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## Overview

**Stiletto** is intended for people who want a button bar task switcher/launcher and clock/calendar which always stays at the same place on the desktop and which lets them use any mouse button to run a command.

**Stiletto** incorporates these features:

- A small-footprint button bar launcher (e.g. fits over title bar of maximized window).

- Use of any mouse button to launch tasks.

- Drag and drop files to start commands.

- User-configurable task launch menu with submenus.

- Attach launch menu to button bar, desktop, title bar, or all three.

- Direct access to program manager groups and their commands.

- Switch to or close any active task.

- Make any active task or launch any command as always on top.

- Clock and date display on any button.

- Built-in commands for drag and drop file rename, windows exit/restart, browsing and running files, moving the button bar, and others.

- Support for file associations.

- Alarms, regular chimes, and scheduled activation of commands.

- Wallpaper display and switcher/randomizer.

- Assignment of sound to application events.

- Randomization and testing of system and application sounds.

- Random noise making by playing sounds sporadically as specified.

- Flyover help to display the commands for any button.

**Stiletto** is **not** intended to replace Program Manager or another Windows Shell that you are using, such as Norton Desktop for Windows. Instead, **Stiletto** is intended to provide quick, minimal-mouse click access to your most used commands while taking up little desktop space.

## Stiletto Built-In Commands

**Stiletto** comes with a set of built-in commands.

You will find the built in commands in the drop down box of the **Stiletto** command entry controls on the button configuration dialog, task menu dialog, and alarms dialog.

Menu related commands and commands for working with active tasks can only be selected for the task menu.

Following is an explanation of each built-in command:

Menu Separator	Separates displayed menu entries; only available for <u>task menu</u> .
Start Submenu	Starts a <u>submenu</u> ; only available for <u>task menu</u>
End Submenu	Ends a <u>submenu</u> ; only available for <u>task menu</u> .
Active tasks list	Inserts a <u>list of active tasks</u> into the task menu. When a list item is selected, that task is activated. Only available from <u>task menu</u>
Close Tasks List	Inserts a <u>list of active tasks</u> into the menu. When a list item is selected, that task is ended. Only available from <u>task menu</u> .
Task On Top List	Inserts <u>list of active tasks</u> into the menu. When list item is selected, that task window is set to always on top. Only available from <u>task menu</u> .
Message Box	Displays a message box containing the text typed into the work directory of the command entry controls. It is intended for alarms, but can be used anywhere.
Task Menu	Displays the <b>Stiletto</b> task menu. It will only work when associated with a button on the <b>Stiletto</b> button bar.
Move Stiletto	Makes the <b>Stiletto</b> button bar move to the opposite side of the desktop.
Configure Stiletto	Activates the <b>Stiletto</b> <u>Configuring Stiletto</u> tabbed folder.
Exit Stiletto	Terminates <b>Stiletto</b> .
Browse and Run	Displays a file selection dialog; the selected file is executed. <b>Stiletto</b> will follow any File Associations when executing the selected file. Optionally, you can put a default starting directory in the work directory edit box.
Program Mgr Groups	Lets you execute a command from any existing <u>program manager group</u> .

Built-In Cmds List	Displays a list box from which you can execute any of the <b>Stiletto</b> built-in commands.
Drag and Drop Rename	Used to <u>rename</u> a file.
Quick Win Exit	Exits Windows to DOS (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).
Quick Win Restart	Exits Windows to DOS and then restarts Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).
Quick System Boot	Exits Windows and re-boots DOS (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).
Confirmed Win Exit	After asking you to confirm, exits Windows to DOS (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).
Confirmed Win Restart	After asking you to confirm, exits Windows to DOS and then restarts Windows (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).
Confirmed System Boot	After asking you to confirm, exits Windows and re-boots DOS (you will get a chance to save unsaved documents).
Change Paper	Changes the wallpaper using the method selected in the <u>Wallpaper dialog</u> . If no change is selected, the wallpaper is changed to a random wallpaper (bmp file) in the same directory as the current wallpaper.
Change Sound	Changes the sound files associated with all sounds in the <u>Sound dialog</u> that are <b>not</b> set to the no change sound method. Note that this is different from the Change Wallpaper command: the Change Wallpaper command always changes the wallpaper but the Change Sound command only changes sounds where the method for changing is <b>not</b> set to no change.

## Command Entry Controls

**Stiletto** uses the same set of controls to enter commands for button configuration, task menu, and alarms.

The command controls consist of:

- An edit combo box used to enter a command or select a built-in command.
- A Browse button used to select a command from a file list.
- A Paste (P) button to paste commands from program manager groups.
- A drop down box used to determine the window style for the command when it is run.
- An edit box used to enter the work (start-up) directory for the command.
- A button used to set the work directory to the command directory.

