DFA

The Address utility for the *AMIGA*
Version 2.6

by Dirk Federlein

DFA is an **SASG** product

GUI created using Gadtoolsbox (37.300) © 1991–93 Jan van den Baard.

AREXX interface created using Arexxbox (V1.12) © 1992–93 Michael Balzer.

1 Welcome!

Welcome to the documentation of **DFA**! Please, do *not* stop here, but continue reading – it will be to your advantage!

Only by reading this manual carefully, can learn everything about the many different features of **DFA**! Some of your questions – if not all of them – which you might have at this time, will be answered here.

Please remember that I put a lot of time and effort ('blood, sweat and tears') into this manual — please show your acknowledgement by reading this documentation (of course, you may feel free to register)!

Dirk Federlein

2 Features

DFA supplies many outstanding features, some of them I'd like to mention here:

- OS2.0 "Look and Feel"
  - Commodity support, i.e. **DFA** can be reached by hotkey or the Exchange utility of the Workbench
  - The **DFA-Editor** main window is an application window
  - Application icon and application menu (can be toggled)
  - It is possible to use **DFA** as default tool
- Starting with OS2.1 locale is supported
- OS3.0 is supported, if available
- Comfortable and nice user interface
  - MagicWB icons for all programs and drawers of the distribution
  - Button row with MagicWB images to access the most important functions
  - All windows of **DFA** are font sensitive
  - The **DFA-Editor** main window is font sensitive and *resizable*
  - All operations in **DFA** are accessable via keyboard
- Extensive opportunities to customize **DFA**
  - The format of the address listview and of display part in the main window of the **DFA-Editor** can be changed
  - Addresses can be sorted by any (text) field of the address
  - The fonts for the **DFA-Editor** and the **DFA-Preferences** can be changed
  - Custom screens can be used
- Powerful AREXX interface for best flexibility
- Carefully programmed application for optimal efficiency
  - The program has been split into the editor, server and preferences parts; by this the available memory is optimally used and **DFA** often needs even less memory than in version 1.2x
  - Program parts used by more than one part of **DFA** have been exported into a shared library, the '`dfa.library`'
  - The internal memory management was rewritten from scratch with the consequence that the addresses now use much less RAM than in version 1.2x
  - The usage of memory pools decreases memory fragmentation
  - Highly optimized load and save routines.
- Outstanding features
  - Support of external files
  - Powerful dial function
  - The addresses can be separated into groups
  - Network support

3 Installation

I strongly recommend use of the supplied install program to install **DFA**. It extracts the needed files from their archives and copies them to the correct places on your harddisk. It sets all needed tooltypes as well.

After the installation procedure has been completed, there exist the following files, or according to your installation, at least some of them, on your harddisk:

- '`DFA`', '`DFA.info`'

  The **DFA-Server** program; it supplies the AREXX–Port and manages the Application icon. Putting it into the '`WBStartup`' drawer is a good idea.
- '`DFAEditor`', '`DFAEditor.info`'

  The graphical user interface of **DFA**. If you want to start this program from the Shell, please copy it into a drawer in your search path, otherwise in any directory you like, e.g. '`DFA:c`', which is the default.
- '`DFAPrefs`', '`DFAPrefs.info`'

  The preferences program for **DFA**. All settings can be done from within this program. A good place for it is the '`SYS:Prefs`' or the '`DFA:Prefs`' directory.
- '`dfa.library`'

  Must be in '`libs:`' or in '`DFA:libs`'. This library is needed by all other parts of **DFA**, i.e. the **DFAServer**, the **DFAEditor** and the **DFAPrefs** program.
- '`Registration`', '`Registration.info`'

  This is the new registration program of the **SASG**. This program makes it possible to register or update in a very comfortable and fast way. Furthermore it contains detailed information about the **SASG** and the *advantages* that *you* may take out of it.
- '`DFA.guide`'

  The AMIGAGUIDE documentation of **DFA**. To read the file you need e.g. the `AmigaGuide` or the `Multiview` program.
- '`DFA.dvi`'

  The manual in the `DVI` format. To look at it or print it you need TEX (e.g. PasTEX © Georg Heßmann).
- '`DFAEditor.guide`'

  The online help for the **DFA-Editor**; it can be found in '`Help:<language>`' or in the drawer you selected during the installing procedure.
- '`DFAPrefs.guide`'

  The online help for the **DFA-Preferences** program; it can be found in '`Help:<language>`' or in the drawer you selected during the installing procedure.
- '`dfa.key`'

  If you've got a registered version of **DFA**, you can find the so-called keyfile '`dfa.key`' in the '`s`' drawer of the distribution.

To give **DFA** the chance to find the keyfile you either have to copy it to the '`s:`' drawer of your boot partition (default) or, if you prefer another directory for your keyfile, you will have to set the environment variable `KEYPATH` to this *drawer*.

Example:

```
setenv KEYPATH ENV:DFA
```

Usually the install program has already done this for you.

- '`AddressFiles/Default.dfa`'

  The default address file. It contains the address of the program author.

- '`rexx/#?.ced`'

  AREXX scripts for the CED (© 1987–1993 CYGNUSSOFT SOFTWARE) working together with **DFA**. The explanation of each AREXX script can be found in the scripts.

- '`rexx/#?.dfa`'

  AREXX scripts that can be started directly out of the **DFA-Editor** (via the function keys).

- '`rexx/#?.rexx`'

  AREXX scripts that can be be started out of the shell (using the '`rx`' command.

- '`locale/Catalogs/<language>/#?.catalog`'

  In each '`language`' directory (e.g. '`deutsch`' you can find the catalog files that are needed for the locale support (Workbench 2.1 and better needed). Usually the installer script has already copied the needed files to the correct drawers.

4 Quick Start

After you have installed **DFA** (see Chapter 3 [Installation], page 3, for more information), the default settings are used. These settings already allow you to use **DFA** and take a lot of advantage out of it. Please notice that the *huge* amount of settings, which can be tuned in the **DFA-Preferences** program, can only be saved in the *registered* version (see Chapter 9 [The DFA-Preferences program], page 72 and Chapter 11 [Registration], page 90 for details)!

If you copied the **DFA-Server** (filename '`DFA`') into the '`WBStartup`' drawer, as it is recommended by the install program, **DFA** will be started each time the computer starts up; futhermore, an application icon for **DFA** is supplied on the Workbench screen.

This behaviour of **DFA** can be changed as described in Section 7.1 [Tooltypes], page 9 and Chapter 9 [The DFA-Preferences program], page 72.

As **DFA** tries to follow the "User Interface Style Guide" as closely as possible, it should be no problem (at least for advanced users) to figure out all the functions of **DFA** according to "trial and error". If you don't want any bad (?) surprises, just continue reading ...

5 The concept of DFA

Beginning with **DFA** version 2.0, it is no longer a single program, but consists of several parts: The **DFA-Server** (see Chapter 7 [DFAServer], page 9); the **DFA-Editor** (see Chapter 8 [The DFA-Editor program], page 51) and the **DFA-Preferences** program (see Chapter 9 [The DFA-Preferences program], page 72).

Certain functions that are used by more than one of these programs have been exported into a socalled "shared library", the `dfa.library`.

By doing so, it is possible now that **DFA** often uses less RAM than in former versions of **DFA**, even though it contains many enhancements! If **DFA** would still have been one single program, it would have been a size of about 300 KB and nearly noone would have copied it into the ‘`WBStartup`’ drawer.

In spite of splitting the program into several parts, I tried to keep the known handling of **DFA**: one should think he works with one single program. To do so, the **DFA-Server** calls the **DFA-Editor** after the user hits the hotkey; the **DFA-Preferences** program on the other hand can be reached directly out of the **DFA-Editor** by selecting the corresponding menu item.

This new concept will be useful for people that start **DFA** on demand only and therefore don’t need the AREXX and the Commodity part of **DFA**; these people may start the **DFA-Editor** directly (from the Workbench or Shell) and save the memory the **DFA-Server** would have taken (about 40 KB).

6 Usage of DFA

You can control **DFA** *completely* by mouse or by keyboard.

Some notes on the usage of the keyboard:

- **Button Gadgets**

  All Gadgets have a corresponding text. In this text you'll find one character *underlined*. This character is the `"`shortcut`"` to the gadget. To use this shortcut, just push the corresponding key. You don't have to push any qualifier like `CONTROL` or `ALT`. For simple buttons it doesn't matter if you push the `"`normal`"` or the capital letter. For other gadgets it can make a difference (see below for details).

- **Listviews**

  Listviews are used in the **DFA-Editor** as well as in the **DFA-Preferences** program. There are two different types of listviews: Listviews in which you can select entries (raised border), e.g. the address listview in the **DFA-Editor** main window, and listviews that only display information (recessed border), e.g. the listview in the **DFA-Editor** full window.

  If not mentioned otherwise, all listviews can be used as follows:

  Input listview:

`Shortcut`	The next entry becomes the active one, the list scrolls accordingly.
`Shift Shortcut`	The previous entry becomes the active one, the list scrolls accordingly.

  Read only listview:

`Shortcut`	The list scrolls *up*.
`Shift Shortcut`	The list scrolls *down*.

  Sometimes the listviews can be controlled by the cursor keys, or it is possible to scroll page by page. If this is the case, the enhanced usage of that particular listview is described seperately on that place.

- **Cycle Gadgets**

  In front of a cycle gadget there is short text, which describes the function of the gadget. Again there is one character underlined. However, here it does matter if you use the capital letter or not. The `"`normal`"` letter cycles foreward, the capital letter backward.

- **Radio Buttons**

  Only one of the buttons that belong together can be activated at once. You can select an entry by pushing the proper shortcut. The case of the shortcut is not important.

- **Check Boxes**

  A check box can be selected (shown by a tick) or deselected ("blank"). You can switch the current state by pushing the corresponding hotkey.

- **String Gadgets**

  The string gadgets have the same functions as the "original" string gadgets. However, I added some features which should make them easier to use:

  - Hit RETURN to end the input to the current gadget and go to the next string or integer gadget. You may use the ENTER key alternatively.
  - Hit SHIFT RETURN to end the input to the current gadget and go to the *previous* gadget.
  - Hitting CURSOR UP or CURSOR DOWN brings the cursor to the previous or next string gadget respectively.
  - Hit ESCAPE to cancel the input into the current string gadget.
  - If the cursor stands within a string gadget, the shortcuts can be reached by hitting RIGHT AMIGA–<letter> and SHIFT. If you don't hit SHIFT additionally, the keyboard shortcut is used either by the internal string gadget edit features (like RIGHT AMIGA X or RIGHT AMIGA Q) or by additional tools like NewList.

  You activate a string gadget by pushing the according shortcut. Usually there is no difference if you hit the upper case or the lower case character, as long as there is no button gadget behind the string gadget. This button gadget that contains a small symbol instead of text, activates a requester, which allows a more comfortable input in the string gadget in front of it. If there is such a button, you activate the string gadget with the lower case key and the button gadget behind the string gadget with the upper case key.

- **Text Gadgets**

  Usually text gadgets don't have a shortcut, as they only display text, but don't allow any input. Some text gadgets, however, have a small button gadget behind them (cf. **DFA-Preferences**: Font–Preferences) After you have hit this gadget, a requester pops up and you may select an entry which is displayed in the text gadget as soon as you've completed the requester. Therefore, the gadget shortcut doesn't refer to the text gadget itself, but to the button gadget behind it.

- **Online Help**

  Beginning with **DFA** version 1.2, it supports an *Online Help* feature. To invoke it, just hit the Help key and the help window pops up. Please remember that the 'GUIDEFILE' tooltype of the **DFA-Editor** and the **DFA-Preferences** program have to be set correctly. The installer program usually has already done this for you.

7 The DFA-Server program

The **DFA-Server** (filename: 'DFA') supplies the commodity features (hotkey, access by the Exchange program) and contains the complete AREXX interface; furthermore it manages the application icon.

Please notice:

If you want to use any AREXX functions out of the **DFA-Editor**, you have to make sure that the **DFA-Server** is running.

7.1 Tooltypes

If you click on the icon of the **DFA-Server** program once and activate the information program from the Workbench menu, you may change the following tooltypes:

- ADDRESSFILE

  If you use this tooltype, you can change the name of the address file that will be loaded by **DFA** during startup (e.g. 'ADDRESSFILE=MyAddresses.dfa'). Please notice that, in this case, the file you set in the **DFA-Preferences** program is not used.

- CX_POPKEY

  The preset hotkey is LCOMMAND F5, i.e. you can pop up the **DFA-Editor** by pushing Left Amiga F5 (cf. 'CX_POPUP').

  You can change this hotkey using the following keywords:

LSHIFT	left shift key
RSHIFT	right shift key
CAPSLOCK	caps lock key
CONTROL	control key
LALT	left alt key
RALT	right alt key
LCOMMAND	left AMIGA key
RCOMMAND	right AMIGA key
NUMERICPAD	numeric pad
MIDBUTTON	middle mouse button
RBUTTON	right mouse button
LEFTBUTTON	left mouse button
F1-F10	function keys 1 to 10
UP	cursor up
DOWN	cursor down
LEFT	cursor left
RIGHT	cursor right
HELP	help key
DEL	del key
RETURN	return key

`ENTER`	enter key on the numeric pad; notice that you have to set `NUMERICPAD` as well!
`BACKSPACE`	backspace key
`ESC`	escape key
`SPACE`	space key
`COMMA`	comma key
`UPSTROKE`	upstroke key
`A..Z, a..z` `0..9, etc.`	"usual" keys

You can "mix" these keys, for example:

- `LSHIFT CONTROL F1`
- `LALT CONTROL D`
- `CONTROL NUMERICPAD ENTER`
- `RCOMMAND RSHIFT A`

• `CX_POPUP`

If you set `CX_POPUP=YES`, you make the **DFA-Server** calling the **DFA-Editor** immediately after startup. Set `CX_POPUP=NO` to keep **DFA** "quiet" until you pop up the **DFA-Editor** by hitting the hotkey, or clicking on the application icon, or by starting the **DFA-Editor** directly from the Workbench or the Shell.

• `CX_PRIORITY`

With this Tool Type you can change the Priority of the **DFA** commodity part. The default setting of `CX_Priority=0` usually doesn't need to be changed. For more information look up your manual to the *AMIGA–OS*.

• `DFAEDITOR`

This tooltype contains the filename (incl. the full path) that is used by the **DFA-Server** to call the **DFA-Editor**. The install program has usually set this tooltype according to your wishes, you only have to change anything if you copied the **DFA-Editor** manually to another place on your harddisk.

• `DONOTWAIT`

This is a system Tool Type which forces the Workbench to not wait for **DFA** to finish loading. You should *not* remove this tool type.

• `PORTNAME`

DFA uses '`DFA`' for the portname. If there is another program with the same portname, **DFA** attaches numbers ('`DFA.1`', '`DFA.2`', etc.) until a definite name is found. However, if you want your "own" portname, you can set it using the tool type `PORTNAME` (e.g. `PORTNAME=OtherDFAPortname`). Please remember that you have to adapt all example AREXX scripts, if you change the portname!

7.2 CLI Parameters

If you start **DFA** from Workbench, the tooltypes described above will be used. When you start **DFA** from Shell, these tooltypes are used as well, as long as the corresponding `.info`-File is present. You can give the following parameters to **DFA** that overwrite the previous settings (within the .info file). The possible arguments are described below:

```
ADDRESSFILE/K,CX_POPKEY/K,CX_PRIORITY/N,CX_POPUP/K,PORTNAME/K,DFAEDITOR/K
```

This means you may ...

... set the hotkey to `Left Amiga F1` by '`DFA CX_POPUP="LCOMMAND F1"`'

... set the AREXX port to '`MyArexxPort`' by '`DFA PORTNAME=MyArexxPort`'

... load the alternate address file '`MyAddresses.dfa`' by '`DFA ADDRESSFILE=MyAddresses.dfa`'

7.3 Commodity

By pushing the hotkey (see Section 7.1 [Tool Types], page 9), you may invoke the **DFA-Editor**. You'll get the same effect, if you start the '`Exchange`' program of the Workbench and select '`Show Interface`'.

Using the '`Exchange`' program, you can stop **DFA** (hit '`Remove`'), or to make it inactive (hit '`Inactive`'), or active respectively.

7.4 Application–Icon

The application icon supplies two functions:

- A double click on it activates the **DFA-Editor**.
- If you let the icon of an address file "fall" on the application icon, the **DFA-Editor** is started and the according address file is loaded.

7.5 Arexx

Please notice:

To use the AREXX functions of the **DFA-Editor**, the **DFA-Server** has to run simutaneously.

7.5.1 Important — new features since version 1.2x

The AREXX interface has been rewritten from scratch for **DFA** 2.0. Some commands have been added ...

- ATTEMPTLOCK
- CHANGEGROUPS
- EDITTEMPLATE (v2.5)
- FREELOCK
- GETPREFS (v2.5)
- GETTEMPLATE (v2.5)
- LOADPREFS (v2.5)
- NEWFILE
- SAVEPREFS (v2.5)
- SETPREFS (v2.5)

... some old commands have been changed or improved regarding their syntax:

- APPEND
- CHANGEGROUPS (v2.5)
- EDIT (v2.0, v2.2)
- KILL
- LOAD
- NEW
- SAVEAS
- SEARCH (v2.5)

Most of all, however, I've changed the order of the fields within an address item, which is returned by several commands like '`FIRST`', '`NEXT`', '`GETCURRENT`', etc.

