

## **Vcatwin Main Help Index**

[Commands Index](#)

[Data Descriptions Index](#)

[How to Index](#)



## Commands Index

### File Menu

- New Command
- Open Command
- Save Command
- Save As Command
- Convert File Command
- Print Command
- Review Changes Command
- Exit Command

### View Menu

- Title Order Command
- Location Order Command
- Year Order Command
- Search Command
- New Records Command

### Add Menu

- Add Command

### Labels Menu

- Labels Command

### Options Menu

- Customize Descriptions Commands

### Help Menu

- Help Index Command
- Using Help Command
- About Command
- Registration Info Command

## **File** Menu

The File Menu enables you to work with data files through actions that manipulate the file as a whole. The commands which can be selected from the File Menu are (click on command for more information):

New

Open

Save

Save As

Convert File

Print

Review Changes Command

Exit

## **New** Command

The New command allows you to create a new file which will become the active file. It is recommended that you name your primary data file "VCATDATA.DAT". It is also recommended that all data files have the ".DAT" suffix.

## **Open** Command

The Open command reads an existing file and displays it for manipulation. The initial template for data files is ".DAT". You can change it to list choices with other suffixes, but it is recommended that you use a ".DAT" suffix in naming all data files.

A list box displays files in the current directory matching the template as well as other drives and subdirectories. Controls are also available to change drive and directory. Clicking on a file once displays it in the filename window, which can be selected by clicking "**OK**". Double clicking on a listed file selects it immediately.

The program performs a rather simplistic test to try to detect whether the selected file is a valid Videocat data file and will refuse to open a file which appears invalid. This test is not foolproof. Do not attempt to open files which you know are not Videocat data files.

Although the Open dialog permits you to navigate throughout the various disks and directories in your system, it is recommended that you keep your data files in the same subdirectory as VCW.EXE.

## **Save** Command

The Save command updates the currently active file with pending change transactions and writes it to disk. The file remains the active file, but will now reflect changes which have been processed.

The action of the Save command is identical to that of the Update command which was used in some prior versions of Videocat.

Videocat uses a batch file update. The additions, changes and deletions you make will not appear in either the data file or the display until you execute either the Save command or the Update command.

## **Save As** Command

The Save As command merges pending changes with the current file content and writes the result to a different file, leaving the current file unchanged.



**Print** Command

The Print command prepares the currently displayed file (which may be either a regular data file, a sorted data file, or a search data file) for printing and prints it on the printer.

The dialog box which is displayed will also give you the option to change the printer which will be used.

## **Convert File** Command

The Convert File command permits you to convert files created under older versions of Videocat so that they can be used with the current version.

Files created under Versions 7.0 or 7.1 , or in the standard (non-windows) edition of Version 7.2, are always named VCATDATA.DAT, and can be used without change in the current version. Files created under version 7.2W (Windows edition) may have a user-assigned name and can also be used without change in the current version.

Files created under any version in the 5.x or 6.x series are named BASEFIL5.DAT and require conversion before they can be used in the current version.

Files created under any version in the 4.x series are named BASEFILE.DAT and require conversion before they can be used in the current version.

No provision is made for conversion of files created under versions prior to 4.0 as these versions were not placed in public distribution.

The convert file command will prompt you to select the file you wish to convert. It can be located in any drive or directory. The program will then perform a somewhat simplistic validity check to determine whether the file you have selected appears to be a valid prior-version Videocat file. If this validity check is passed, the program will prompt you to enter the name of the new file which you wish the conversion routine to create. If this is to be your main data file, it is recommended that you use the name VCATDATA.DAT. If you use another name, it is still recommended that the extension be ".DAT".

The converted file will contain all of the data which was in the old file in the current format. Those data fields which were not used in prior versions will simply be blank in the new records. You can select a record and edit it to fill in the blank fields if you wish.

**Exit** Command

The Exit command ends the Videocat application and removes its window from the screen. If you have pending changes awaiting update, the program will ask if you want to save them.

## **Add** Menu

The Addmenu contains one command to add a new record to the current data file:

Add Command

## **Add** Command

The Add command is used to create a new record for addition to the file. This command invokes a dialog box which displays a blank record and permits you to enter data in the various fields. The Add command does not affect the currently selected record.