To enter the command you want to run:

- type it directly into the edit box,
- or select one of the built-in commands from the drop down box,
- or Browse for the command using the Browse Button,
- or cut and paste it from a program manager group.

**Stiletto** supports file associations, so you can type in the name of a document file and **Stiletto** will run the associated command. For example, if you are working on a **Microsoft Excel** spreadsheet called mysheet.xls, you can insert this file name as a command (or browse for it and select it). **Stiletto** will run **Excel** on mysheet.xls when you select the command or when the alarm corresponding to the command rings

To determine how the window will look when the command starts: Using the drop down box under the command entry combo box, you can determine whether the command starts in an ordinary window, minimized, or maximized. You can also specify that the command windows should start as Always On Top. Finally, you can specify that the window from the command be hidden: this is intended for commands started by alarms.

To set the work (start-up) directory for a command: type the directory name into the work directory edit box or press the button underneath this edit box to set the work directory to the same directory as the command directory.

You also use the work directory edit box to:

- Enter a message for the Message Box command built-in.
- Enter a default group for the Program Mgr Groups built-in.
- Enter a default starting directory for the Browse and Run built-in.

## Switching to Another Active Task

**Stiletto** provides the capability to switch among active tasks.

To use this capability, you need to put the built-in command Active Task List directly into the main task menu or as part of a submenu of the task menu. When the task menu is activated, a list of currently active tasks is displayed. Selecting one of the tasks causes that task to be activated. Its windows will be opened and put on top of the desktop if it is minimized or hidden beneath other windows.

Use the Menu Setup dialog to control whether or not hidden windows appear on the active task list and what prefix text to put in front of each entry of the menu to remind you that the selected entry will be activated.

You also use this dialog to specify whether the task menu should be displayed if you click on the desktop or on a title bar of a window.

## Submenus

The Menu Contents dialog allows submenus to be created. When the task menu is activated, the titles for these submenus are shown in the main menu. If you select one of these submenu titles, the submenu will be displayed and you can then select one its entries.

The entries for submenus are shown indented in the task menu list. The start of the submenu is marked by >> in the left margin. The end of the submenu is marked by << in the left margin.

### To create a new submenu:

- Select the Begin Submenu built-in in command.

- Set the menu name to the submenu title.

- Insert the Begin Submenu into the task menu list box using the Replace or Add buttons.

- Insert all commands for the submenu.

- Select the End Submenu command.

- Insert the End Submenu command

To change an existing submenu: delete, cut, copy, add, replace any of its entries.

To remove a submenu: delete the Begin Submenu and End Submenu commands.

To move existing commands onto a submenu: add a Begin Submenu command before the existing commands and add an End Submenu command after the existing commands.



## Closing an Active Task

**Stiletto** provides the capability to close any active task.

To use this capability, you need to put the built-in command Close Task List directly into the main task menu or as part of a sub-menu of the task menu. When the task menu is activated, a list of currently active tasks is displayed. Selecting one of the tasks causes that task to be closed. You will first be asked if you want to save any unsaved information.

Use the Menu Setup dialog to control whether or not Hidden windows appear on the close task active task list and to specify prefix text to put in front of each entry of the menu to remind you that you that the selected entry will be closed.

You can also use this dialog to specify whether the task menu should be displayed if you click on the desktop or on a title bar of a window.

## Making a Task "Always On Top"

**Stiletto** provides the capability to make the main window of any task stay always on top of the other windows on your desktop.

To use this capability, you need to put the built-in command Task On Top List directly into the main task menu or as part of a sub-menu of the task menu. When the task menu is activated, a list of currently active tasks is displayed. Selecting one of the tasks causes the main window of that task to be fixed on top of other task windows.

Use the Menu Setup dialog to control whether or not Hidden windows appear on the put on top active task list and to specify prefix text to put in front of each entry of the menu to remind you that you that the selected entry will be put on top.

You can also use this dialog to specify whether the task menu should be displayed if you click on the desktop or on a title bar of a window.

## Info Dialog

The info dialog appears whenever you select the Configure Stiletto built-in command

The left hand list box shows how long Windows has been running, what type of CPU you have, whether or not there is a math co-processor present, and what mode Windows is running in.

The right hand list box shows the percent of GDI and user resources free, the number of kilobytes of free memory, the number of tasks running, and the number of free kilobytes on each hard disk drive.

The Program Manager Groups button starts the program manager dialog to help you cut and paste program manager commands to **Stiletto**.

Use the alarm setup dialog to set a low resource warning alarm.

## Configuring a Button

You use the Configure Button dialog to set the label of a button and the commands which are run when you click the button with the left, middle, or right mouse button.