The reason for doing so is that I thought it would be a good idea to have the same order of the fields in the AREXX interface as in the **DFA-Editor** edit window, as this makes it much easier to remember which meaning the different numbers of an address field have (cf. Section 7.5.3 [Format of the address field], page 14).

7.5.2 Basics

DFA (i.e. the **DFA-Server**) usually accepts AREXX commands at any time, even if the **DFA-Editor** and/or the **DFA-Preferences** program is running at the same time. It is possible, however, that the execution of an AREXX command will be delayed if someone for example is just editing an address within the `Edit` window of the **DFA-Editor**. The reason for this safety protocol can be explained easily: As the addresses are kept in memory only once, all **DFA** related programs have access to the same address list. By the protocol described above, I want to make sure that no part of the **DFA** package tries to use addresses that another part of **DFA** has already deleted (this would sooner or later cause the machine to crash).

The basics of the AREXX programming language can be found in the AREXX manual that comes along with *AMIGA–OS 2.0* or better or in the "AREXX User's Reference Manual"[1].

The AREXX port that has to be used to address **DFA** is 'DFA', as long as you did not change this name by the tooltype PORTNAME, as described in Section 7.1 [Tooltypes], page 9. This should only be done, if you have another program running that uses the portname 'DFA', as well, and you don't want to use **DFA**'s feature to choose a clear portname.

A further remark on the Load, Append, and Save as commands:

If you give a filename, you should always use the complete pathname, as otherwise it is very likely that the file can't be found or is written to a place you don't expect. Refering to the home directory of **DFA** doesn't make much sense, as **DFA** is often placed in another drawer than the address files and, furthermore, as **DFA** remembers the recently loaded filename and uses it for loading and saving.

Beyond the item Syntax, the possible parameters are listed. The description of the parameters follows the known style given by Commodore, here is its meaning:

/S – Switch
: This is considered a boolean variable. If this option is present, the corresponding option is enabled, otherwise it keeps disabled.

/K – Keyword.
: This parameter must be given in the format 'keyword=<setting>'; e.g. the 'PRINT' command can get FORM/K either as FORM=ALL or FORM=SELECTED or FORM=ACTIVE. The equal sign = may be left out.

/N – Number.
: This means the parameter is considered a decimal integer,

/T – Toggle.
: This is similar to the switch (/S) modifier, but one of the keywords yes, on, no or off is expected (not case sensitive). According to the keyword you provide, the option is switched on or off respectively.

Please notice that you may *not* use the equal sign (=) between the parameter and the modifier.

The following examples may give you an idea, how this switch can be used:

Examples:

---

[1] AREXX User's Reference Manual, William S. Hawes, P.O. Box 308, Maynard, MA 01754

```
gui input off output on

gui input yes output ON

gui input NO output off
```

Important:

Starting with version 2.2 of DFA the behaviour of this /T switch changed a bit, so please adopt your Arexx scripts accordingly.

/A – Always.
This modifier means that this option is required. It must appear in the command line.

The exact syntax for every AREXX command can be found below, see Section 7.5.4 [Arexx commands], page 16, for details.

Important:

The AREXX interface of **DFA** gives you a powerful instrument to manage the stored addresses. A wider range of functionality, however, implements more ways of loosing your data! This could happen not only by a malfunction of `DFA`, but also by an improper used function or parameter. Therefore, I encourage you to make regular copies of your databases to keep the potential damage as small as possible.

7.5.3 Format of the Address Field

If `ADDRESS/M` is listed in the return code section, this means that the corresponding command returns the wanted address if it has been executed successfully. The address can be found either in the variable given together with the AREXX keyword `STEM` or `VAR` or in the default variable `RESULTS`.

Example:

```
/* Outputs the first address */

ADDRESS "DFA"
OPTIONS RESULTS

/* Please notice the full stop behind 'TEST' ! */

FIRST STEM TEST.
SAY TEST.ADDRESS.2
EXIT
```

This short example outputs the name of the first entry of the address list.

The `STEM` keyword returns the address in the form of a list, i.e. the address items appear in '`TEST.ADDRESS.0`' through '`TEST.ADDRESS.25`'. In '`TEST.ADDRESS.COUNT`' you can find the number of entries of the address array. The `VAR` keyword lets **DFA** return the desired address as well, but the whole address is stored in one single variable, separated by spaces. Please consult your AREXX manual for further details.

The address fields correspond to the following `"`numbers`"`:

0	Salutation
1	First
2	Name
3	Co
4	Street
5	Zip
6	City
7	State
8	Country
9	Birthday
10	Phone
11	Fax
12	Email1
13	Email2

14	Email3
15	Comment
16	Group1
17	Group2
18	Group3
19	Group4
20	Group5
21	Group6
22	Group7
23	Group8
24	Selected
25	External

7.5.4 Arexx commands

7.5.4.1 The ABOUT Command

`‘Syntax:’`
: ABOUT

`‘Function:’`
: The `About` window of **DFA** is opened

7.5.4.2 The APPEND Command

`‘Syntax:’`
: APPEND [FILENAME] <string> [FORCE] [PROMPT]

`‘Argument template:’`
: FILENAME, FORCE/S, PROMPT/S

`‘Function:’`
: New addresses are appended to the existing address database. If the existing addresses have been changed, the new addresses are not appended, as long as you don’t supply the keyword `FORCE` additionally. It is possible to use the `PROMPT` parameter, which will supply a file requester to input the desired filename of the address database to append.

`‘Argument description:’`

- FILENAME <string>

  The filename of the address file to be appended.
- FORCE

  Forces appending the address file.
- PROMPT

  Opens a file requester that allows the selection of the address file to be appended.

`‘Results:’`

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOFILENAME
- RXERR_APPENDFAILED
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKAPPEND
- RXERR_MODIFIED

7.5.4.3 The ATTEMPTLOCK Command

`‘Syntax:’`

ATTEMPTLOCK [<retries>] [<delay>]

`‘Argument template:’`

RETRIES/N, DELAY/N

`‘Function:’`

If you are in network mode (see Section 9.4.7 [Networking], page 77), you have to get write access to the address file, before you may modify anything. To do so you have to use the ‘`ATTEMPTLOCK`’ command. If someone else in the LAN keeps the write access to the desired address file, this commands returns an error code in `RC` and `RC2` (see Section 7.5.4.11 [FREELOCK], page 25).

`‘Argument description:’`

- RETRIES

  Maximal number of retries, if the attempt to get write access did not succeed at once.
- DELAY

  Number of seconds that shall pass between two retries.

`‘Results:’`

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.4 The CHANGEGROUPS Command

'Syntax:'

CHANGEGROUPS [<group2>] [<group1>] [<group3>] [<group4>] [<group5>] [<group6>] [<group7>] [<group8>] [ALL]

'Argument template:'

GROUP2/T, GROUP1/T, GROUP3/T, GROUP4/T, GROUP5/T, GROUP6/T, GROUP7/T, GROUP8/T, ALL/S

'Function:'

Changes the active group selection. Commands like 'PRINT' or 'SEARCH' apply only to the currently active groups. To reach all addresses in all groups you have to activate them using this command before.

Please notice that I have changed the syntax of this command for version 2.5. Instead of the /S switch I implemented the /T toggle switch, which is more flexible.

'Argument description:'

- GROUP1
- GROUP2
- GROUP3
- GROUP4
- GROUP5
- GROUP6
- GROUP7
- GROUP8

  Each group can be switched on (ON or YES or off (OFF or NO). If you call CHANGEGROUPS without any parameter, the group selection keeps unchanged.
- ALL

  Instead of activating each of the 8 groups, you may simply use this parameter to active all groups.

'Example:'

```
/* Activate groups 1 through 6                              */
/* The group selection for groups 7 and 8 is not changed */

ADDRESS 'DFA'

CHANGEGROUPS GROUP1 ON GROUP2 ON GROUP3 ON GROUP4 ON GROUP5 ON GROUP6
```

7.5.4.5 The CLEARALL Command

'Syntax:'

CLEARALL

'Function:'

All items of the address list are deselected.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKCLEAR

'Note:'

Only addresses that correspond to the current group selection are deselected!

7.5.4.6 The DESELECT Command

'Syntax:'

DESELECT

'Function:'

The current entry (it one exists) is deselected.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_NOCURRENT
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.7 The DIAL Command

'Syntax:'

DIAL

'Function:'

The current address (if one exists) is dialed up.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_SERNOCARRIER
- RXERR_SERNODIALTONE
- RXERR_SERRING
- RXERR_SERBUSY
- RXERR_SEROK
- RXERR_SERERROR
- RXERR_SERCONNECT
- RXERR_SERVOICE
- RXERR_SERUNKNOWN
- RXERR_NOSERIALDEV
- RXERR_NOPHONENUM
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.8 The EDIT Command

'Syntax:'

EDIT [SALUTATION <string>] [FIRST <string>] [NAME <string>] [STREET <string>] [CO <string>] [ZIP <string>] [CITY <string>] [STATE <string>] [COUNTRY <string>] [BIRTHDAY <string>] [PHONE <string>] [FAX <string>] [EMAIL1 <string>] [EMAIL2 <string>] [EMAIL3 <string>] [COMMENT <string>] [GROUP1] [GROUP2] [GROUP3] [GROUP4] [GROUP5] [GROUP6] [GROUP7] [GROUP8] [SELECT] [EXTERNAL <string>]

'Argument template:'

SALUTATION/K, FIRST/K, NAME/K, STREET/K, CO/K, ZIP/K, CITY/K, STATE/K, COUNTRY/K, BIRTHDAY/K, PHONE/K, FAX/K, EMAIL1/K, EMAIL2/K, EMAIL3/K, COMMENT/K, GROUP1/T, GROUP2/T, GROUP3/T, GROUP4/T, GROUP5/T, GROUP6/T, GROUP7/T, GROUP8/T, SELECT/T, EXTERNAL/K

'Function:'

The current address (if one exists) is modified in the given fields. The former contents of these fields is deleted. Fields that are not given as parameters are not changed and keep their former contents. Please notice that parameters that contain spaces have to be set into quotes, for example:

```
EDIT 'COMMENT="A test that contains spaces"'
```

Please remember to use `'` for the outer and `"` for the inner quotes!

Since version 2.2 of **DFA** has been completed, the behavior of the `/T` modifiers has slightly changed. If you want to switch a `/T` parameter on, you have to supply a '`ON`' or '`YES`' just behind the according parameter. To switch a parameter off, use the keywords '`OFF`' or '`NO`', e.g.

```
EDIT GROUP1 ON GROUP2 OFF GROUP8 ON SELECT ON
```

'Argument description:'

- SALUTATION <string>
  Salutation
- FIRST <string>
  First name
- NAME <string>
  Name
- STREET <string>
  Street
- CO <string>
  c/o
- ZIP <string>
  Postal code

- CITY <string>

  City
- STATE <string>

  State
- COUNTRY <string>

  Country
- BIRTHDAY <string>

  Birthday
- PHONE <string>

  Phone number
- FAX <string>

  Telefax number
- EMAIL1 <string>

  Email address No. 1
- EMAIL2 <string>

  Email address No. 2
- EMAIL3 <string>

  Email address No. 3
- COMMENT <string>

  Comment
- GROUP1

  Group No. 1
- GROUP2

  Group No. 2
- GROUP3

  Group No. 3
- GROUP4

  Group No. 4
- GROUP5

  Group No. 5
- GROUP6

  Group No. 6
- GROUP7

  Group No. 7
- GROUP8

  Group No. 8
- SELECT

  Selection state, i.e. '`ON`' or '`OFF`'.

- EXTERNAL <string>

  The *filename* of the external file.

‘Results:’

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_NODIR
- RXERR_NOFILE
- RXERR_NOCURRENT
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKEDIT

7.5.4.9 The EDITTEMPLATE Command

‘Syntax:’

EDITTEMPLATE [SALUTATION <string>] [FIRST <string>] [NAME <string>] [STREET <string>] [CO <string>] [ZIP <string>] [CITY <string>] [STATE <string>] [COUNTRY <string>] [BIRTHDAY <string>] [PHONE <string>] [FAX <string>] [EMAIL1 <string>] [EMAIL2 <string>] [EMAIL3 <string>] [COMMENT <string>] [<group1>] [<group2>] [<group3>] [<group4>] [<group5>] [<group6>] [<group7>] [<group8>] [<select>]

‘Argument template:’

SALUTATION/K, FIRST/K, NAME/K, STREET/K, CO/K, ZIP/K, CITY/K, STATE/K, COUNTRY/K, BIRTHDAY/K, PHONE/K, FAX/K, EMAIL1/K, EMAIL2/K, EMAIL3/K, COMMENT/K, GROUP1/T, GROUP2/T, GROUP3/T, GROUP4/T, GROUP5/T, GROUP6/T, GROUP7/T, GROUP8/T, SELECT/T

‘Function:’

Changes the template address.

This command makes most sense within the AREXX script that may be used in connection with the the New function of the **DFA-Editor**.

‘Argument description:’

- SALUTATION <string>

  Salutation
- FIRST <string>

  First name
- NAME <string>

  Name
- STREET <string>

  Street
- CO <string>

  c/o

- ZIP <string>
  Postal code
- CITY <string>
  City
- STATE <string>
  State
- COUNTRY <string>
  Country
- BIRTHDAY <string>
  Birthday
- PHONE <string>
  Phone number
- FAX <string>
  Telefax number
- EMAIL1 <string>
  Email address No. 1
- EMAIL2 <string>
  Email address No. 2
- EMAIL3 <string>
  Email address No. 3
- COMMENT <string>
  Comment
- GROUP1
  Group No. 1
- GROUP2
  Group No. 2
- GROUP3
  Group No. 3
- GROUP4
  Group No. 4
- GROUP5
  Group No. 5
- GROUP6
  Group No. 6
- GROUP7
  Group No. 7
- GROUP8
  Group No. 8

- SELECT

  Selection state, i.e. 'ON' or 'OFF'.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_NONETWORKEDIT

'Note:'

Please notice that the template address is not used by the AREXX interface, but only by the **DFA-Editor**.

'Example:'

```
/*
 * Example for an AREXX script that may be used in
 * connection with the New function of the DFAEditor.
 *
 * It sets the salutation and name fields with contents
 *
 */

address 'DFA'

edittemplate 'salutation="Mr" name="<still unknown>"'

exit
```

7.5.4.10 The FIRST Command

'Syntax:'

FIRST [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'

VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'

The first address of the address list becomes the current one and is returned in the ADDRESS variable.

'Argument description:'

- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'

- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_NOFIRST
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.11 The FREELOCK Command

'Syntax:'

FREELOCK

'Function:'

If you've got write access using the `ATTEMPTLOCK` command (cf. Section 7.5.4.3 [ATTEMPTLOCK], page 17), you should free the locked file as soon as possible using the `FREELOCK` command, to give other members of the LAN the chance to access this address file.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOSAVE
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

'Note:'

Makes sense in network mode only!

7.5.4.12 The GETCURRENT Command

'Syntax:'

GETCURRENT [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'

VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'

The current entry (if there exists one) is returned.

'Argument description:'

- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'

- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOCURRENT
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.13 The GETPREFS Command

'Syntax:'

GETPREFS [SHOWAPPICON | APPICON] [AUTOSAVE | AS] [MAKEICON] [SECRETMODE | SM] [NETWORKMODE | NWMODE] [NETWORKRETRIES | NWRETRIES]

[NETWORKDELAY | NWDELAY] [GROUPNAME1] [GROUPNAME2] [GROUPNAME3] [GROUPNAME4] [GROUPNAME5] [GROUPNAME6] [GROUPNAME7] [GROUPNAME8] [GROUPRELATION | GREL] [MODEMBAUD | MBAUD] [MODEMINIT | MINIT] [MODEMEXIT | MEXIT] [MODEMPREDIAL | MPDIAL] [MODEMSUFFDIAL | MSDIAL] [MODEMSERDEV | MDEV] [MODEMSERDEVNO | MDEVNO] [MODEMUSEODU | MODU] [MODEMRETRIES | MRETRIES] [MODEMDELAY | MDELAY] [PATHSADDRESSFILE | PAFILE] [PATHSEXTERNALDIR | PEXT] [PATHSASCIIED | PASCIIED] [PATHSASCIISHOW | PASCIISHOW] [SORTBY1] [SORTBY2] [SORTBY3] [SORTBY4] [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'`Argument template:`'

SHOWAPPICON=APPICON/S, AUTOSAVE=AS/S, MAKEICON/S, SECRETMODE=SM/S, NETWORKMODE=NWMODE/S, NETWORKRETRIES=NWRETRIES/S, NETWORKDELAY=NWDELAY/S, GROUPNAME1/S, GROUPNAME2/S, GROUPNAME3/S, GROUPNAME4/S, GROUPNAME5/S, GROUPNAME6/S, GROUPNAME7/S, GROUPNAME8/S, GROUPRELATION=GREL/S, MODEMBAUD=MBAUD/S, MODEMINIT=MINIT/S, MODEMEXIT=MEXIT/S, MODEMPREDIAL=MPDIAL/S, MODEMSUFFDIAL=MSDIAL/S, MODEMSERDEV=MDEV/S, MODEMSERDEVNO=MDEVNO/K/S, MODEMUSEODU=MODU/S, MODEMRETRIES=MRETRIES/K/S, MODEMDELAY=MDELAY/S, PATHSADDRESSFILE=PAFILE/S, PATHSEXTERNALDIR=PEXT/S, PATHSASCIIED=PASCIIED/S, PATHSASCIISHOW=PASCIISHOW/S, SORTBY1/S, SORTBY2/S, SORTBY3/S, SORTBY4/S, VAR/K, STEM/K

'`Function:`'

Returns the settings of DFA. Only the first argument is used. The return value can be found in `RESULT` or within the variable you can give together with the `VAR` or `STEM` keyword.