It should be noted that Videocat uses a batch file update approach, so additions, changes and deletions made from the Edit Menu will not be written to disk or reflected in the displayed file until the Save command is executed from the File Menu. If the Save As command is executed, then the changed data will be written to a different file, leaving the currently active file unchanged. To see what pending transactions are awaiting update, use the Review command.

## **Review** Command

The Review command invokes a dialog box with a list of transactions awaiting update. A pending transaction can be deleted from the list by clicking it with the mouse.

Transactions are identified as being adds or deletes. The Change command generates two transactions: a delete for the original record and an add to replace it with the changed version. To undo a Change it is necessary to correctly identify the related add and delete pair and remove them both from the list of pending transactions.

## **View** Menu

The View menu contains commands that enable you to select different ways of looking at the content of the active data file without affecting the file itself. The commands available from the View menu include (click on command for more information):

[Title Order Command](#)

[Location Order Command](#)

[Year Order Command](#)

[Search Command](#)

[New Records Command](#)

## **Title Order** Command

The Title Order Command command causes all records to be displayed in title order (the default order).



## **Location Order** Command

The Location Order Command causes all records to be displayed in title location order (by cassette and index number).

## **Year Order** Command

The Year Order Command command causes all records to be displayed in year of production order.

## **Search** Command

The Search command causes only those records having certain data values to be displayed. A dialog box is invoked which permits you to select the key values for the search and whether long or short display format should be used. If the search selects multiple records, they are displayed in title order.

Multiple search keys can be selected. Multiple keys are considered conjunctive, i.e. a record must meet all of the search criteria in order to be displayed.

When title or comments are selected as search keys, the search text is treated as a substring, i.e. a record will be selected if the search text matches any part of the text within the record field. When searching by title, it is recommended that you use only as much of the title as you are sure of to reduce the difficulty of getting an exact match.

## **New Records** Command

The New Records Command causes all records to be displayed which were created or modified on or after a specified date.

This is particularly useful for printing a catalog supplement to show recent additions when you do not want to reprint your entire catalog.

Note that prior to Version 7.2 the program did not include date stamp information on data records, so you may find that some of your older records are ignored by this command.

## **Options** Menu

The Options menu contains commands that permit you to customize the way in which the program works. The available commands are:

[Customize Descriptions Commands](#)

Click on command for more information.

## **Customize Descriptions** Commands

The Customize Descriptions commands enable you to change the text descriptions associated with many of the category codes used in data records.

You may find this useful if you have a specialized collection (e.g. all educational or all adult) and want to custom design a set of Subject and Form descriptions. If you live outside the United States you may wish to change the MPAA Code and Rating descriptions to comparable systems in use in your country. If you are using new types of audio and video equipment which are not reflected in the standard descriptions you may wish to change the Format, Color or Sound descriptions.

Note that each of these fields is represented by a single character code in the data record. Customizing descriptions does not change the records; it changes the way in which the existing codes are translated when records are displayed. It is recommended that you plan your custom classification system carefully before using the Customize Descriptions feature. Frequent or casual changes can introduce hopeless confusion.

Customized descriptions are stored in special files which have the ".CFG" extension. If you transfer the program (VCW.EXE) to a different directory or computer, be sure you also transfer the .CFG files if you want to continue to use your customized descriptions.

## **Help** Menu

The Help menu enables you to access a variety of help information. The commands available from this menu are:

[Help Index](#)

[Using Help](#)

[About](#)

[Registration Info](#)

## **Help Index** Command

The Help Index command invokes the Videocat Help System and displays a list of the major topic indexes available. Clicking on one of the indexes in this list will cause a detailed index to be displayed, from which particular help topics can be selected.

Note that the file VCW.HLP must be present in the same directory as VCW.EXE in order to use the Videocat Help system.



## **Using Help** Command

The Using Help command invokes the Windows Help System, which provides information on how to use Help.

**About** Command

The About command invokes a dialog box which display the program name, version number and copyright notice.

## **Registration Info** Command

The Registration Info command displays a dialog box with brief information on how to become a registered user.

## **Labels** Menu

The Labels Menu menu contains one command to generate labels:

Labels Command

## **Labels** Command

The Labels command provides a specialized facility to print labels for videocassettes.