(You can simulate the middle mouse button by holding down shift while pressing the left button).

This dialog can be accessed by pressing and holding the button to be configured, or by selecting the button to be configured from the Configure All Buttons dialog.

To set the button label, type the desired label into the label combo box .

If you want a clock to appear as the button label, select 12-hour clock or 24-hour clock from the label drop down list.

If you want a date to appear as the button label, select mm-dd, dd-mm, dd-mmm, or mmm-dd as the button label.

(When you use a time or date as the button label, it is harder to remember what the button does. If you are not using flyover help, you can press and hold the button to view the function of a button if you forget. You can also assign common, easily-remembered functions to time/date buttons. For example, **Stiletto** comes with the time-labeled button configured to Configure Stiletto (left button) and to activate the built-in Move command (right button); the date-labeled button activates Windows Calendar (left mouse) and Windows Calculator (right mouse)).

To set the command to be run for a mouse button, use the command entry controls.

The Configure All Buttons dialog lets you set the size, orientation, font for labels, and number of buttons.

## All Buttons Dialog

The Button dialog is selected by clicking on the Buttons tab from the [Configuring Stiletto](#) command.

You can use this dialog to:

- Set the position for **Stiletto** on your desktop (see below).
- Configure any button through the [Configure Button](#) dialog.
- Set the font to be used for the label of big or small buttons.
- Indicate whether **Stiletto** is to float always on top of all other windows.
- Control if **Stiletto** shows button commands with a [flyover](#) help window.
- Indicate whether all buttons are to be big (see below).
- Set the number of buttons displayed.

You can specify that all buttons on the **Stiletto** button bar are to be big. If the **Stiletto** button bar is positioned horizontally, **Stiletto** will use longer buttons for time and date and shorter buttons for any other label. This is in line with the **Stiletto** goal of having a minimal desktop footprint. However, it does mean that the label for shorter buttons must be brief. If you prefer to have room for a longer label, check the All Buttons Big check box.

Click on a button in the following graphic from the Buttons dialog to find out more about **Stiletto** positions.



## Menu Setup Dialog

The menu setup Dialog is selected by clicking on the menu setup tab from the Configuring Stiletto dialog.

Use the dialog to set a prefix string and whether or not hidden windows are displayed for the active task list, close task list, and put-on-top task list.

You can also enter a set of comma-separated strings which will be deleted from the active task list.

Finally, use the dialog to set which mouse click, if any, will display the **Stiletto** task menu when you click on the desktop or a title bar.

If you set **Stiletto** to display the task menu when you right-click on the desk top, you might still want to access another utility which attaches a menu to right clicking the desktop. For example, The Norton Desktop for Windows implements such a menu. Here is how to do it:

- Right click on the desktop to display the **Stiletto** menu.

- Move the mouse very slightly off the menu.

- Right click again to bring up the menu from the other utility.

## Menu Contents Dialog

The Menu Contents dialog is displayed with you click on the Menu Contents tab on the [Configuring Stiletto](#) dialog.

Use the menu contents dialog to add or change the contents of the **Stiletto** task menu.

The **Stiletto** task menu is displayed when you click a **Stiletto** button which has been assigned the Task Menu [built-in](#) command or when you click on the title bar or desktop with the mouse button selected in the [Menu Setup](#) dialog.

At the left of the menu contents dialog is a list box which displays the current task menu. [Submenus](#) are indented.

At the right of the dialog is a set of controls used to change or add a single menu entry. There is an edit box to use to enter the name of the menu item; this is what is displayed on the task menu. Beneath the Menu Name is a set of [command entry controls](#) where you enter the command to be run when the menu item is selected.

In the middle of the task menu dialog are a set of buttons used to transfer information between the task menu list box and the controls used to work with a single menu entry. These controls are only enabled when their function can be performed; for example, the Add After control is only enabled when you have entered a valid Menu Name and Command and have selected an item on the list to be added after.

### To add a new task to the menu:

- Enter the menu name on the right hand controls.
- Enter the command and work directory in the right hand controls.
- If you want to add the entry before or after an existing entry, or replace an entry, select it.
- Push the button corresponding to how you want to add the new entry to the list.

### To change an existing entry:

- Select the entry from the list.
- Press copy (or double click on the entry).
- Change the menu name or command as desired.
- Press the replace button.

### To move or copy an existing entry:

- Select the entry to be moved or copied.
- Press cut for a move, copy for a copy (or double click for copy).
- If you want to move/copy the entry before/after an existing entry, select that entry.
- Push the button corresponding to how you want to add the new entry to the list.

### To delete an entry:

- Select the entry to be deleted.
- Press the Delete button.

See [submenus](#) to learn about working with submenus.