'`Argument description:`'

- SHOWAPPICON | APPICON

  AppIcon:

  - 0 Show the AppIcon
  - 1 Don't show the AppIcon

- AUTOSAVE | AS

  Automatic saving of the address file.

  - ALWAYS Saves the address file as soon as you leave the **DFA-Editors**.
  - REMOVE Thes the address file only, if you terminate the complete **DFA** application.
  - ASK When you leave the **DFA-Editor**, you're asked, if you wnat to save the address file.

- MAKEICON

  Generates an icon for the address files.

  - 0 Icon generation off
  - 1 Icon generation on

- SECRETMODE | SM

  Secret mode:

  - 0 Secret mode off
  - 1 Secret mode on
- NETWORKMODE | NWMODE

  Network mode:
  - 0 Network mode off
  - 1 Network mode on
- NETWORKRETRIES | NWRETRIES

  Number of retries, when **DFA** tries to get write access to an address file.
- NETWORKDELAY | NWDELAY

  Number of seconds to wait between two retries.
- GROUPNAME1
- GROUPNAME2
- GROUPNAME3
- GROUPNAME4
- GROUPNAME5
- GROUPNAME6
- GROUPNAME7
- GROUPNAME8

  Name of the different groups.
- GROUPRELATION | GREL

  Group relation:
  - OR via `OR`
  - AND via `UND`.
- MODEMBAUD | MBAUD

  The baud rate of the modem. Possible values are:
  - 1200
  - 2400
  - 4800
  - 7200
  - 9600
  - 12000
  - 14400
  - 16800
  - 19200
  - 31250
  - 38400
  - 57600

  - 64000
  - 76800
  - 115000
- MODEMINIT | MINIT

  Init string.
- MODEMEXIT | MEXIT

  Exit string.
- MODEMPREDIAL | MPDIAL

  Predial string.
- MODEMSUFFDIAL | MSDIAL

  String, which is sent directly after the phone number.
- MODEMSERDEV | MDEV

  The name of the serial device.
- MODEMSERDEVNO | MDEVNO

  The number of the serial device.
- MODEMUSEODU | MODU

  Usage of the `OwnDevUnit.library`:
  - 0 The `OwnDevUnit.library` is not used.
  - 1 The `OwnDevUnit.library` is used.
- MODEMRETRIES | MRETRIES

  Number of retries, if the line is busy.
- MODEMDELAY | MDELAY

  Delay (in seconds) between two retries.
- PATHSADDRESSFILE | PAFILE

  Path and name of the address file.
- PATHSEXTERNALDIR | PEXT

  Name of the drawer that contains the external files.
- PATHSASCIIED | PASCIIED

  Name (incl. path) of the text editor.
- PATHSASCIISHOW | PASCIISHOW

  Name (incl. path) of the text viewer.
- SORTBY1
- SORTBY2
- SORTBY3
- SORTBY4

  Each parameter can return one of the following keywords:
  - SALUTATION

  - FIRSTNAME
  - NAME
  - CO
  - STREET
  - ZIP
  - CITY
  - STATE
  - COUNTRY
  - BIRTHDAY
  - PHONE
  - FAX
  - EMAIL1
  - EMAIL2
  - EMAIL3
  - COMMENT
  - CLEAR Deleted sort criteria, i.e. none.
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'
The return value depends on the argument you supply; see above.

'Note:' -

'Example:'
-

7.5.4.14 The GETTEMPLATE Command

'Syntax:'
GETTEMPLATE [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'
VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'
The current template address is returned.

'Argument description:'
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'
- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_MEM

7.5.4.15 The GUI Command

'`Syntax:`'
GUI [<input>] [<output>]

'`Argument template:`'
INPUT/T, OUTPUT/T

'`Function:`'
Using this command you may lock or free the **DFAEditor's** output and input respectively.

After you've locked the input of the **DFAEditor** using '`GUI INPUT OFF`', it is no longer possible to do any input to the **DFAEditor**, i.e. you cannot select any gadgets or menus.

If you've used '`GUI OUTPUT OFF`' to lock the output of the **DFAEditor**, the address and teh panel listview of the **DFAEditor** main window are no longer updated, when you more through the address list using '`NEXT`' or '`PREV`' for example. Not before you've used the command '`GUI OUTPUT ON`', the displayed is "activated" again.

'`Argument description:`'

- INPUT
  Disables or enables user input into the **DFAEditor**.
- OUTPUT
  Disables the refreshing of the **DFAEditor**'s address and panel listview.

'`Results:`'
The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_SYNTAX

'`Note:`'
Please make sure that you enable input and/or output, before your Arexx script ends, if you've formerly disabled them.

7.5.4.16 The ICONIFY Command

'`Syntax:`'
ICONIFY

'`Argument template:`'

'`Function:`'
The **DFA-Editor** is stopped, if it is currently running. The **DFA-Server**, however, keeps running, so you still can reach the **DFA-Editor** by pushing the hotkey.

'`Results:`'
The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOICONIFY

7.5.4.17 The KILL Command

'Syntax:'
: KILL [CURRENT] [SELECTED]

'Argument template:'
: CURRENT/S, SELECTED/S

'Function:'
: The current entry (`CURRENT`) or all selected (`SELECTED`) addresses are deleted! If you use the `KILL` command without a parameter, it has the same meaning as if you had given the `CURRENT` parameter, i.e. the current address (as long as there is one) is deleted.

'Argument description:'
- CURRENT

  The current address will be deleted. Can be left out.
- SELECTED

  All selected addresses will be deleted.

'Results:'
: The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKKILL

'Note:'
: No safety requester will pop up! The addresses are deleted even if they have been modified before!

7.5.4.18 The LAST Command

'Syntax:'
: LAST [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'
: VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'
: The last address becomes the current one and is returned in `ADDRESS`.

'Argument description:'
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'
- .ADDRESS.COUNT

- .ADDRESS.x

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.19 The LOAD Command

'Syntax:'

LOAD [FILENAME] <string> [FORCE] [PROMPT]

'Argument template:'

FILENAME, FORCE/S, PROMPT/S

'Function:'

The given address file is loaded, if the previously loaded one had not been changed. You may force the loading of the new addresses by giving the FORCE parameter. Please notice that using the FORCE option throws away any changes you applied to the former loaded addresses.

Instead of giving a filename, it is possible to use the PROMPT parameter, which will supply a file requester to input the desired filename.

'Argument description:'

- FILENAME <string>

  Address file to be loaded.
- FORCE

  Forces loading a new address file.
- PROMPT

  Supplies a file requester to select the desired filename.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_NOLOAD
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_MODIFIED
- RXERR_NOFILENAME

7.5.4.20 The LOADPREFS Command

'Syntax:'

LOADPREFS [<filename>] [RESET] [PROMPT]

'Argument template:'

FILENAME, RESET/S, PROMPT/S

‘Function:’

Loads a preferences file.

‘Argument description:’

- FILENAME Filename of the preferences file.

  If you give no filename, the file ‘ENV:DFA/DFA.prefs’ is loaded.
- RESET Resets the settings to their default values.
- PROMPT A filerequester pops up and lets you enter the name of the preferences file to load.

‘Results:’

The following error codes can be returned in RC2:

- RXERR_NOFILENAME
- RXERR_NOMEM

‘Note:’

- There is no savety requester.
- This command works only in the registered version of **DFA**

7.5.4.21 The NEW Command

‘Syntax:’

NEW [SALUTATION <string>] [FIRST <string>] [NAME <string>] [STREET <string>] [CO <string>] [ZIP <string>] [CITY <string>] [STATE <string>] [COUNTRY <string>] [BIRTHDAY <string>] [PHONE <string>] [FAX <string>] [EMAIL1 <string>] [EMAIL2 <string>] [EMAIL3 <string>] [COMMENT <string>] [GROUP1] [GROUP2] [GROUP3] [GROUP4] [GROUP5] [GROUP6] [GROUP7] [GROUP8] [SELECT] [EXTERNAL <string>]

‘Argument template:’

SALUTATION/K, FIRST/K, NAME/K, STREET/K, CO/K, ZIP/K, CITY/K, STATE/K, COUNTRY/K, BIRTHDAY/K, PHONE/K, FAX/K, EMAIL1/K, EMAIL2/K, EMAIL3/K, COMMENT/K, GROUP1/S, GROUP2/S, GROUP3/S, GROUP4/S, GROUP5/S, GROUP6/S, GROUP7/S, GROUP8/S, SELECT/S, EXTERNAL/K

‘Function:’

A new address is created using the provided data.

Please notice that any templates you may have entered, will not be used by the Arexx interface.

‘Argument description:’

- SALUTATION <string>

  Salutation
- FIRST <string>

  First name

- NAME <string>
  Name
- STREET <string>
  Street
- CO <string>
  c/o
- ZIP <string>
  Postal code
- CITY <string>
  City
- STATE <string>
  State
- COUNTRY <string>
  Country
- BIRTHDAY <string>
  Birthday
- PHONE <string>
  Phone number
- FAX <string>
  Telefax number
- EMAIL1 <string>
  EMail address No. 1
- EMAIL2 <string>
  EMail address No. 2
- EMAIL3 <string>
  EMail address No. 3
- COMMENT <string>
  Comment
- GROUP1
  Group No. 1
- GROUP2
  Group No. 2
- GROUP3
  Group No. 3
- GROUP4
  Group No. 4
- GROUP5
  Group No. 5

- GROUP6

  Group No. 6
- GROUP7

  Group No. 7
- GROUP8

  Group No. 8
- SELECT

  Selection state, i.e. '`0`' or '`1`'.
- EXTERNAL <string>

  The *filename* of the external file.

7.5.4.22 The NEWFILE Command

'`Syntax:`'
: NEWFILE [<filename>] [FORCE] [PROMPT]

'`Argument template:`'
: FILENAME, FORCE/S, PROMPT/S

'`Function:`'
: This command makes it possible to create a new address file. The command fails if the previously loaded address file has been modifed. This behaviour can be changed by giving the `FORCE` option additionally.

  Using the parameter `PROMPT` enables a file requester to input the new filename.

'`Argument description:`'
- FILENAME

  New filename.
- FORCE

  Forces the creation of the new file, even if the old address file has been modified.
- PROMPT

  Supplies a file requester to input the new filename.

'`Results:`'
: The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NODIR
- RXERR_NOEXTERNAL
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKNEW

7.5.4.23 The NEXT Command

`Syntax:`
NEXT [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

`Argument template:`
VAR/K, STEM/K

`Function:`
The next address becomes the current one and is returned.

`Argument description:`
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

`Results:`
- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:
- RXERR_NONEXT
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.24 The NEXTSEL Command

`Syntax:`
NEXTSEL [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

`Argument template:`
VAR/K, STEM/K

`Function:`
The next selected address becomes the current one and is returned.

`Argument description:`
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

`Results:`
- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:
- RXERR_NONEXTSEL
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.25 The OPENEDITWINDOW Command

`Syntax:'
OPENEDITWINDOW

`Argument template:'

`Function:'
The `Edit` window is opened and the current address is displayed, if there is one. The execution of the Arexx script is halted until the `Edit` window is closed.

`Argument description:'
-

`Results:'
The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_CURRENT

`Warning:'
The `Edit` window is opened only if there is a current address, otherwise an error code is returned (see above).

7.5.4.26 The POPUP Command

`Syntax:'
POPUP

`Function:'
If the **DFA-Editor** hasn't run up to now, it is started. Then it opens its main window. If the **DFA-Editor** is already running, it comes to front.

7.5.4.27 The PREV Command

`Syntax:'
PREV [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

`Argument template:'
VAR/K, STEM/K

`Function:'
The previous address becomes the current one and is returned.

`Argument description:'

- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

`Results:'

- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOPREV
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.28 The PREVSEL Command

'Syntax:'
: PREVSEL [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'
: VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'
: The previously selected address becomes the current one and is returned.

'Argument description:'
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'
- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOPREVSEL
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.29 The PRINT Command

'Syntax:'
: PRINT [WHICH <string>] [FILE <string>] [NLQ] [CONDENSED] [FORMFEED] [<form>]

'Argument template:'
: WHICH/K, FILE/K, NLQ/S, CONDENSED/S, FORMFEED/S, FORM/N

'Function:'
: Prints the desired addresses.

'Argument description:'
- WHICH <string>

  `WHICH` can get the following keywords:

  `ALL` All addresses are printed

  `SELECTED`
  Only the selected addresses are printed

`ACTIVE` Only the active entry (if there is one) is printed.

- FILE <string>

  the `FILE` parameter gets a filename. The addresses are written to this file instead of printed on the printer.
- NLQ

  Prints the addresses in `NLQ`
- CONDENSED

  Prints the addresses in condensed mode
- FORMFEED

  After the last address has been printed, a formfeed is performed. The settings from the **DFA-Editor** print window are not taken!
- FORM

  The `FORM` keyword can get the numbers `0` through `4`. These numbers have the same meaning as the order of the print forms in the print window, but starting with `0` instead of `1`.

`0:`	Short address list
`1:`	Long address list
`2:`	Telephone list
`3:`	mailing labels, [70mm x 46mm]
`4:`	address cards

‘`Results:`’

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_SYNTAX
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_OPNPRT
- RXERR_CRTEXTIO
- RXERR_CRTPORT
- RXERR_WRITEALL
- RXERR_WRITESEL
- RXERR_WRITECURRENT

7.5.4.30 The SAVE Command

‘`Syntax:`’

SAVE

‘`Function:`’

The addresses are saved under their current name.

‘`Results:`’

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKSAVE

7.5.4.31 The SAVEAS Command

'Syntax:'
: SAVEAS [FILENAME] <string> [FORCE] [PROMPT]

'Argument template:'
: FILENAME, FORCE/S, PROMPT/S

'Function:'
: The addresses are saved under the given name.

'Argument description:'

- FILENAME <string>

  Name of the address file to save.
- FORCE

  Saves the addresses even if they have *not* been changed before.
- PROMPT

  Supplies a file requester, which may be used to select the name of the address file to be saved.

'Results:'
: The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NONETWORKSAVE
- RXERR_NOSAVE
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.32 The SAVEASDEFAULT Command

'Syntax:'
: SAVEASDEFAULT

'Function:'
: The addresses are saved under the default name that you entered in the **DFA-Preferences** (default name: '`s:adr.file`').

'Results:'
: The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NONETWORKSAVE
- RXERR_NOSAVE
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

'Note:'

Please use this command very carefully! If you've just loaded another than the default address file, the default address file is overwritten by this command!

7.5.4.33 The SAVEPREFS Command

'Syntax:'

SAVEPREFS [<filename>] [PROMPT]

'Argument template:'

FILENAME, PROMPT/S

'Function:'

Saves the preferences file.

'Argument description:'

- FILENAME Name of the preferences file to load.

  If there is no filename given, the preferences are saved to '`ENV:DFA/DFA.prefs`' and '`ENVARC:DFA/DFA.prefs`' respectively.
- PROMPT A filerequester pops up and lets you select the name of the file to save the preferences in.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOFILENAME
- RXERR_NOMEM

'Note:'

This command works only in the registered version of **DFA**.

7.5.4.34 The SEARCH Command

'Syntax:'

SEARCH [PATTERN] <string> [IGNORECASE] [NOWILDCARDS] [ALL] [SALUTATION] [FIRST] [NAME] [STREET] [CO] [ZIP] [CITY] [STATE] [COUNTRY] [BIRTHDAY] [PHONE] [FAX] [EMAIL1] [EMAIL2] [EMAIL3] [COMMENT] [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'

PATTERN/A, IGNORECASE/S, NOWILDCARDS/S, ALL/S, SALUTATION/S, FIRST/S, NAME/S, STREET/S, CO/S, ZIP/S, CITY/S, STATE/S, COUNTRY/S, BIRTHDAY/S, PHONE/S, FAX/S, EMAIL1/S, EMAIL2/S, EMAIL3/S, COMMENT/S, VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'

The given pattern is searched for. If an address fits into the pattern, it is returned. If the **DFA-Editor** is currently open, the address list scrolls to the corresponding place.