The Labels function requires that the data file be sorted in cassette number order. If the currently displayed file is not so sorted, the program will ask for permission to do so.

The dialog box for Labels will give you the opportunity to select and configure the printer to be used. You will also be given a list of several choices of label stocks. Label stocks are described as either "continuous feed" or "laser sheet".

Continuous feed labels come in a long strip intended for pin or tractor feed through a standard printer; you should position the label stock so that the first position struck by the print head will be just within the upper left corner of a label. Note that since Videocat for Windows uses the Windows print manager, it only supports those continuous feed labels which are spaced at 1-inch intervals (VHS and Beta Spine labels) and fit evenly within an 11-inch "page".

Laser sheet labels are single sheets of peel-off labels designed for laser printers. The program uses the Windows print manager to figure out where to position printing when you have a laser printer installed in Windows. You may be able to use laser sheets in a standard printer, but you will have to determine by experimentation how to position the label sheet relative to the print head so that the printing will fall within the labels.

**Caution:** Before printing labels in a laser printer, be sure to consult your owner's manual and follow all steps prescribed. For example, Hewlett-Packard recommends that you open the back "Face-Up" door to minimize paper jams and internal wear when printing labels.

If you find that local retailers do not stock video labels, you may wish to contact one of the following mail order vendors:

Virginia Specialty Products  
P.O. Box 985  
Vienna, Virginia 22180  
Telephone: (703) 280-1742

United Ad Label Company  
650 Columbia Street  
P.O. Box 2216  
Brea, California 92622  
Telephone: (800) 423-4643



## **Descriptions Index**

Title

Year

Actors

Director

Subject

Form

MPAA Code

Rating

Color

Sound

Format

Minutes Length

Cassette Number

Index

Comments

## Title Description

The title field of the data record is intended to hold the title of an individual movie or other item in your collection. Title is the primary key by which records are identified and sorted. You could leave this field blank, but it doesn't make much sense to do so.

The maximum length of the title field is 40 characters. The program will not permit you to enter more. If you want to record more title information than will fit, you can use the Comments field.

It is suggested that the words "A", "An", or "The" at the beginning of a title be appended to the rear after a comma. For example, instead of entering "**The Bridge on the River Kwai**", enter "**Bridge on the River Kwai, The**". This keeps the alphabetical sequence of titles a little more meaningful.

For episodes in a series, it is suggested that the series title be entered first, then the episode title. For example: "**Star Trek: Gamesters of Triskelion**" and "**Star Trek: Spock's Brain**".

Note that since the program sorts the titles in ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) sequence, titles beginning with numeric characters or punctuation characters will come before titles beginning with alphabetic characters. Thus the movie "**1941**" will be placed near the beginning of the catalog before titles beginning with alphabetical characters and not in the N's as is common in the organization of published movie guides.

More than one record can have the same title (thus allowing for remakes), but the program will not permit two records to have both the exact same title and year of release. Minor variations in title will allow cataloging of several versions of the same film. For example: "**Topper**" and "**Topper [colorized]**"; "**A Star is Born [edited for TV]**" and "**A Star is Born [uncut]**"; "**Citizen Kane [copy 1]**" and "**Citizen Kane [copy 2]**". Likewise you can indicate when a title continues over more than one cassette: "**Gone With the Wind [part 1 of 2]**" and "**Gone With the Wind [part 2 of 2]**".

The title field can also be used to keep track of blank tape segments. For example, if you decide that "**Porky's**" isn't worth keeping, just use the Change command to change the title field to read "**BLANK Porky's**". You can then use the Search command to find all records that have the word "BLANK" in the title field to find space available for re-recording. If you then decide to record over "**BLANK Porky's**", click that record with the left mouse button to make it the selected record and use the Change command again to enter the new title and other changed information.



## **Year** Description

The year data field is intended to hold the year of release of a production, normally expressed as 4 numeric characters, e.g. "**1939**".

The program treats the year as a four-byte character string, so non-numeric characters will not be rejected.

Year is the secondary key by which records are sorted when the data file is constructed. If two records have the same title the one with the earlier year will appear first. It is also possible for you to request that the file be displayed in year order when you use the Whole Catalog command in the View menu.

