, all these are prepended by the @ character.

database Identifies this document

author Author information in the requester

(C) Copyright information

\$VER: Version information

master

font Font to render following text in

index name of index node

help name of help node

wordwrap wordwrapping with break at LF in source

node internal nodename, and title

dnode
remark non-displaying comment line
title text to display in window title
toc node to use for table of contents
prev node name of previous link
next node name of next link
keywords
endnode specifies end of node
width width of the document
height height of the document
background filename of background picture
rexx filename of a rexx client
vspacing the spacing between each line
top topedge
left leftedge
console
userinfo informationID created with userinfo
alias shortcuts to keep your fingers happy
ixf wordwrap with no breaks with LF in source
macro alias involving the use of commands
tab specify tab width
body
codeset change the codeset to write in