'`Argument description:`'

- PATTERN <string>

  A search pattern. The known patterns from the Shell, as for example `#?` must be used (as long as you don't supply the '`NOWILDCARDS`' parameter). Please notice that partial strings are only found, if you put an '`#?`' before and/or behind the string (see example for details)! A detailed description of possible search patterns can be found in Section 8.9 [Search], page 67.
- IGNORECASE

  Upper and lower case is treated as the same.
- NOWILDCARDS

  Search for text fragments only, i.e. the Amiga patterns like e.g. '`#?`' are not used.
- ALL

  All fields are searched.
- SALUTATION

  Only the `Salutation` fields are searched.
- FIRST

  Only the `First` fields are searched.
- NAME

  Only the `Name` fields are searched.
- STREET

  Only the `Street` fields are searched.
- CO

  Only the `c/o` fields are searched.
- ZIP

  Only the `ZIP` fields are searched.
- CITY

  Only the `City` fields are searched.
- STATE

  Only the `State` fields are searched.
- COUNTRY

  Only the `Country` fields are searched.
- BIRTHDAY

  Only the `Birthday` fields are searched.
- PHONE

  Only the `Phone` fields are searched.
- FAX

  Only the `Fax` fields are searched.
- EMAIL1

  Only the `EMail1` fields are searched.

- EMAIL2

  Only the `EMail2` fields are searched.
- EMAIL3

  Only the `EMail3` fields are searched.
- COMMENT

  Only the `Comment` fields are searched.
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'

- .ADDRESS.COUNT
- .ADDRESS.x

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NOTFOUND

'Example:'

```
/*
 * Look for all names beginning with M.
 * Make no difference between upper and lower case.
 */

ADDRESS 'DFA'

SEARCH 'M#?' IGNORECASE NAME
```

7.5.4.35 The SEARCHNEXT Command

'Syntax:'

SEARCHNEXT [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'

VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'

Continue searching for the pattern given before in `SEARCH`. If the search succeeded, the found address is returned. If the **DFA-Editor** is currently running, the address listview is updated.

'Argument description:'

- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'

- .ADDRESS.COUNT

- .ADDRESS.x

'Note:'

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOTFOUND
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED

7.5.4.36 The SELALL Command

'Syntax:'

SELALL

'Function:'

All addresses are selected.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKSELECT

'Note:' Only addresses that match the current group selection are selected.

7.5.4.37 The SELBYNAME Command

'Syntax:'

SELBYNAME [PATTERN] <string>

'Argument template:'

PATTERN/A

'Function:'

All addresses that match the given pattern are selected. Upper and lower case does not make a difference.

'Argument description:'

- PATTERN <string>

  A pattern string. The description of such patterns can be found in Section 8.9 [Search], page 67.

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKSELECT

'Note:'

All fields of all addresses (that match the current group selection) are searched.

7.5.4.38 The SELECT Command

'Syntax:'

SELECT [QUERY] [VAR <name>] [STEM <name>]

'Argument template:'

QUERY/S, VAR/K, STEM/K

'Function:'

The current entry (if there is one) is selected. If you supply the `QUERY` parameter, the current address is *not* selected, but its selection state (`0` or `1`) is returned.

'Argument description:'

- QUERY
- VAR <name>
- STEM <name>

'Results:'

- .SELECTED

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_NOCURRENT
- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKSELECT

7.5.4.39 The SETPREFS Command

'Syntax:'

SETPREFS [<showappicon|appicon>] [AUTOSAVE|AS <string>] [<makeicon>] [<secretmode|sm>] [<networkmode|nwmode>] [NETWORKRETRIES|NWRETRIES <figure>] [NETWORKDELAY|NWDELAY <figure>] [GROUPNAME1 <string>] [GROUPNAME2 <string>] [GROUPNAME3 <string>] [GROUPNAME4 <string>] [GROUPNAME5 <string>] [GROUPNAME6 <string>] [GROUPNAME7 <string>] [GROUPNAME8 <string>] [GROUPRELATION|GREL <string>] [MODEMBAUD|MBAUD <string>] [MODEMINIT|MINIT <string>] [MODEMEXIT|MEXIT <string>] [MODEMPREDIAL|MPDIAL <string>] [MODEMSUFFDIAL|MSDIAL <string>] [MODEMSERDEV|MDEV <string>] [MODEMSERDEVNO|MDEVNO <figure>] [<modemuseodu|modu>] [MODEMRETRIES|MRETRIES <figure>] [MODEMDELAY|MDELAY <figure>] [PATHSADDRESSFILE|PAFILE <string>] [PATHSEXTERNALDIR|PEXT <string>] [PATHSASCIIED|PASCIIED <string>] [PATHSASCIISHOW|PASCIISHOW <string>] [SORTBY1 <string>] [SORTBY2 <string>] [SORTBY3 <string>] [SORTBY4 <string>]

'Argument template:'

SHOWAPPICON=APPICON/T, AUTOSAVE=AS/K, MAKEICON/T, SECRETMODE=SM/T, NETWORKMODE=NWMODE/T, NETWORKRETRIES=NWRETRIES/K/N, NET-

WORKDELAY=NWDELAY/K/N, GROUPNAME1/K, GROUPNAME2/K, GROUPNAME3/K, GROUPNAME4/K, GROUPNAME5/K, GROUPNAME6/K, GROUPNAME7/K, GROUPNAME8/K, GROUPRELATION=GREL/K, MODEMBAUD=MBAUD/K, MODEMINIT=MINIT/K, MODEMEXIT=MEXIT/K, MODEMPREDIAL=MPDIAL/K, MODEMSUFFDIAL=MSDIAL/K, MODEMSERDEV=MDEV/K, MODEMSERDEVNO=MDEVNO/K/N, MODEMUSEODU=MODU/T, MODEMRETRIES=MRETRIES/K/N, MODEMDELAY=MDELAY/K/N, PATHSADDRESSFILE=PAFILE/K, PATHSEXTERNALDIR=PEXT/K, PATHSASCIIED=PASCIIED/K, PATHSASCIISHOW=PASCIISHOW/K, SORTBY1/K, SORTBY2/K, SORTBY3/K, SORTBY4/K

'Function:'

Lets you set the most important settings.

'Argument description:'

- SHOWAPPICON | APPICON

  Switches the application icon on or off.
- AUTOSAVE | AS <string>

  Selects the desired save mode, i.e. one of:
  - ALWAYS The address file is saved *always*, if you leave the **DFA-Editor**.
  - REMOVE The address file is saved only if you *remove* **DFA**, i.e. the **DFA-Server** is terminated as well. wird.
  - ASK If you leave the **DFA-Editor**, you're asked if you want to save the address file.
- MAKEICON

  If you switch this on, an icon is created for every address file you save.
- SECRETMODE | SM

  Toggles the "secret" mode on or off.
- NETWORKMODE | NWMODE

  Switches the network mode on or off.
- NETWORKRETRIES | NWRETRIES <figure>

  Number of retries for the network mode.
- NETWORKDELAY | NWDELAY <figure>

  Delay between two retries (in seconds).
- GROUPNAME1
- GROUPNAME2
- GROUPNAME3
- GROUPNAME4
- GROUPNAME5
- GROUPNAME6
- GROUPNAME7
- GROUPNAME8

  The name of the different groups.

- GROUPRELATION | GREL <string>

  The kind of relation between the groups, i.e. `OR` or `AND`.
- MODEMBAUD | MBAUD <figure>

  Baud rate; available are:

  1200, 2400, 4800, 7200, 9600, 12000, 14400, 16800, 19200, 31250, 38400, 57600, 64000, 76800 and 115200 baud.
- MODEMINIT | MINIT <string>

  String to initialize the modem.
- MODEMEXIT | MEXIT <string>

  String to terminate a connection.
- MODEMPREDIAL | MPDIAL <string>

  String to send just before the phone number.
- MODEMSUFFDIAL | MSDIAL <string>

  String to send just behind the phone number.
- MODEMSERDEV | MDEV <string>

  Name of the serial device.
- MODEMSERDEVNO | MDEVNO <figure>

  Unit of the serial device.
- MODEMUSEODU | MODU

  Usage of the '`OwnDevUnit.library`'.
- MODEMRETRIES | MRETRIES <figure>

  Number of retries used for dialing.
- MODEMDELAY | MDELAY <figure>

  Delay between two retries.
- PATHSADDRESSFILE | PAFILE <string>

  Name of the address file to load during startup.
- PATHSEXTERNALDIR | PEXT <string>

  Name of the drawer to store the external files in.
- PATHSASCIIED | PASCIIED <string>

  Name of the editor (incl. its path), which is to be used for the external files.
- PATHSASCIISHOW | PASCIISHOW <string>

  Name of the viewer (incl. its path), which is to be used for the external files.
- SORTBY1 <string>
- SORTBY2 <string>
- SORTBY3 <string>
- SORTBY4 <string> Every sort criteria can get one of the following field names:

  `SALUTATION`, `FIRSTNAME`, `NAME`, `CO`, `STREET`, `ZIP`, `CITY`, `STATE`, `COUNTRY`, `BIRTHDAY`, `PHONE`, `FAX`, `EMAIL1`, `EMAIL2`, `EMAIL3`, `COMMENT`.

  If you want to delete a sort criteria, just give `CLEAR` instead of a field name.

'Results:'

-

7.5.4.40 The SORT Command

'Syntax:'

SORT [SORT1 <string>] [SORT2 <string>] [SORT3 <string>] [SORT4 <string>]

'Argument template:'

SORT1/K, SORT2/K, SORT3/K, SORT4/K

'Function:'

The addresses are sorted according to the sort criteria given in the **DFA-Preferences**. Alternatively you may explicitly give the search criteria by which you would like your addresses be sorted.

'Argument description:'

- SORT1 <string>
- SORT2 <string>
- SORT3 <string>
- SORT4 <string>

  The following keywords are supported for the `Sort` parameters:

  - SALUTATION
  - FIRST
  - NAME
  - CO
  - STREET
  - ZIP
  - CITY
  - STATE
  - COUNTRY
  - BIRTHDAY
  - PHONE
  - FAX
  - EMAIL1
  - EMAIL2
  - EMAIL3
  - COMMENT

'Results:'

The following error codes can be returned in `RC2`:

- RXERR_ENVCHANGED
- RXERR_NONETWORKSORT

7.5.5 Error Codes

Below the usual error code that can be found in the RC variable[2] the AREXX interface of DFA returns a second return value in the variable RC2, which describes in further detail what has gone wrong.

Bolow you'll find the error numbers and their meaning:

Symbolic Name	Meaning
10 RXERR_NONETWORKAPPEND	Could not append file, as the network mode is activated
11 RXERR_MODIFIED	The address file has been changed
12 RXERR_NOFILENAME	No filename has been supplied
13 RXERR_NOCURRENT	No current address available
14 RXERR_NOFIRST	No first address available
15 RXERR_NOICONIFY	Iconifying the Editor went wrong
16 RXERR_NONETWORKKILL	Deleting addresses is not allowed while in network mode
17 RXERR_NOLAST	There is no last address
18 RXERR_NOLOAD	The address file could not be loaded
19 RXERR_NONETWORKNEW	It is not possible to enter new addresses in network mode
20 RXERR_NONEXT	There is no next address
21 RXERR_NONEXTSEL	There is no next selected address
22 RXERR_NOPREV	There is no previous address
23 RXERR_NOPREVSEL	There is no previous selected address
24 RXERR_SYNTAX	The AREXX command contained an syntax error
25 RXERR_WRITEALL	The "printing" of addresses (all) into a file went wrong
26 RXERR_WRITESEL	The "printing" of addresses (selected) into a file went wrong
27 RXERR_WRITECURRENT	The "printing" of the current address into a file went wrong
28 RXERR_NOSAVE	The address file could not be saved
29 RXERR_NONETWORKSAVE	Saving your address database is not allowed in network mode
30 RXERR_NOTFOUND	The wanted address could not be found
31 RXERR_NONETWORKCLEAR	Unselecting addresses is not allowed while being in network mode
32 RXERR_NONETWORKSELECT	Selecting addresses is not allowed in network mode
33 RXERR_NONETWORKSORT	Sorting addresses is not allowed while being in network mode
34 RXERR_NONETWORKEDIT	Editing addresses is not allowed while being in network mode
35 RXERR_OPNPRT	Could not open printer device
36 RXERR_CRTEXTIO	Could not reach the printer (ExtIO could not be initialized)
37 RXERR_CRTPORT	Could not reach the printer (Could not open message port)

[2] cf. AREXX User's Reference Manual, William S. Hawes, P.O. Box 308, Maynard, MA 01754

38 RXERR_NOMEM . . . . No more RAM available
39 RXERR_NORELOAD . . . . Reloading the address file went wrong
40 RXERR_NOWRITELOCK . . . . could not get write access to the address file
41 RXERR_NODIR . . . . Could not locate the needed drawer
42 RXERR_NOFILE . . . . Could not find the address file
43 RXERR_APPENDFAILED . . . . Appending an address file went wrong
44 RXERR_ENVCHANGED . . . . Execution of the current AREXX command has been canceled, as the environment changed (e.g. new address file)
45 RXERR_NOEXTERNAL . . . . Trying to access the external file had no success
46 RXERR_NOSERIALDEV . . . . Could not open serial device
47 RXERR_NOPHONENUM . . . . Current address doesn't have a phone number
48 RXERR_SERNOCARRIER . . . . Phone: No Carrier
49 RXERR_SERNODIALTONE . . . . . . Phone: No dialtone
50 RXERR_SERRING . . . . Phone: Ring
51 RXERR_SERBUSY . . . . Phone: Line is busy
52 RXERR_SEROK . . . . Phone: Modem sent 'Ok'
53 RXERR_SERERROR . . . . Phone: Modem recognized an error
54 RXERR_SERCONNECT . . . . Phone: Data connect
55 RXERR_SERVOICE . . . . Phone: Voice connect
56 RXERR_SERUNKNOWN . . . . Error caused by the serial device
57 RXERR_OPNPRFS . . . . The preferences file could not be opened

8 The DFA-Editor program

The **DFA-Editor** is the graphical user interface of **DFA**.

It can be started seperately or may be invoked (by the hotkey for example) out of the **DFA-Server**.

8.1 Tooltypes

If you click once on the **DFA-Editor** icon and then activate the Information program of the Workbench, you may adjust the following tooltypes:

- `PUBSCREEN`

  If you enter the *name* of a public screen together with this tooltype, you may select an alternate (public) screen for the **DFA-Editor** to open on.

  For example:

  ```
  PUBSCREEN=TERM
  ```

  If the given public screen exists when the **DFA-Editor** comes up, it opens its window(s) on this screen, otherwise on the default public screen, usually the Workbench screen.
- `UPPERPUBSCREEN`

  If you enter '`UPPERPUBSCREEN=YES`', you tell the **DFA-Editor** to open its window(s) on the frontmost *public* screen. If the current frontmost screen isn't public, the **DFA-Editor** comes up on the screen you selected with the tooltype `PUBSCREEN`; if this fails as well, the **DFA-Editor** opens its window(s) on the default public screen.
- `GUIDEFILE`

  To make the online help work, the **DFA-Editor** has to know where to find the online help file. This can be done via the tooltype `GUIDEFILE`. This tooltype is usually already set by the install program.
- `DFAPREFS`

  As the **DFA-Preferences** program can be started directly out of the **DFA-Editor**, the **DFA-Editor** has to know where to find the **DFA-Preferences** program. The complete path name must be given with the tooltype `DFAPREFS` and is already set by the install program usually.

8.2 CLI Parameter

If you start the **DFA-Editor** from the shell (or the CLI), it uses the *tooltypes* of the corresponding '`.info`' file! However, you may overwrite these settings by giving one or more of the following CLI parameters:

```
PUBSCREEN/K,UPPERPUBSCREEN/K,GUIDEFILE/K,DFAPREFS/K
```

This means, you may use ...

... ‘`DFAEditor PUBSCREEN=TERM`’ to make the **DFA-Editor** open its window(s) on the public screen named ‘`TERM`’.
... ‘`DFAEditor UPPERPUBSCREEN=YES`’ to make the **DFA-Editor** open its window(s) on the frontmost screen, as long as this is a public screen.
... ‘`DFAEditor GUIDEFILE=Help:DFAEditor.guide`’ to set another path for the online help file.
... ‘`DFAEditor DFAPREFS=C:DFAPrefs`’ to set another path for the call of the **DFA-Preferences** program.

8.3 The Main Window

The main window of the **DFA-Editor** can be resized using the sizing gadget on the lower right corner of the window. The window contents automatically adapts to the new window dimensions.

As the main window is a socalled application window, you may drag the icon of an address file on this window and drop it to let the **DFA-Editor** load the corresponding address file.

The main window of the **DFA-Editor** gives you the following possibilities:

- **The address listview**
  The address listview displays the stored addresses that are available as soon as you entered some (more details about this subject later on). You can control this listview completely by mouse or by keyboard:

`Cursor down`	The next address becomes the current one.
`SHIFT+Cursor down`	The list scrolls *up* by one page.
`CRTL+Cursor down`	The last address becomes the current one.
`Cursor up`	The previous address becomes the current one.
`SHIFT+Cursor up`	The list scrolls *down* by one page.
`CRTL+Cursor up`	The first address becomes the current one.
`SPACE`	The current entry is selected. To make this state visible, the current entry is leaded by a ‘>’ character.