Although you do not have to enter a year, it is recommended that you do so in every record. If you are not sure, look up the year in a movie guide or make a reasonable guess.

## **Actors** Description

The record format includes three data fields intended to record the names of actors.

The use of the actor name fields is optional; it does no harm to leave any or all of them blank. All three of these fields will be checked when you use the Actor option in the Search command.

When you are asked to enter an actor name a dialog box will appear with separate edit fields for last name and first name. In filling the **last** name field enter the actor's last name, including prefixes and suffixes which are properly part of the last name. For example: "**von Stroheim**" and "**Fairbanks, Jr.**". In that last example the program will replace the comma and space with a single space, turning it into "**Fairbanks Jr.**". This is necessary because the comma character is the delimiter which separates the first and last names in the way names are stored by the program. Comma deletion was added in Version 7.03; if you have a data file created under prior versions you may find that names which include commas are somewhat garbled. You can use the Change command to clean them up.

In the **first** name edit field you should enter any initials or middle names which are regularly used by the actor in billing. For example: "**George C.**" and "**Leslie Ann**".

Try to be consistent in the way you enter names. The Search command looks for **exact** matches when it searches by name. Different spellings will be regarded as different names.

The maximum **combined** length of the first and last names is 30 characters; any excess will be truncated from the first name.

## **Director** Description

The record format includes one data field intended to record the name of the director.

The use of the director name field is optional; it does no harm to leave it blank. This field will be checked when you use the Director option in the Search command.

When you are asked to enter an director name a dialog box will appear with separate edit fields for last name and first name. In filling the **last** name field enter the director's last name, including prefixes and suffixes which are properly part of the last name. For example: "**von Stroheim**" and "**Fairbanks, Jr.**". In that last example the program will replace the comma and space with a single space, turning it into "**Fairbanks Jr.**". This is necessary because the comma character is the delimiter which separates the first and last names in the way names are stored by the program. Comma deletion was added in Version 7.03; if you have a data file created under prior versions you may find that names which include commas are somewhat garbled. You can use the Change command to clean them up.

In the **first** name edit field you should enter any initials or middle names which are regularly used by the director in billing. For example: "**George C.**" and "**Leslie Ann**".

Try to be consistent in the way you enter names. The Search command looks for **exact** matches when it searches by name. Different spellings will be regarded as different names.

The maximum **combined** length of the first and last names is 30 characters; any excess will be truncated from the first name.

## **Subject** Description

The Subject field holds a code for the first of two words which describe the genre of the film ( western, musical, etc). The other is Form.

When the Subject is to be selected, a list of 42 enumerated subject categories will be displayed. Click on the button for the one which is most appropriate. This entry is optional and leaving it blank will do no harm.

If you do not find that the categories presented are suitable for your needs, you can change the descriptive words by using the Customize Descriptions command in the Options Menu.

## **Form** Description

The Form field holds a code for the second of two words which describe the genre of the film (comedy, drama, etc.). The other is Subject.

When the Form is to be selected, a list of 24 enumerated form categories will be displayed. Click on the button for the one which is most appropriate. This entry is optional and leaving it blank will do no harm.

If you do not find that the categories presented are suitable for your needs, you can change the descriptive words by using the Customize Descriptions command in the Options Menu.

## **MPAA Code** Description

The MPAA Code field holds a code for an audience suitability rating (G, PG, R, etc.). When the MPAA Code is to be entered a list of the rating codes of the Motion Picture Association of America will be displayed. Select either the one actually assigned by the MPAA or a different code if you would rate it differently. This entry is optional and leaving it blank will do no harm.

If you do not find that the categories presented are suitable for your needs, you can change the descriptive words by using the Customize Descriptions command in the Options Menu.

## **Rating** Description

The Rating field holds a code for rating the general quality of the movie (Excellent, Very Good, etc.). When the quality rating is to be entered a list will be displayed presenting 8 enumerated rating descriptions. The system used is one which is widely used in movie guides and TV schedules. Whether you rate a movie based on your personal opinion or that of professional critics is up to you. This entry is optional.

If you do not find that the categories presented are suitable for your needs, you can change the descriptive words by using the Customize Descriptions command in the Options Menu.