`RETURN`	Activates the `Full` window, as long as there is an active address item.
`SHIFT+RETURN`	Activates the `Edit` window, as long as there is an active address item.
`SHIFT+SPACE`	Set the start of the block or the end of the block respectively
`RSHIFT+[a-z]`	*Quick–Search:* Right-Shift together with a letter activate the first address starting with this letter

You may select entries of the address list with `Shift Left Mousebutton` or `Middle Mousebutton Left Mousebutton` (3-Button mouse needed); alternatively you may hit `SPACE` on the keyboard. If you hit `RETURN`, it has the same effect as if you had selected the `Full` button: The current address is displayed in another window in further detail (please see Section 8.6 [Full], page 63 for details). Synonymously you may hit `SHIFT RETURN` to envoce the `Edit` window (see Section 8.7 [Edit], page 64).

`SHIFT SPACE` sets the start and end of the block. After the block end is set, the selection state of all items between start end end of the block is toggled, i.e. the selected addresses become deselected and vice versa. The same result can be reached if you use the left mouse button together with the `SHIFT` qualifier.

The *Quick Search* function gives you a mean to navigate to the near of the desired address quickly. **DFA** always looks for the 1st sort criteria; therefore, your address must be sorted to make the *Quick Search* function work correctly.

Please notice that you may change the fields of the addresses that are displayed in the address listview using the **DFA-Preferences** program.

- **The Panel Listview**

  Below the address listview you find another listview. It is used to display some more fields of the current address item. If you use the default settings, you'll see the phone number, the three email addresses and the comment. However, by using the **DFA-Preferences** program you may change the contents of these lines!

  As this listview doesn't have a title and for this reason no shortcut either, you may scroll it using the following keys:

`ALT+Cursor down`	The list scrolls *up* by one line.
`ALT+Cursor up`	The list scrolls *down* by one line.

Of course, the list can only be scrolled if there is 1st an active entry and 2nd more lines to display than visible at the same time.

The contents of this listview can be configured in quite a wide range (see **DFA-Preferences**: Panel Listview, for details).

- **Selection of Addresses**

  Just below the the address listview, there are four buttons that may be used to change the selection of the displayed addresses:

  - **All**

    Selects all displayed addresses.

  - **By name**

    A window is opened in which you may enter a search pattern (case insensitive!). After you hit `Ok` (or `RETURN`) all entries of the address list are selected that match the pattern. The difference to the `Search` function is that 1st you can't toggle case sensitivity and 2nd all address fields are searched through. Furthermore, all matching items are *marked*, and the first matching item is activated. A detailed description of the allowed search patterns can be found in Section 8.9 [Search], page 67.

  - **Clear**

    All selected addresses are deselected.

  - **Jump to**

    The next selected entry becomes the current one, as long as there is at least one selected entry left.

- AREXX **Scripts**

  In addition to the possibility to reach the AREXX scripts by the menu items (Section 8.5.31 [Arexx Commands], page 62), you may also reach them by the function keys `f1` to `f10` or `SHIFT F1` to `SHIFT F10` respectively.

At the lower end of the main window of the **DFA-Editor** you can find the gadgets `Quit` and `Remove`.

If you hit `Quit`, the **DFA-Editor** is terminated! The **DFA-Server**, if it is currently running, is not ended however, so you can still reach the **DFA-Editor** by a doubleclick on the application icon and/or the hotkey (default: `Left Amiga F5`)

If you select `Remove`, not only the **DFA-Editor** is ended, but also any currently running **DFA-Server**.

If you terminate the **DFA-Editor** using `Quit` or `Remove`, the addresses are saved if they had been modified before. This behaviour can be customized in the **DFA-Preferences** however.

8.4 Tool Gadgets

It is possible reach the so called tool gadgets from the **DFA-Editor**. Using these gadgets, you can easily reach the following functions :

- **Full**

  Shows the current entry in another window in great detail; see Section 8.6 [Full], page 63 for details.

- **Edit**

  If you hit `Edit`, you may change the current entry. If there is no current address, this button is "ghosted" and can't be selected (cf. Section 8.7 [Edit], page 64).

- **New**

  If you select `New`, you may enter a *new* address. The functions within this window are nearly the same as within the `Edit` window; see Section 8.8 [New], page 66 for details.

- **Kill**

  Kill can either be used to delete the current entry (if there is one) or all marked entries. To make sure that nobody deletes precious addresses, a safety requester pops up!

- **Search**

  Another window pops up in which you may enter a search string, as well as some other search related settings (cf. Section 8.9 [Search], page 67).

- **Search Next**

  `Search Next` can be selected only if there has been given a search pattern previously using the `Search` function. If this is the case, the next matching entry is displayed (not marked!).

- **Print**

  After you have selected `Print`, another window pops up which gives you several ways to print your addresses, as it is described in Section 8.10 [Print], page 69.

- **Sort**

  `Sort` sorts the complete address list. As long as you use the default setting, the list is sorted by name, first name and city (in this order). If you prefer another sort order, you may change it in the **DFA-Preferences**.

- **Dial**

  Another window pops up, which allows you to dial phone numbers (cf. Section 8.11 [Dial], page 70).

Please notice that there is a corresponding menu item for every tool gadget. All functions can, therefore, be reached by keyboard shortcuts as well!

8.5 The Menu Items

8.5.1 About

The `About` window gives you some useful information about the program and the author:

- The version number and a corresponding remark, if you got a registered version.

- The copyright notice and the author's address (incl. email addresses).
- Your name and your address, as well as the serial number of the program, if you are a registered user.

8.5.2 Info

The window which pops up as soon as you select the `Info` menu item, gives you some useful information:

- **Arexx Port**
  In this field you can look up the name of `DFA`'s AREXX port. Usually this is '`DFA`'. However, you can change the portname by changing the `PORTNAME` tooltype (of the **DFA** server program!)
  If you have already started a program that uses the portname `DFA`, `DFA` adapts the portname by appending "numbers" (e.g. '`DFA.1`', '`DFA.2`', ...) until a clear portname is found.
- **Addresses**
  The number of the currently loaded address is displayed here. The first number ('`d`' means displayed) is the number of actually displayed entries, the second number ('`a`' means available) is the number of addresses available.
- **Memory Condition**
  The three fields give a detailed report about the current memory condition.

8.5.3 New file

If you want to create a *new*, i.e. *empty* address file, you use this menu item. A new address file named unnamed.dfa is created. You may use the `Save as...` menu item to save this address file under another name.

> *Be careful:*
>
> Please, never use `Save as default` after you created a new file to save it, as the new address file (the empty one!) would overwrite your old "default" address file, which means that the old addresses would have been lost!

8.5.4 Open

Use `Open` to load another address file. The currently loaded addresses are not kept in memory but replaced by the loaded! After you selected `Load`, a file requester pops up, which lets you enter the address file. Notice that only files with the proper format can be loaded — files that have been created by **DFA** before! Files with the wrong format can't be loaded by `DFA` and the addresses in RAM are kept unchanged!

8.5.5 Append

`Append` allows you to append further addresses to the existing ones. The addresses in RAM are *not* deleted before. Be careful! If you append two identical address lists, every entry will appear twice, which is usually not desired.

It is possible to set the group selection for the addresses that are to be appended in the little window that appears after you selected `Append`. These group selection flags are set to all addresses that shall be loaded!

Please notice that existing group flags of addresses in the file to append are *not* erased! This means that you may only add new group flags to the addresses but not unset existing ones!

`Ok` accepts the set group selection and appends the selected address file; `Cancel` not only cancels the group selection, but the complete appending procedure, i.e. no addresses are appended!

8.5.6 Save

`Save` saves the addresses with the current name. The current name is either the one you entered in the preferences (default: '`DFA:Addressfiles/Default.dfa`') or the one you selected before when loading an address file.

8.5.7 Save as...

`Save as` saves the address as well. However, you are able to select a filename before (a file requester pops up). This may be useful if you have several address files for different purposes, or you've created a new address file just before (cf. Section 8.5.3 [New file], page 56) and want to enter a new name for your address file.

8.5.8 Save as default

The addresses will be saved with the name specified in the preferences (default: '`s:adr.file`'), if you select `Save as default`, even if you loaded a file with another name before.

Be careful:

If you have loaded an address file with other than the default name before (or you've created a new address file), you should not use `Save as default`, as the current address file would overwrite the default address file.

8.5.9 Quit

`Quit` ends the **DFA-Editor**! The **DFA-Server**, if it is currently running, is not ended, so the **DFA-Editor** still can be reached by a double click on the application icon or by the hotkey (Default: `Left Amiga F5`).

8.5.10 Remove

Select `Remove` to end not only the **DFA-Editor** but a currently running **DFA-Server** as well.

If you end the **DFA-Editor** using `Quit` or `Remove DFA`, the addresses are saved if they have been modified. This behaviour can be customized in the **DFA-Preferences** program however.

8.5.11 Full

Shows the current entry in a separate window. *All* fields of the address are displayed here; See Section 8.6 [Full], page 63.

8.5.12 Edit

Using `Edit` gives you the chance to change the current address item, if there is one. If there is no current entry, the corresponding button is "ghosted" and can't be selected (see Section 8.7 [Edit], page 64).

8.5.13 New

Select `New` to enter a *new* address. The functions inside of this window are exactly the same as within the `Edit` window; see Section 8.8 [New], page 66 for details.

8.5.14 Kill

Use `Kill` to delete either the current entry (if there is one) or all marked addresses. To make sure that nobody deletes precious addresses, a savety requester pops up.

8.5.15 Copy to Clipboard

This function makes it possible to copy the *current* address to the clipboard (unit 0).

Every other program that supplies clipboard support, can access these data.

8.5.16 Set and Unset Groups

After you have selected this menu item, another window pops up that allows you to change the group flags of one, several or all addresses fast and comfortably.

Any of the 8 cycle gadgets takes effect to the corresponding group flag. You may either keep, set or clear each flag.

Please notice that these actions take effect only to the active addresses, i.e. the addresses that can be seen within the main address listview.

Hit `Active` to change the current address (if there exists one), `Marked` to change all marked addresses and `All` to (un)set the group flags of all (visible) addresses.

8.5.17 Search

Another window pops up that allows you to enter several search criteria (cf. Section 8.9 [Search], page 67):

8.5.18 Search Next

`Search Next` can be selected only, if there has been given a search pattern previously using the `Search` function. If this is the case, the next matching entry is displayed (not marked!).

8.5.19 Print

After you have selected `Print`, another window pops up, which gives you several ways to print your addresses, as it is described in Section 8.10 [Print], page 69.

8.5.20 Sort

`Sort` sorts the complete address list. As long as you use the default setting, the list is sorted by name, first name and city (in this order). If you prefer another sort order, you may change it in the **DFA-Preferences**.

8.5.21 Dial

Another window pops up, which allows you to dial phone numbers (cf. Section 8.11 [Dial], page 70).

8.5.22 Select Groups

This menu item has the two submenus `All` and `None`; accordingly all group flags are either selected or deselected.

8.5.23 Preferences

The **DFA-Preferences** program is loaded. Please notice that the tooltype `DFAPREFS` of the **DFA-Editor** has to be set correctly to enable the **DFA-Editor** to find the **DFA-Preferences** program! This has usually already been done by the install program.

8.5.24 Edit Template

The window that pops up will be quite familiar to you, as it is exactly the same as in Section 8.7 [Edit], page 64 or Section 8.8 [New], page 66. You may enter several *presets* here, which are automatically copied into the corresponding fields, just before you enter a *new* address. The template strings are saved in the address file, so it is possible to have different templates for every address file.

8.5.25 Use Template Script

This toggle menu switches the usage of the template script on or off. As soon as the Template script is *not* used, the usual template address will be used (see Section 8.5.24 [Edit Template], page 60.

8.5.26 Use PostProcess Script

This toggle menu item switches the usage of the postprocess on or off. As soon as the postprocess script is used, the AREXX script that may be selected from within the **DFA-Preferences**, will be executed after the input of a new address.

Dieses Umschalt-Menü schaltet die Nutzung des Nachbearbeitungs-Arexx-Skripts ein oder aus. Sobald das Nachbearbeitungs-Skript benutzt wird, wird nach der Eingabe einer neuen Adresse das in den **DFA-Preferences** eingestellte AREXX-Skript ausgeführt.

8.5.27 Write Access

This menu item can only be selected if you have activated the network mode before.

Starting with version 2.0, **DFA** supplies a simple network mode. This network mode has been developed to make it possible for several connected computers to use the same address file. The problem that comes up, when an address file is used by more than one user at the same time is the following:

If several users change the address file at the same time, the last saved address file overwrites the previously saved ones. The previously saved changes are lost!

DFA tries to solve this problem in the following way:

If the network mode is active, all operations that change the address database are forbidden, i.e. saving, changing, marking of addresses is not possible. It is allowed however, to view the addresses (`Full`), to scroll within the address list, to print the addresses and so on.

If you want to do some changes on the addresses, you have to obtain write access to the address file. This can be done using the AREXX command `ATTEMPTLOCK` or by selecting the menu item `Write Access` in the **DFA-Editor**.

If your try to get write access was successful, you may change the addresses. If you've completed your changes, you should free the write access using either the AREXX command `FREELOCK` or the menu item `Write Access` in the **DFA-Editor**. After you have done so, other members of the LAN can get write access to this address file.

Instead of getting permanent write access, the **DFA-Editor** supplies the socalled "auto lock mode". This mode is activated automatically, as soon as you've switched on the network mode. If you want to change anything, the **DFA-Editor** tries to get write access to the address file automatically and releases the write access as soon as the change is done.

8.5.28 Load Preferences

Select this menu item, if you want to load another preferences file. Using this feature of **DFA** makes it possible to use different settings for different purposes, i.e. for different address files.

8.5.29 Save Preferences

As the window coordinates and several other settings of the **DFA-Editor** are saved together with the preferences that can be tuned in the **DFA-Preferences** program, there is the opportunity to save the preferences not only from within the **DFA-Preferences** program, but from the **DFA-Editor** as well using this menu item.

8.5.30 Save Preferences as

If you want to save the settings with another name than the default (this makes sense, if you use different preferences files), select this menu item. A file requester pops up and you may select the wanted file name.

8.5.31 Arexx Commands

All AREXX scripts can be reached not only by the functions keys, but by these menu items as well.

8.5.32 Sorting of the Address Display

Using one of these menu items, it is possible to sort the address display of the **DFA-Editor**. Depending on which menu item you select (‘`Salutation`’, ‘`Name`’, etc.), the addresses are sorted in the desired way.

This sorting has only effect to the displayed addresses and is *not* permanet, i.e. the sorting refers to the display of the addresses only, and *not* to the internal managment of the addresses! Because of this, the original order of the addresses is restored, as soon as you change the group selection, for example; the addresses are saved in the original order as well.

Someone may ask now by himself, what sense a sort function make that has an effect only for quite a short time. But wouldn’t it be nice to sort the addresses by their `ZIP` on demand, just to look which people live near to each other. Or sort the display by the city and you have all addresses of a specified town listed one beyond the other.

On the long run, such a sorting doesn't make much sense. Therefore, to sort the addresses permanently, the usual sort function in connection to the **DA-Preferences** programm has to be used.

Please notice:

If you've just sorted your *display*, the `Quick Search` function (`RSHIFT <letter>`) cannot work correctly! In this case, restore the original sort order; either by changing the group selection or by selecting the "normal" sort function.

8.6 Full

`Full` can only be selected if there is a current address! If this is the case, another window pops up (title: `Full address ...`), which displays *all* fields of the current address.

If there is an external file for the current address, you may select the `View external` button to start the ASCII viewer together with the corresponding external file.

Please notice that the ASCII viewer of your choice may be entered in the **DFA-Preferences** program (cf. Section 8.7 [Edit], page 64).

The listview that displays the different fields of the current address may be scrolled as follows:

`Cursor down` The listview scrolls *up*.

`Cursor up` The listview scrolls *down*.

Below this listview there is a gadget panel that may be used to step through the addresses:

- **First**

  The first entry of the address list is displayed. Besides the underlined letter you may alternatively use `CRTL` + `Cursor Left` as the corresponding gadget shortcut.
- **Last**

  The last entry of the address list is displayed. Besides the underlined letter you may alternatively use `CRTL` + `Cursor Right` as the corresponding gadget shortcut.
- **Prev. Sel.**

  If there is a selected item in front of the current one, it is displayed. Besides the underlined letter you may alternatively use `SHIFT` + `Cursor Left` as the corresponding gadget shortcut.

- **Next Sel.**

  If there is a selected item behind of the current one, it is displayed. Besides the underlined letter, you may alternatively use `SHIFT + Cursor Right` as the corresponding gadget shortcut.
- **Prev.**

  The previous entry of the address list is displayed. Besides the underlined letter, you may alternatively use `Cursor Left` as the corresponding gadget shortcut.
- **Next**

  The next entry of the address list is displayed. Besides the underlined letter, you may alternatively use `Cursor Left` as the corresponding gadget shortcut.

`Ok` closes the window, `Edit` opens the `Edit` window. The `Edit` window is described in further detail in Section 8.7 [Edit], page 64.

8.7 Edit

If a current address exists (cf. Section 8.6 [Full], page 63), a window pops up, where you may change any part of the address. The string gadgets have some additional features compared to the "original" ones:

- Hit `RETURN` to end the input to the current gadget and go to the next string or integer gadget. You may use the `ENTER` key alternatively.
- Hit `SHIFT RETURN` to end the input to the current gadget and go to the *previous* gadget.
- Hitting `CURSOR UP` or `CURSOR DOWN` brings the cursor to the previous or next string gadget respectively.
- Hit `ESCAPE` to cancel the input into the current string gadget.
- If the cursor is within a string gadget, the gadget shortcuts can be reached by hitting `RIGHT AMIGA–letter` and `SHIFT`. If you don't hit `SHIFT` additionally, the keyboard shortcut is used either by the internal string gadget edit features (like `RIGHT AMIGA X` or `RIGHT AMIGA Q`) or by additional tools (like `NewList`).

As soon as *no* string gadget is activated, you may move through the address list using the cursor keys:

`Cursor right`	Show next address
`Cursor left`	Show previous address
`SHIFT+Cursor right`	Show next selected address
`SHIFT+Cursor left`	Show previous selected address
`CRTL+Cursor right`	Show last address
`CRTL+Cursor left`	Show first address

The `Edit` fields are:

`Address`	Address
`First`	First name
`Name`	Name
`c/o`	may be used for additional information
`Street`	Street/No.
`Zip`	Zip
`City`	City
`State`	State
`Country`	Country
`Birthday`	Birthday
`Phone`	Telphone number. Seperate multiple phone numbers by a pipe sign (`|`).
`Fax`	Telefax number
`Email1`	email address # 1
`Email2`	email address # 2
`Email3`	email address # 3
`Comment`	Comment

Please notice that it is possible to enter more than one phone number into the `Phone` field. These numbers can be dialed correctly as well, as long as you separate them by a pipe sign (|).

Using the `Address selected` checkbox you may set (or unset) the selection state of the current address.

If you hit `External` you activate the ASCII–Editor (default: '`ed`'). This makes sense if you want to enter a long text (for example: How to find the way to Joe User, living in New York City). When you have finished your input, save the file with the *given name* and quit the editor. The **DFA-Editor** remembers the file name, so it is then possible to access this external file e.g. from the `Full` window (cf. Section 8.6 [Full], page 63) or from the `Edit` window to modify it.

As soon as there is an external file for the current address item, the `Del.` button can be used to delete an external file as soon as you no longer need it.

All external files get their unique file name from **DFA**. This file name is guaranteed to be *unique* within the given directory (default: '`s:DFAExternals`'). **DFA** only saves the filename — not the file itself, so this is completely up to you. Please do not change the filename given by **DFA**, as if you do so, **DFA** will no longer be able to find this file! If you want to delete one (or more) external files, you have to use the `Del.` function of this window. This is the only way to make sure that not only the file itself is deleted, but the filename, which is stored by **DFA** as well!

You may set your favourite ASCII editor, as well as the wanted directory for the external files, in the **DFA-Preferences** program.

Hit `Ok` to use the changes; if you select `Cancel` instead, all changes are discarded.

8.8 New

`New` opens a window that looks exactly like the `Edit` window! Nearly all functions within this window are the same as in the `Edit` window (see Section 8.7 [Edit], page 64 for details), with the following exceptions:

- **Using the usual template address**

  As soon as you disabled the using of the template script (see Section 8.5.25 [Use Template Script], page 61), the usual template address is used, i.e. all data you entered using `Edit Template` (cf. Section 8.5.24 [Edit Template], page 60), are copied into the new address fields just before you can start entering new data.

- **Using the template** AREXX **script**

  If you switch on the usage of the template AREXX script (see Section 8.5.25 [Use Template Script], page 61), the template address will no longer be used. Instead you may set the templates by an AREXX script, using the AREXX command `EDITTEMPLATE` for example.

  The advantage you can get out of this feature is that it is possible now to enter non-constant data into the address fields automatically. For example you could write a script that enters the current date into the comment field of the new address.

  > One important note:
  >
  > Usually, the AREXX command `EDITTEMPLATE` does nothing but to change the fields of the template address. In connection with the `New` command of the **DFA-Editor**, however, this AREXX command can be seen to be `"`local`"`, i.e. the changes you are doing in this AREXX script are valid for the currently new address only! After you've entered the address, the usual template address is restored.
  >
  > In every other context, the changes you do using the `EDITTEMPLATE` AREXX command, stay permanent!
  >
  > Not all AREXX commands can be used within this AREXX script, due to the conflicts this could lead to (e.g. the AREXX command `EDIT`).
  >
  > If you are not sure, if the usage of an AREXX command is possible — just try it out.

- **The Postprocess** AREXX **Script**

  If you have activated the postprocess script (either by selecting the corresponing menu item or by the **DFAPrefs** program), this AREXX script will be executed. It is possible for example, to send and automaticly generated eMail to every new entry with an email address.

  To write your own template or postprocess script it is useful, to know how the `New` function of **DFA** works.

  1. If you want to use the template script, the template address (see Section 8.5.24 [EditorMenuEditTemplate], page 60) is stored.

2. The template script is executed (if selected). Please notice that the new address still doesn't exist, so the AREXX command `GETCURRENT` e.g. can't return it.
3. A new address is created using the data of the template address. This template address could have been changed by the AREXX command `EDITOTEMPLATE` out of the template script.
4. The `Edit`–Window is opened – the new address can be entered.
5. As soon as you finished entering the address data, the formerly stored template address is restored (if needed).
6. The postprocess script is executed. Please notice that the `EDITTEMPLATE` command works *no longer* local here! Furthermore the `GETCURRENT` command does return the just entered new address.

- **Next New**

  Using the `Next New` button, you may finish the input of the current address and start to enter another one, *without* having to leave the window.

8.9 Search

You may enter several search criteria in this window.

- **Search for**

  Here you may enter the search pattern. You must use the known *AMIGA* patterns. You need to enter a '`#?`' or a '`*`' infront of and behind the search string either if you want to look for partial strings! This means, you have to input '`#?PartialString#?`' instead of '`PartialString`'. Let's say you want to search for first names that start with '`Mi`', you have to enter '`Mi#?`'. If you want to look for cities that end in '`town`', you have to enter '`#?town`'.

  The following patterns are supported:

  ? The question mark matches any single character. For example, the pattern matching string '`A?B`' matches any string that is three letters long, that starts with an '`A`' and ends with a '`B`'.

  \# The number sign matches strings containing zero or more repetitions of the expression that immediately follows the '`#`' in the pattern matching string. For example, the pattern matching string '`#A`' matches any string that consists of one or more of the '`A`' character. The pattern matching string '`#?`' matches any non-NULL string. The '`#`' can apply to entire substrings delimited by parentheses. For example, the pattern string '`#(AB)`' matches any string consisting of one or more repetitions of the substring '`AB`' ('`AB`', '`ABAB`', '`ABABAB`', ...).

  % Matches the NULL string.

  | This is the OR symbol. This matches strings that contain the expressions on either side of the OR sign. The expressions and the OR symbol need to be enclosed in parentheses. For example, the pattern matching string '`(A|B)`' matches the string '`A`'

or the string 'B'. The pattern matching string 'A(B|%|C)' matches the strings 'AB', 'A', and 'AC'.

~ The tilde negates the expression that follows it. All strings that do not match the expression that follows the tilde will match the expression with the tilde. For example, the pattern matching string '~(#?.info)' matches any string that does not match the string '#?.info' (does not end with the substring '.info').

* The star is provided as a synonym to '#?'.

[ ] All characters within brackets indicate a character class. Any character in the character class qualifies. Within a character class, a character range can be indicated by specifing the start and stop character, separated with a minus sign. Note that character classes are case sensitive. If character classes are to be used in a case insensitive form, they should be translated to uppercase. Here are some examples:

[ACF]#? matches strings starting with 'A', 'C', or 'F'

[A–D]#? matches strings starting with 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D'

[~ACF]#? matches strings *not* starting with 'A', 'C' or 'F'

' The quote character neutralizes the special meaning of a special character. Here are some examples:

'#'? matches only the literal string '#?'

'?(A|B|C|%)'# matches the literal strings '?#', '?A#', '?B#', '?C#'

'' The quote itself

( ) Parentheses group special characters. The expression within the parentheses is a subpattern.

- **Ignore case**

  If the box is "checked", the search will not be case sensitive. If the box is empty, however, case will be noticed.

- **Use Wildcards**

  If you select this checkbox, you may even use *AmigaDOS* patterns for the search string (default).

- **All**

  Select all fields.

- **None**

  Unselects all fields.

- **Fields to search**

  You may select which fields you would like to search. It is possible to toggle each single field. The default is to search all fields.

- **Search**

  Search starts the search. If a matching item is found, the address listview scrolls to the corresponding place and the matching entry becomes the current one.

- **Cancel**

  `Cancel` terminates the search.

8.10 Print

This window contains all functions that may be used to print the addresses.

- **Print**

  You can choose between all (`All`), the marked (`Selected`) and the active address (`Active`). If there is an active item, it will be shown in the `Active Item` field.

- **Print to**

  You can either print to the printer (`PRT:`) or to a file (`File`). If you print your addresses to a file, the settings below don't take effect. Notice that always all parts of an address are written to the file!

- **Print style**

  You may choose, whether the addresses are to be printed in `NLQ` or `Condensed` style (or both).

  If you select `Formfeed`, a formfeed is performed after the very *last* printed address entry. To switch this off will be useful, if you want to print a few address labels only and you don't want to waste these sheets.

- **Print form**

  There are five different forms, between which you may choose:

  – Short address list
  – Full address list
  – Phonelist (fixed columns)
  – Mailing labels (70mm x 36mm)
  – Address cards

- **Print**

  If you did select `File` for output, a file requester will be opened, which allows you to enter the filename. Be careful! This output file is *not* compatible to the internal address file format (default: '`s:adr.file`'); so don't overwrite this (these) file(s). To write the addresses to a file may be useful if you want to export addresses, but don't wan't to use AREXX.

  If you send your addresses to the printer (`PRT:`), another window is opened that displays the progress of printing. You may stop the output after every complete address (`Cancel`). If only the active item is printed, no progress indicator is shown.

- **Cancel**

  `Cancel` terminates the complete printing process.

Please notice:

Of course, **DFA**'s abilities to print are a bit limited, and it can't compete with the abilities of a DTP program. I think, however, that it does make much more sense to let programs print your addresses that are specialized in printing. Such programs give you much more features and often result in a much better printing quality than an address utility could ever reach. So **DFA** should be used to supply the stored addresses to (spezialized) printing programs and not not print the addresses by itself. An ideal mean for this purpose is the AREXX port for sure, which is not only part of **DFA**, but of many printing programs as well.

Even if your favourite printing program doesn't have an AREXX port, you may use **DFA**'s AREXX interface to export and format the address, so other programs can easily use them.

8.11 Dial

For owners of modems only!

If you have a modem connected to your computer, it is possible to let the computer dial the stored phone number(s). If you have entered more than one number into the phone field, they must be seperated by a `pipe` sign (|). When you start dialing a status window pops up. You may either dial the current address or all selected addresses.

You can cancel the dialing at any time (`Cancel`) or skip the current number (`Skip`).

To be able to let the computer dial phone numbers, it is needed that you connected your modem to the socket and your phone to the modem. After **DFA** has successfully dialed the number, you have to transfer the connection from the modem to the phone; hit `Cancel` to do so.

If the line is just busy, **DFA** redials until it succeeds or the maximum number of phone calls is reached.

The modem settings can be changed in the `DFA-Preferences` program.

9 The DFA-Preferences Program

The **DFA-Preferences** program (filename: `DFAPrefs`) may be used to configure **DFA**. It can be started from the **DFA-Editor** (menu item `Settings->Preferences`) as well as directly from the Workbench or the Shell.

9.1 Tool Types

If you click on the **DFA-Editor** icon once and then activate the Information program of the Workbench, you may adjust the following tooltypes:

- `PUBSCREEN`

  If you enter the *name* of a public screen together with this tooltype, you may select an alternate (public) screen for the **DFA-Preferences** program to open on.

  For example:

  ```
  PUBSCREEN=TERM
  ```

  If the given public screen exists when the **DFA-Preferences** program comes up, it opens its window(s) on this screen, otherwise on the default public screen, usually the Workbench screen.
- `UPPERPUBSCREEN`

  If you enter `UPPERPUBSCREEN=YES`, you tell the **DFA-Prefs** program to open its window(s) on the frontmost *public* screen. If the current frontmost screen isn't public, the **DFA-Preferences** program comes up on the screen you selected with the tooltype `PUBSCREEN`; if this fails as well, the **DFA-Preferences** program opens its window(s) on the default public screen.
- `GUIDEFILE`

  To make the online help work, the **DFA-Preferences** program has to know where to find the online help file. This can be done via the tooltype `GUIDEFILE`. The default for this Tool Type is set by the install program.

9.2 CLI–Parameter

If you start the **DFA-Preferences** program from the shell (or the CLI), it uses the *tooltypes* of the corresponding `.info` file! However, you may overwrite these setting by giving one or more of the following CLI parameters:

```
PUBSCREEN/K, UPPERPUBSCREEN/K, GUIDEFILE/K
```

This means, you may use ...

... ‘`DFAPrefs PUBSCREEN=TERM`’ to make the **DFA-Preferences** program open its window(s) on the public screen named ‘`TERM`’.

... ‘`DFAPrefs UPPERPUBSCREEN=YES`’ to make the **DFA-Preferences** program open its window(s) on the frontmost screen, as long as this is a public screen.

... ‘`DFAPrefs GUIDEFILE=Help:DFAPrefs.guide`’ to set another path for the online help file.

9.3 The DFA-Preferences Main Window

From the main window you can reach all subwindows. You may either open one subwindow at a time or several subwindows at the same time.

Please notice that all settings that you confirm using `Ok` become active at once and stay active until you change them again or leave **DFA**.

9.3.1 Save Preferences

Saves the preferences.

9.3.2 Use Preferences

Saves the preferences temporarily to ‘`ENV:DFA/DFA.prefs`’, i.e. the preferences stay active until you reboot the computer.

9.3.3 Remove DFA

Removes a running **DFA** application, i.e. the **DFA-Server** *and* the **DFA-Editor** will be terminated, if they are currently running.

9.3.4 Quit Preferences

Quits the **DFA-Preferences** program.

9.3.5 About

In the `About` window you'll find something useful about the program itself and the author:

- the version number as well as a notice, if you are a registered user.
- The copyright notice and the address of the author (incl. email address(es)).
- Your name, address and the serial number if you are a registered user.

9.3.6 Open Preferences

A file requester pops up and you may select another than the default preferences file. After loading the preferences file, all open windows are updated to the new settings.

9.3.7 Save Preferences

See See Section 9.3.1 [Save], page 73.

9.3.8 Save Preferences as

A file requester pops up and you may enter the name under which you want to save the current settings.

9.3.9 Use

See See Section 9.3.2 [Use], page 73.

9.3.10 Remove DFA

See See Section 9.3.3 [Remove], page 73.

9.3.11 Quit Preferences

See See Section 9.3.4 [Quit], page 73.

9.3.12 Reset To Defaults

All values are reset to the builtin default values.

9.3.13 Last Saved

The preferences are reset to the vaules last saved in in ‘`ENVARC:DFA/DFA.prefs`’.

9.3.14 Restore

The preferences are reset to the vaules last saved in in ‘`ENV:DFA/DFA.prefs`’.

9.4 Miscelleneous

9.4.1 Application Icon

The string gadgets `XPos` and `YPos` make it possible to enter the application icon’s position on the Workbench screen (referring to the upper left corner of the screen)

Alternatively to this direct input of raw coordinates there is a more convenient possibility to change the application icon’s position:

As soon as you click (once) on the cycle gadget `Open position window`, a small window (title: `Move me`) is opened. This window can be moved (using the mouse) on the Workbench. As soon as the position fits your wishes you should click on the gadget `Close position window` (the same gadget as before, just with another text in it). The `Move Me` window is closed and the new icon position is displayed in the `XPos` and `YPos` gadgets.

Using the checkbox gadget `Show`, you can switch the application icon on and off.

9.4.2 Application Menu

It is possible to reach the **DFA-Editor** via an menu item of the Workbench’s "Tools" menu while the **DFA-Server** is running. To enable the menu item, switch this checkbox on.

9.4.3 Auto Save

There are several ways to make sure that your addresses are saved regularly:

- **Save always**

  If you have changed some addresses using the **DFA-Editor**, the address file is saved as soon as you leave the **DFA-Editor** — no matter if using `Quit` or `Remove`.
- **Ask**

  If the addresses have been changed, a requester pops up as soon as you want to leave the **DFA-Editor**, which asks you if you would like to save the addresses.
- **Remove only**

  The changed addresses will only be saved, if the **DFA-Editor** is left using the `Remove` function (i.e. you quit the complete **DFA** application), but not if you use the `Quit` function.

  > *Be careful:*
  >
  > Please notice that the functions `Quit` and `Remove` of the **DFA-Editor** are exactly the same, if you *don't* have the **DFA-Server** program running at the same time! If there is running only the **DFA-Editor** and you've choosen `Remove only` for auto save mode, changed addresses are *not* saved, if you select `Quit` in the **DFA-Editor**.