## **Color** Description

The Color description field holds a code indicating the color type of the movie or recording. The choices displayed include color, black and white, colorized, etc. This entry is optional and leaving it blank will do no harm.

If you do not find that the categories presented are suitable for your needs, you can change the descriptive words by using the Customize Descriptions command in the Options Menu.



## **Sound** Description

The Sound description field holds a code indicating the sound type of the movie or recording (stereo, mono, etc.). This entry is optional and leaving it blank will do no harm.

If you do not find that the categories presented are suitable for your needs, you can change the descriptive words by using the Customize Descriptions command in the Options Menu.

## **Format** Description

The Format description field holds a code indicating the format of the film or recording (VHS, Beta, Laser Disk, etc.). This entry is optional and leaving it blank will do no harm.

If you do not find that the categories presented are suitable for your needs, you can change the descriptive words by using the Customize Descriptions command in the Options Menu.

**Minutes Length** Description

The Minutes Length field is a text field which will permit entry of up to three characters. It is intended that numeric characters representing the running time in minutes be entered, e.g. "120" for a two-hour recording. The program will not, however, reject non-numeric characters.

There is no provision for customization of this feature.

## **Cassette Number** Description

The Cassette Number field is a text field which will permit entry of up to four characters, e.g. "1253", representing the number of the cassette, reel or disk in your collection. It is recommended that you use numeric characters only. If you include non-numeric characters you may cause unintended effects on the range selection feature of the Labels printing function.

Although it is possible to omit this entry, Cassette Number is one of the most significant items of data in cataloging a large collection. It is essential for the proper operation of the location sequence option of the Whole Catalog of the View menu. Cassette Number is the primary key for sorting the data file into location sequence. The secondary key is Index Number.

## **Index Number** Description

The Index Number field is a text field which will permit entry of up to four characters, e.g. "4678", representing either the tape counter location of a particular catalog item on a cassette which contains multiple items. If you do not keep track of tape counter locations, you can simply use a sequence number, i.e. "1" for the first item on the tape, "2" for the second item, and so forth.

Although it is possible to omit this entry, Index Number is a very useful piece of data in cataloging a large collection. It is useful essential for the proper operation of the location sequence option of the Whole Catalog of the View menu. Index Number is the secondary key for sorting the data file into location sequence. The primary key is Cassette Number. When the Labels command is used, Index Number determines the sequence in which multiple items will appear on a single label.

## **Comments** Description

The Comments field permits you to enter free-form text comments in a record. This field can be used to store any other data (e.g. Oscars and other awards, a short plot summary, additional credits, or any other information you might want to store in the record. Since you can use the Search command to search for records with particular words in the comment field, this is an easy way to add new kinds of search keys, such as names of script writers, musical score coposers, production studios, etc.

When you choose to enter comments a small text editor window will appear with room for three lines of 60 characters each. The cursor can be moved using the arrow keys, Home and End. Text can be deleted using the Delete or Backspace keys. In order to maintain compatibility with the standard version of Videocat, the text in the edit field is in fixed width spacing, so it will look a little different than when the record is displayed in other windows which use variable width spacing.

The use of the Comments field is entirely optional.



## **How to Index**

[How to Create a New File](#)

[How to Open an Existing File](#)

[How to Save Changes to a File](#)

[How to Add a New Record](#)

[How to Change a Record](#)

[How to Delete a Record](#)

[How to Convert an Old Videocat File](#)

[How to Customize Videocat](#)

[How to Become a Registered User](#)



## **How to Create a New File**

Select the File Menu and then select the New Command.

## **How to Open an Existing File**

Select the File Menu and then select the Open Command.

## **How to Save Changes to a File**

Select the File Menu and then select the Save Command.

## **How to Add a New Record**

Select the Add Menu and then select the Add Command.

## **How to Change a Record**

Select a record from the main window display and then click on the Edit button. Make the desired changes in the Edit window which will be displayed.

## **How to Delete a Record**

Select the desired record by clicking on it in the main window display and then click on the Delete button.

## **How to Convert an Old Videocat File**

Select the File Menu and then select the Convert File Command.

## **How to Customize Videocat**

Select the Options Menu and then select one or more of the Customize Descriptions Commands.



## **How to Become a Registered User**

Select the Help Menu and then select the Registration Info Command for instructions..