9.4.4 Icon Creation

If you want **DFA** to save an icon together with the address files, you have to switch this checkbox to **ON** state. To get an icon for every address database file make sense e.g. if you like to use **DFA**'s application window.

9.4.5 Hires Mode

If you select this checkbox, **DFA** tries to use an alternate window layout for *some* windows. E.g. the edit window will appear with more space for the string gadgets. If you select this hires mode and don't have anough space on your screen (640x400 pixels should be sufficient), **DFA** falls back to the original space-saving window layout automatically.

9.4.6 Secret Mode

Not everyone likes **DFA** informing everybody about how many addresses are sorted, saved, loaded and so on. If you select `Secret Mode`, instead of the number of addresses, three dots are displayed.

9.4.7 Networking

Starting with version 2.0, **DFA** supplies a simple network mode. This network mode has been developed to make it possible for several connected computers to use the same address file. The problem that comes up, when an address file is used by more than one user at the same time is the following:

If several users change the address file at the same time, the last saved address file overwrites the previously saved ones. The previously saved changes are lost!

DFA tries to solve this problem in the following way:

If the network mode is active, all operations that change the address database are forbidden, i.e. saving, changing, marking of addresses is not possible. It is allowed however, to view the addresses (‘`Full`’), to scroll within the address list, to print the addresses and so on.

If you want to do some changes on the addresses, you have to obtain write access to the address file. This can be done using the AREXX command ‘`ATTEMPTLOCK`’ or by selecting the menu item ‘`Write Access`’ in the **DFA-Editor**.

If your try to get write access was successful, you may change the addresses. If you’ve completed your changes, you should free the write access using either the AREXX command ‘`FREELOCK`’ or the menu item ‘`Write Access`’ in the **DFA-Editor**. After you have done so, other members of the LAN can get write access to this address file.

- **Network mode**

  The checkbox gadget `Network mode` may be used to switch the network mode on and off. Please notice, however, that using this feature makes only sense if you really have a network installed and want to access the same address file from several computers.
- **Retries**

  Number of retries to get write access to the current address file.
- **Retry delay**

  Number of seconds that may pass between two tries to get write access.

9.5 Address Listview

This window may be used to configure the main (address) listview of the **DFA-Editor**:

Each line of the address listview contains one address. Each line may have up to eight columns. Each column can display any field of the particular address.

- **Column**

  This cycle gadget supplies means to select the desired column. You may configure up to eight columns, i.e. '`Column 1`' through '`Column 8`'.

- **Fields**

  This listview contains the field name of all address fields that may be used. Please notice that the '`Groups`' entry displays all eight group flags of the particular address using the following format:

  ```
  12345678
  ```

  ... if there are *all* groups flags set. For every group that isn't set, instead of the corresponding group number, there will be displayed a minus sign ('`-`').

  Some examples:

`123-----`	Only the groups 1,2 and 3 are set
`1-3-5---`	Only the groups 1,3 and 5 are set
`------78`	Only the groups 7 and 8 are set
`--------`	No group flag is set

- **Weight**

  The number given here is the percentage of the particular column referring to the complete line. Please notice that it is possible to give up to 100 %, but not more than this! If there is not enough space left for the column you're currently working on, you have to reduce one or more columns accordingly.

  If you enter a number into the `Weight` gadget that is too large, the program corrects the value and replaces it with the highest possible number.

  As the display of the group flags needs a fixed number of eight characters, it is not possible to give a weight for this field.

- **Free and Used**

  To give you a general view of the used and free space within the line, there are two gadgets, `Used [%]` and `Free [%]`, which display the used and free space respectively.

- **Move left**

  Moves the current column left by one.

- **Move right**

  Moves the current column right by one.

- **Insert Column**

  Inserts a new column.

- **Clear Column**

  To clear a column, it is *not* sufficient to set its weight to '`0`'! If you want to clear a column, you have to select the desired column (using the `Column` gadget) and then hit the `Clear column` gadget.

  Please notice that **"**empty**"** columns are *not* possible! Only the columns in front of the first cleared column are displayed.

  Example:

You have set the columns 1,2,3 and 4 to the fields 'Name', 'FirstName', 'Phone' and 'Town'. If you clear column 3 ('Phone') and select Ok, only columns 1 and 2 ('Name' und 'FirstName') are still visible.

- **Ok and Cancel**

  With Ok you accept the changes you've done; if the **DFA-Editor** is currently running, the changes are applied to it and are visible at once. Cancel discards the changes.

This all may have sounded a bit complicated, so I'll give you an example that shall make clear in a step by step procedure, how to configure your "own" format for the address listview:

Let's say, you want the following format of the listview's lines:

```
<First Name> <Name> <Phone> <Group Flags>

    30%         30%    40%         ---
```

... then you should do like this:

Click on the Columns gadget until 'Column 1' is shown. Now select 'First name' in the Fields listview and enter '30' into the Weight string gadget. Click once on the Columns gadget — 'Column 2' appears. Select 'Name' in the Fields listview and enter '30' into the Weight string gadget. Click on the Columns gadget once again — 'Column 3' appears — and select 'Phone' from the Fields listview. Please enter '40' into the Weight string gadget. One more click on the Columns gadget brings 'Column 4' to front. Now select 'Group flags' from the Fields listview. Please notice that the Weight gadget is displayed "ghosted" now and, therefore, no input into this gadget is possible; this is not needed either, as the group flags always need eight characters. Please click on the Columns gadget one more time to make 'Column 5' visible. Select Clear column to make sure that the 5th column is "clear". Hit Ok to make the changes active — if the **DFA-Editor** program is currently running, all changes will be visible at once.

9.6 Panel Listview

Below the address listview of the **DFA-Editor** main window, there is another listview called "Panel listview". This is used to make further information about the current address visible. It is possible to display up to 16 lines. Every line can display any field of the address; the line title may be changed as well.

Furthermore, it is possible to adjust the number of lines that are visible at a time.

- **Lines**

  Every click on the Lines cycle gadget makes the next line number visible ('Line 1' through 'Line 16'). After the last line number (16) 'Line 1' is displayed again.

- **Fields**

  This listview corresponds to the one you got to know in Section 9.5 [Address Listview], page 77. Using this listview, you may select which field of the particular address you want to get displayed in the currently selected line (cf. `Lines`).

- **Title**

  It is possible to give any line title you like; for example '`Phone #:`' for the '`Phone`' field or '`Groups:`' for the '`group selection`'.

  If you want e.g. that all three email address are displayed among one another (i.e. Line 1 through line 3), it could be a good idea to give the first line ('`EMail 1`') the title '`EMail:`' and leave line 2 and line 3 without a line title.

- **Move up**

  Moves the current line up by one.

- **Move down**

  Moves the current line down by one.

- **Insert line**

  Inserts a line.

- **Clear line**

  Similarly to Section 9.5 [Address Listview], page 77 (see `Clear Column`) it is needed here as well to explicitly delete lines you don't want to use any longer. Please notice that only lines in front of the first "cleared" line are displayed, even if there are lines with contents behind the first cleared line. This means that empty lines are not possible.

- **Visible lines**

  It is possible (within certain values) to change the size of the panel listview using this slider gadget. You may have up to 12 lines visible at a time! Please notice that the **DFA-Editor** reduces the number of visible lines automatically, if there is not enough space for the desired listview lines in the window.

- **Ok and Cancel**

  Using `Ok` you accept the changes and a currently running **DFA-Editor** program is updated at once. `Cancel` discards the changes.

The following example may help you to understand the `Panel` listview configuration more easily:

Let's say you would like to get the following format in your `Panel` listview

```
          <Title>     <Contents>
<Line 1> EMail:      [EMail 1]
<Line 2>             [EMail 2]
<Line 3> Comment:    [Comment]
```

Terms between the '`[`' and '`]`' brackets describe field names, terms between '<' and '>' brackets serve as description.

First click on the `Lines` cycle gadget, until '`Line 1`' appears (after the window has opened `Line 1` is usually visible already). Now select '`EMail 1`' from the `Fields` listview and enter '`EMail:`' into the `Title` string gadget. Now click on the `Lines` gadget once — '`Line 2`' should become visible. Select '`EMail 2`' from the `Fields` listview and delete the contents of the `Title` string gadget, if it isn't empty already. One more click on the `Lines` gadget brings '`Line 3`' to front. Select '`Comment`' from the `Lines` listview and enter '`Comment`' into the `Title` string gadget. After one more click on the `Lines` gadget, please click on the `Clear line` gadget to delete line four, if it isn't empty. Hit `Ok` to accept the changes. If the **DFA-Editor** is currently running, the changes will be made visible at once.

9.7 Groups

First of all, a few words about the group flags and their purpose and meaning:

It is possible to separate your addresses into groups and set the different group flags for every address item. Let's say you're using the first three (out of a maximum of eight) group flags and you've named them '`Private`', '`Business`' and '`Other`' (see Section 9.7 [Groups], page 81, for more information).

Now you can set the '`Private`' flag to all private addresses, the '`Business`' flag to all business related addresses, and the '`Other`' flag to all address that don't belong to any of these groups. Of course, you may set more than one flag at a time, if an address is a private one and business related as well, for example.

In the main window of the **DFA-Editor** you can select the groups you would like to see within the address listview (or use the AREXX command '`CHANGEGROUPS`' accordingly). If you want to see the private and the business addresses, activate both checkbox gadgets. Please notice that all actions, for instance, printing and searching are performed on the active (i.e. displayed) addresses only!

In the `Groups` window of the **DFA–Preferences** (cf. Section 9.7 [Groups], page 81) you may set which kind of relation between the groups you like. If you have activated more than one group at the same time (in the example above '`Private`' and '`Other`'), you may select either the relation '`via 'OR'`' or the relation '`via 'AND'`':

- **via 'OR'**
  Every address that has at least one of the wanted flags set, is displayed. If you activate '`Private`' and '`Other`', all addresses will be displayed that have either set the '`Private`' *or* the '`Other`' flag *or* both flags.
- **via 'AND'**
  Only those addresses are shown that have set at least the groups you selected in the **DFA-Editor** main window. If the '`Private`' and the '`Other`' flags are both set, only addresses will be shown that have at least the '`Private`' *and* the '`Other`' flag set; addresses that have set only one of these flags are *not* shown.

Groups that don't have any group flags set can be made visible by deselecting all the group flags in the **DFA-Editor** main window (i.e. all check boxes are "empty").

Let's shift to the settings that are possible here:

- **Groups**

  This cycle gadget allows you to set the group (`Group~1` through `Group~8`) you want to modify.

- **Title**

  The name of the group can be entered into this string gadget. The desired keyboard shortcut has to be marked with a leading underscore (_), for example:

`Group _1`	The group's name is '`Group 1`', its shortcut is the digit `1`
`Pri_vate`	'`Private`' is used for the group name, the keyboard shortcut is the `v`
`Other (_3)`	'`Other (3)`' is the group's name, the digit `3` its keyboard shortcut

> *Please notice:*
>
> Even if it *is* possible to use any keyboard shortcut you like, as long as it is a usual letter, you should remember that **DFA** does not check if the keyboard shortcut you enter is unique within the **DFA** application. Therefore, you have to make sure by yourself that the keyboard shortcuts you want to use are not being used by other gadgets.
>
> Please notice as well that the shortcut for the different groups are not only used within the **DFA-Editor** main window, but have to be unique in e.g. the **DFA-Editor** `Edit` window as well.
>
> The shortcuts which are guaranteed to be unique within the complete **DFA** application are the digits `1` through `8`, which is the default as well.

  The length of the group titles is limited to 15 digits to make sure that no title overwrites the window contents and/or border.

- **Group handling**

  This cycle gadget allows you to select the kind of relation of several group flags (see above for details).

- **Ok and Cancel**

  After you hit `Ok`, the changes become active. If you hit `Cancel` instead, all changes are lost.

9.8 Fonts

The fonts that shall be used by the **DFA-Editor** and the **DFA-Preferences** program can be set in this window. If you don't change the default setting (`Use System Font` for every font), all program parts use the fonts you set in the Font Preferences program of the Workbench. Alternatively, you may set any font you like for each of the four fonts used.

- **DFA-Editor**: Gadget font

  Here you may enter the font, which is used for the gadget texts of the **DFA-Editor**.

- **DFA-Editor**: List font

  For the different listviews of the **DFA-Editor** a seperate font may be chosen. Please notice that only non–proportional fonts are allowed here.

- **Same as Editor**

  If you want to use the same fonts for the **DFA-Preferences** program as for the **DFA-Editor**, just push this button.

- **DFA-Preferences**: Gadget font

  see above, **DFA-Editor**: Gadget font.

- **DFA-Preferences**: List font

  see above, **DFA-Editor**: List font. Please notice, however, that even proportional fonts are allowed here!

9.9 Modem

The settings set here only have meaning if you have a modem connected to your computer and plan to use **DFA** to dial the stored phone numbers.

Furthermore you should have a phone connected to your modem!

The following settings may be changed:

- **Baud**

  This cycle gadget may be used to set the baud rate of the serial port. As the serial port is only used to send command sequences and not to transfer real data, the baud rate doesn't really matter; however, it should not be higher than the baud rate, your modem supports (default: '`1200`').

- **Init String**

  The string that you enter into this string gadget is used to initialize the modem. If you have a modem that supports the "Hayes" command sequences, the init command is usually '`ATZ`' (default: '`ATZ~~~`').

- **Hangup String**

  The string that is to be used to hang up the line, i.e. to terminate the connection, may be entered here (default: '`+++\rTH0\r`')

- **Predial String**

  This string is sent to the modem just before the phone number itself. Some examples for "Hayes" compatible modems:

`ATDP`	Pulse dial (default)
`ATDT`	Tone dial
`ATX3DP#WP`	Makes the modem wait for a dialtone after sending a number (`#`). So it is possible to call from a extension line. Just substitute `#` by the number you would usually enter to get a dialtone.

- **Suff. Dial String**

  The string that has to be sent just after the phone number may be entered here. Please notice that this string has to be *at least* a '`\r`', as the dialing does not work otherwise (default: '`\r`').

- **Serial device**

  Here you may enter the name of a serial device that shall be used for dialing. Usually this is the Commodore '`serial.device`', which is the default. If you have an interface card with (an) additional serial interface(s), you can insert the new serial device here.

- **Select device**

  Instead of typing the name of the serial device you can comfortably select it from a file requester. The selected device is inserted into the `Serial device` field.

- **Device unit**

  You may enter the number of the serial device here. Usually this is '`0`'. However, if you have an interface card with more than one serial port, they are distinguishable by their numbers ('`0`' and '`1`' for example).

- **Retries**

  If a line is busy, it is possible to tell **DFA** to retry; the number of retries may be entered here.

- **Redial delay**

  The time delay between two dial events.

- **Use OwnDevUnit**

  The '`OwnDevUnit.library`' gives you the chance to use **DFA** for dialing, even if the serial port is permanently occupied by a program as the '`getty`' for example. The requirement for this to work is that this program supports the '`OwnDevUnit.library`' as well of course. If you don't use such a program, you may deactivate the `Use OwnDevUnit` checkbox. If there is no '`OwnDevUnit.library`' installed on your computer, it can't be used of course.

The input you can do into `Init String`, `Hangup String`, `PredialString` and `Suff. Dial String`, can be found in the manual of your modem. In addition to the strings listed there, **DFA** supports the following command sequences:

'`~`' (Tilde)

Causes a delay of about one second.

'`\b`' (Backspace)

Deletes the character to its left.

'`\f`' (Formfeed)

Performs a form feed.

‘\n’ (Linefeed)

Produces a line feed.

‘\r’ (Carriage return)

Performs a carriage return.

‘\t’ (Tab)

Inserts a `Tab` character.

‘\e’ (ESC)

Inserts an `Escape` character.

9.10 Paths and Filenames

The file and pathnames used by **DFA** may be set here.

More comfortable than to enter the pathname into the string gadgets manually is to hit the button just behind the corresponding string gadget. If you do so, a file requester pops up and you may select the desired file or pathname.

- **Address file**

  This is the address file that is loaded automatically during the startup of **DFA** (default: ‘`s:adr.file`’). This filename will be used as well, if you select `Save as default`.
- **External files**

  The external files are saved in a directory of their own (default: ‘`s:DFAExternals`’).
- **File editor**

  To modify the external files, you need an ASCII editor. The `ed`, which can usually be found in the ‘`C:`’ drawer of your workbench, is an appropriate tool for example (default: ‘`ed`’).
- **File viewer**

  To view the external files, you need a text viewer, as for example the `more` program that comes along with your Workbench programs (default: ‘`more`’).

9.11 Arexx Scripts

It is possible to bind one AREXX script to any function key (`F1` through `F10`) and any "shifted" function key (`SHIFT F1` through `SHIFT F10`). You may toggle between the 2 function key blocks using the `Qualifier` cycle gadget.

If you don’t like to enter the name of the AREXX script (including its path) by hand, you may alternatively hit the button gadget just behind the corresponding string gadget (keyboard shortcut: `SHIFT <digit>`). If you do so, a file requester will pop up and the desired AREXX script can be selected.

The AREXX scripts you enter here can only be reached via the function keys from the main window of the **DFA-Editor**. In the '`rexx`' drawer of the **DFA** distribution, some example scripts can be found; all files suited for this purpose have the extension '`.dfa`'.

Into `Template script` you may enter the AREXX script, you want to use together with the `New` function to change the template address. `Use script` toggles the usage of this script on or off respectively.

The `Postprocess script` field may be used to enter an AREXX script, which is executed after a new address has been entered. `Use p.process script` toggles this script on or off.

Hit `Ok` to accept the changes or `Cancel` to quit the window and discard the changes.

9.12 Sorting

The addresses can be sorted by (nearly) every field of an address. To manage this, you may enter up to four sort criteria here. The most important one is `Sort criteria 1`. If two addresses can't be distinguished by this criteria alone (e.g. if there are identical names), the second sort criteria (`Sort criteria 2`) is used. If a distinction is still impossible, the third sort criteria is used and so on.

- **Sort**

  Here you may choose which sort criteria you would like to change.
- **Fields**

  You may select one address field from this listview for every sort criteria ('`Sort criteria 1`' through '`Sort criteria 4`').
- **Clear sort criteria**

  If you want to delete a sort criteria, please hit this button.
- **Ok and Cancel**

  `Ok` accepts the changes. Please notice that the addresses are *not* resorted automatically. To sort your addresses using the modified sort criteria, you have to explicetly select `Sort` in the **DFA-Editor** (or use the corresponding AREXX command). `Cancel` ignores the changes.

9.13 Custom Screens

It is possible ot let **DFA** open its own custom screens. As long as you don't use this feature, **DFA** opens up on existing public screens. This behaviour can be customized by using the corresponding Tool Types.

Custom screens can be set for the **DFA-Editor** and for the **DFA-Prefs** program seperately.

9.13.1 Custom Screen (DFA-Editor)

- Use custom screen

  Toggles the usage of a custom screen.
- Screen mode

  Displayes the selected screen mode. The button which is can be found behind the text gadget activate the screen mode requester.
- Screen title

  Title of the cusom screen.
- Screen font

  The font for the custom screen. The button gadget behind the text gadget activates the font requester.

9.13.2 Custom Screen DFA-Preferences Program

- Use custom screen

  See Section 9.13.1 [PrefsScreenEditor], page 87
- Same as Editor

  The **DFA-Preferences** program uses the same custom screen as the **DFA-Editor**.
- Screen mode

  See Section 9.13.1 [PrefsScreenEditor], page 87
- Screen title

  See Section 9.13.1 [PrefsScreenEditor], page 87
- Screen font

  See Section 9.13.1 [PrefsScreenEditor], page 87

10 Legal stuff

10.1 Licence

1. This licence applies to the product called '`DFA`', a package for the *AMIGA* computer, published by Dirk Federlein under the concepts of **Shareware**. The terms "Package", "**DFA**" and "Archive" refer to this product. The licensee is addressed as "you". This license does not apply to third party supplied programs, found e.g. in the '`c`' or '`libs`' drawer of the original distribution archive.
2. You may use **DFA** for a period of up to 21 days for evaluation. After that, you have to register.
3. This archive may be freely redistributed only *without the keyfile*, which you got from me when you have registered. Please remember that the keyfile contains your name to prevent you from giving it away to others.
4. You are *not allowed* to draw commercial profit out of distributing this package. You may charge a fee to recover distribution and copy costs. The fee for diskette distribution may *not be more* than the cost to obtain a public domain diskette from Fred Fish.
5. You are *not* allowed to manipulate any file of **DFA** and distribute it under any or no name. Compression with common archivers like '`zoo`' or '`lharc`' is allowed. You are only allowed to redistribute the *whole* original archive (*without* the keyfile however).

   Some files *may be* modified for your personal use:

   - The AREXX scripts

     The example AREXX scripts which can be found in the '`Rexx`' drawer of the original distribution may be modified and/or enhanced.
   - The LOCALE files

     If you adopt the catalog translation files (extension '`.ct`'), you will be able to translate all program texts of **DFA** into your native language.

   If you do such changes, you may do so for your personal use; redistribution of modified files is not allowed. (Nevertheless the author would be happy, if you'd sent him your modified files, so that they may serve as a basis for an inclusion into future versions of **DFA**)
6. If developers of commercial software would like to include certain parts of **DFA** in their commercial products, they will have to contact the author of **DFA** first, to ask for permission.
7. You agree to cease distributing **DFA** if requested to do so by the author.
8. By copying, distributing and/or using **DFA** you indicate your acceptance of this license to do so, and all its terms and conditions.
9. Each time you redistribute this package, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute and/or use this package subject to these terms and conditions. *You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herin.*
10. As always, Fred Fish has got explicit permission to include this package into his wonderful "Fish Disk" collection, no matter if it is on floppy or compact disk.

10.2 Warranty

This software is provided *as is* without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. By using **DFA**, you agree to accept the entire risk as to the quality and performance of this package.

In no event (unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing) will any copyright holder, or any other party who may redistribute this package as permitted above, be liable to you for damages, including any general, special, incidental or consequential damages arising out of the use or inability to use this package (including but not limited to loss of data or data being rendered inaccurate or losses sustained by you or third parties), even if such holder or other party has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Of course, **DFA** has been tested rather extensively before it was released. In case you find any bugs in **DFA** I please you to send me a bug report. See Chapter 13 [Bugreports], page 92.

11 Registration

Since Version 2.1 of **DFA** has been finished, it is an product with the **SASG** quality brand.

The advantages, which grow out of this can be looked up within the registration/information program.

Information about registration sites, the **SASG**, the shareware fee, payment methods etc. can be found there as well.

The registration program can be started either seperately or directly out of the about requester of **DFA**.

Before you register, you have the opportunity to test `DFA` in great detail. However, when using the unregistered version you can't save the preferences (this feature is disabled); all changes you perform using the **DFA-Preferences** program stay active only until you reboot your computer. The window positions are therefore *not* saved as well.

In spite of all this restrictions it should be possible to see if **DFA** is what you expect. As soon as you use `DFA` regularly, however not later than after 21 days, you have to register!

You'll get your personal keyfile, a TEX manual (in German *and* English) and an AMIGAGUIDE manual (German *and* English). All manual files are on the disk only and *not* printed!

You'll find my address below, see Chapter 14 [Important Addresses], page 93.

12 Updates

I'm continuously working on **DFA** and I'll publish updates from time to time. These updates will be fed into the following electronic nets:

- ADS Filenet
- AmiNet FTP Server

If you have access to such a electronic net, you can get the latest version of **DFA** quickly and cheaply. Many electronic mailboxes supply the latest version of **DFA** as well, e.g.

Publisher's Treff
SASG Support BBS - All SASG products available
63739 Aschaffenburg
Tel.: Germany-(0)6028-996886
Fido: 2:244/6302.0

You may get the latest version of **DFA** off from that `BBS` via Fido-FileRequest. The magic for the FileRequest is `DFA`. Any other **SASG** product may be requested as well.

Incubus 97074 Würzburg
Tel.: Germany–(0)931–781464, –781465, –781467, –781468, –72695, –884703, –884726

Alternatively you may order your update directly from me. Please use the registration program for this purpose — as you've already done when you've registered.

Fred Fish will get **DFA** to include it in his library. However, it will last a few weeks until `DFA` finds its was on these floppy or compact disks respectively.

13 Bug Reports

In spite of the fact that every release version is tested very thoroughly before it is published, I can't guarantee that there are no more bugs in it.

This fact can be understood more easily, if you know that the source code of **DFA** takes up about 2 MB up to now!

So I ask you to report any bugs you discover. If you have any ideas what should be improved in future versions of **DFA**, please feel free to write, (mail or email, doesn't matter) giving me any suggestions.

Bug reports can be sent by ordinary or elecronic mail. The address can be found in Chapter 14 [Important Addresses], page 93.

14 Important Addresses

14.1 The author's address

Home address:

Dirk Federlein
Brunnengasse 11a
63741 Aschaffenburg
Germany

Study address:

Dirk Federlein
Am Sonnenberg 34
97078 Würzburg
Germany

E–Mail: UUCP: `dirkf@alcmy.franken.de`
CIS: `100577,1027`
FIDO: `2:244/6302.12`

E-mail reaches me always, no matter to which of the above addresses you write. If you prefer to send "normal" mail, you should send it to Aschaffenburg.

Bank address:

Bayerische Vereinsbank Aschaffenburg
Sort code: 795 200 70
Account: 160 6 140
Germany

14.2 Registration in Belgium

Olivier Toebosch

Kapittelstraat 19
2610 Wilrijk
Belgium

E–Mail: FIDO: `2:292/603.21`

Bank account:

Account: 403-4132721-12
Belgium

14.3 Registration in England

Paul Jewell

7 Fairfield Avenue
Victoria Park
Cardiff
Great Britain (Wales)

E–Mail: UUCP: `Paul_Jewell@savanna.exnet.com`

Bank account:

Lloyds Bank
Sort code: 30-98-94
Account: 7574426

14.4 Registration in France

Etienne Schneider

1 impasse des Sans Boutons
F-80000 Amiens
France

E–Mail: UUCP: `etienne.schneider@ramses.fdn.org`

14.5 Registration in Germany

Christoph Reichert

Im Hag 2
63834 Sulzbach am Main

Deutschland

E–Mail: UUCP: `chris@ptreff.ab.mayn.sub.de`
FIDO: `2:244/6302.0`

Bank address:
Sparkasse Aschaffenburg - Alzenau
Sort code: 795 500 00
Account: 528 01 77
Germany

14.6 Registration in Sweden

AUGS Shareware Center
c/o Nilsson, Färgargränd 35
S-831 51 Östersund
Sweden

E–Mail: UUCP: `augssc@augs.se`
FIDO: `2:204/404.888`

14.7 Registration in the USA

Robert Blayzor
PO Box 807
Johnstown, NY 12095-0807
U.S.A.

E–Mail: UUCP: `die@lsd.org`

15 Internal

15.1 Locale Support

While **DFA** V1.2x supported seven different languages, version 2.0 of **DFA** comes along only with english and german language support. This restriction has several reasons:

1. The english and german version of the catalog files can be done by myself. Therefore I am no longer — especially when creating updates — forced to get updated locale files from many different parts of this world *in time*.
2. For version 2.0 of **DFA** I enlarged the locale files by a big amount. To translate these files is a lot of work that I don't want to be done by other people than by myself.
3. The enormous effort to adopt the locale files (for updates), prevented me a long time from doing a major update at all. Please notice that all locale files have to be changed, even if I add only one single sentence or word! Now there is no longer such a reason (for me) to delay updates!
4. The number of registered users that prefer other languages than german or english is still quite low. This has been the reason not to put a french locale into **DFA** V1.2x, as in the beginning there was no registered french user at all. Furthermore — most people prefer the english program texts even if English isn't their native language.

Since version 2.1 has been finished, the french program texts are available as well!

15.2 The CheckBirthday Program

Since **DFA** got its Arexx–Port, it comes along with an Arexx script that displays coming birthdays. This script had, besides several pros, one real con: It needed much time to process a (long) address list.

Out of this reason **DFA** now comes along with an addition tool that does the same job, but much faster.

It can be started out of the shell, with the command:

```
CheckBirthday ADR=ADRESSFILE/A BEFORE=DAYSBEFORE/N
  AFTER=DAYSAFTER/N DELAY/N
```

The meaning of the different parameters:

`ADDRESSFILE`
: The address database file

`BEFORE` Number of days before the birthday

`AFTER` Number of days after the birthday

`DELAY` Delay in seconds after the output of all birthdays

Starting from Workbench is possible as well! Please notice that you have to make sure that you have adjusted the tooltypes to your needs. These tooltypes have the same names as the shell parameter. Additionally the `WINDOW` tooltype is available that gives you the chance to set the output window position and size, like:

```
WINDOW=CON:20/20/400/200/Geburtstage/AUTO/CLOSE/WAIT
```

16 Needed Configuration

The minimum configuration for the usage of **DFA** consists of any *AMIGA* computer that runs at least *AMIGA–OS 2.0* and 1 MB RAM.

As the addresses are completely kept in RAM, as more you have as better it is.

A harddisk is not needed, but recommended. If you don't have a harddisk, you should posses at least two disk drives and make sure that your boot disk still has enough free space.

If you run (at least) Workbench 2.1 on your system, you may change the native language if you like (use the Locale preferences program of the Workbench to do so).

If you run version 3.x of the operating system, you can enjoy some additional (mostly optical) features of this OS version.

17 Hints and Tips

Question:

After I restarted the computer, **DFA** has "forgotten" all window positions I'd adjusted before — why?

Answer:

To save the window positions, you have to save the **DFA** preferences. This can be done for example by selecting the appropriate menu item ('`Settings->Save Preferences`') of the **DFA-Editor**.

Please remember that the settings, and as a consequence of this, the window positions as well, can only be saved in the registered version of **DFA** (see Chapter 11 [Registration], page 90, for details).

Question:

After I entered another position for the application icon, it stayed on the same place as before.

Answer:

Click on the `Show` check box gadget in the Miscellaneous Window of the **DFA-Preferences** program (cf. Section 9.4 [Miscellaneous], page 75) *twice*. Now the application icon should appear on the desired position, as long as there is no other icon that occupies this position on the Workbench.

Question:

As soon as I want to modify anything, a requester appears which tells me that I need "write access" before I may change my addresses.

Answer:

Switch off the network mode (see Section 9.4 [Miscellaneous], page 75). If you need the network mode, select `Write Access` in the `Settings` menu of the **DFA-Editor**.

Question:

If I hit the `HELP` key, I get no online help at all — nothing happens!

Answer:

Make sure that the online help files ('`DFAEditor.guide`' and '`DFAPrefs.guide`') exist and the corresponding tooltypes of the **DFA-Editor** and the **DFA-Preferences** program are set correctly (cf. Section 9.1 [Tooltypes], page 72).

Question:

I appended an old **DFA** file to the current address database, but the appended addresses are not displayed within the address listview!

Answer:

Make sure that you activated the correct group flags. It might be that the appended addresses don't have any group flags set. If this is the case, you will have to *deactivate* all group check boxes in the **DFA-Editor** main window to see these addresses.

Question:

If I access my addresses via AREXX, **DFA** doesn't seem to find all addresses — sometimes it even finds no addresses at all!

Answer:

Please notice that the AREXX commands access only the addresses that correspond to the current group selection! To make sure that all addresses can be reached by AREXX, you should either select all group flags in the **DFA-Editor** main window or use the AREXX command `CHANGEGROUPS` accordingly.

Question:

After I've entered a new address containing group flags that did *not* match the current group selection, it was nevertheless displayed in the **DFA-Editor**'s main window listview. Isn't this behaviour a bit inconsequent?

Answer:

Yes, indeed. However, for many people it would be even more confusing, if the new address which they've just entered is not displayed.

Question:

Just after I entered a new address, it was displayed in the **DFA-Editor**'s main window corretly. After I've resized the window, however, the address has disappeared!

Answer:

This problem should be seen together with the previous question. After a new address is entered, it is shown in the listview, no matter if the group selection fits or not. As soon as the window is resized, however, the listview entries are reformatted and the group selection is noticed! This causes all entries to disappear that do not match the current group selection.

Question:

Although I have set the modem preferences as it is needed, my modem does not dial any telephone numbers. The phone number of the address to dial is displayed within the dial window, but the modem does nothing that looks like dialing!

Answer:

Under some circumstances your modem does not like the baud rate you set in the *System Preferences* (Serial). Decrease the baud rate (in the System Preferences!) until your modem dials correctly.

18 Thanks to...

Many people helped me to make **DFA** what it is today. Therefore I would like to thank ...

... **my betatesters**

Stefan Bauer, Daniel Egger, Sven Gmelin, Michael 'Ghandi' Herold, Michael 'Mick' Hohmann, Martin Huttenloher, Kai Iske, Axel Jusek, Peter Klassmann, Michael Liebl, Sven Lucas, Carsten Melberg, Peter Meyer, Alexander Reifinger, Christoph Schuster, Manfred Schwab, Bernd Stieler, Stefan Stuntz, Robert Wahnsiedler, Christian Werner.

... **my registration sites**

Robert Blayzor, Katja und Paul Jewell, Andre Lackmann, Christoph Reichert, Mats-Olov Rustad, Etienne Schneider, Olivier Toebosch.

... **Martin 'XEN' Huttenloher**

Painted the wonderful MagicWB icons (8 colors)

If you like the icons coming with this distribution of **DFA**, take a look at the complete collection of MagicWB icons by Martin Huttenloher.

... **Kai Iske**

My `"oldest"` beta tester. He already tested **DFA** before version 1.0 has been published! For version 2.0 of **DFA** he supplied me a fast sort routine. The `RemindBirthday` utility is done by him as well.

... **Katja and Paul Jewell, Donald Dalley**

For the proof reading of the english manual.

... **Etienne Schneider**

For the french locale files and the translation of the documentation.

... **Stefan Stuntz**

For many telephone chats and his understanding that **DFA** still doesn't support his `Magic User Interface` (`MUI`).

... **all others,** that are not explicitly listed here and have sent me bug reports and/or suggestions for improving **DFA**

Thanks a lot to all **DFA** users to be so patient while waiting for **DFA** V2.0 such a long time. I do really hope it is worth the time you've waited for it!

19 History

See AMIGAGUIDE documentation.

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