## Alarm Setup

The Alarm Setup dialog is displayed when the alarm setup tab is clicked from the Configuring Stiletto dialog.

Using this dialog you can set check boxes to:

Cause **Stiletto** to display a low resource warning when GDI or User resources fall below 20% free.

Have Stiletto ring alarms which occur when Stiletto is not active. Otherwise, missed alarms are not rung but are recycled or discarded according to the alarm setting.

Play the alarm sound when an alarm displays a message box.

Play the alarm sound when a command is run by an alarm.

The Alarm Setup dialog also contains a drop down list which allows you to ask **Stiletto** to chime at a regular time during the hour (eg every 15 minutes).

Use the Sound dialog to set the sound associated with alarms and chiming.



## Alarm Details

The Alarm Details dialog is displayed when you click on the Alarm Details tab of the Configuring Stiletto dialog.

Use this dialog to set alarm times and the command or messages to be activated when the alarm rings.

The left side of the dialog shows a list box containing all current alarms, sorted so that the earliest is at the top.

The right side of the dialog contains a set of controls for entering or changing a single alarm, including the alarm time and date, a drop down box to specify what **Stiletto** should do with the alarm after it rings, and a set of command entry controls to enter the command to be executed or message to be displayed when the alarm rings (use the Message Box built-in command to display a message for an alarm).

To enter an alarm date, enter the year, month, and day as one or two digits separated by a space. When you enter a valid date, the day of week and date will be displayed beside the date you enter.

To enter an alarm time, enter the hour and minute as one or two digits separated by a space. Use a 24 hour clock or put a (for AM) or p (for PM) after the time. When you have entered a valid time, it will be displayed in AM/PM format beside the time you enter.

In the middle of the dialog are a set of buttons which are only enabled when the corresponding action can be performed. For example, the Replace button is only enabled when you have entered a valid alarm time and date and command and have selected the alarm to be replaced from the alarm list.

### To add a new alarm:

Enter the alarm time and date.

Select the fate of the alarm after it has rung.

Enter a valid command, using Message Box built-in command for an alarm message.

Press the add button.

### To replace or change an existing alarm:

Select the alarm.

Press copy or double click the alarm.

Enter the alarm time and date.

Select the fate of the alarm after it has rung

Enter a valid command, using Message Box built-in command for an alarm message.

Make sure the alarm you want to change is selected.

Press the Replace button.

### To delete an alarm:

Select the alarm from the list.

Press the delete button.

## Stiletto Sounds

**Stiletto** sounds are set from the [Sound dialog](#).

You must have a sound card and the appropriate drivers or the PC speaker driver to hear sounds in Windows.

**Stiletto** supports these sounds:

Windows Start:	Plays once when Windows starts.
Windows Exit	Plays just before Windows shuts down.
Asterisk	Plays when an Asterisk message is displayed by Windows.
Default Beep	Plays when a Windows programs asks for a beep.
Critical Stop	Plays when an Critical message is displayed by Windows.
Question	Plays when an Question message is displayed by Windows.
Exclamation	Plays when an Exclamation message is displayed by Windows.
<b>Stiletto</b> Chime	Plays whenever <b>Stiletto</b> chimes (see <a href="#">Alarm Setup</a> dialog)
<b>Stiletto</b> Alarm	Plays whenever <b>Stiletto</b> alarms (see <a href="#">Alarm Setup</a> dialog)
<b>Stiletto</b> Noise	Windows background noise: sound plays at random minutes according to the percentage set in the <a href="#">Sound</a> dialog.

The following sounds play only if the Enable Application Sounds box is checked in the Sound dialog.

App Start	Played when an application starts.
App End	Played when an application ends.
Win Minimize	Played when a window is minimized.
Win Maximize	Played when a window is maximized.
Win Move	Played when a window is moved or re-sized.
Dialog OK	Played when a dialog box OK button is pressed (if the application is using the standard OK internal message number).
Dialog Cancel	Played when a dialog box Cancel button is pressed (if the application is using the standard Cancel internal message number).

## Sound Dialog

The Sound dialog is selected by clicking the Sound tab on the [Configuring Stiletto](#) dialog

The Sound dialog is used to change the sound file (wav file) associated with any of the **Stiletto** [sounds](#).

The left side of the dialog shows a list of the standard **Stiletto** [sounds](#).

The right side of the dialog contains controls for working with a sound file.

To use a sound file, type its name directly into the sound file edit box or use one of the browse buttons to display and select from a list of wav files. If you want to hear the sounds as you browse them, press the Browse and Test button; clicking on a wav file in the file browse dialog will play that sound file.

To play the sound file shown in the sound file name edit box, press the Test button.

To add spice to your multimedia life, **Stiletto** can automatically change the sound file you select to any other wav file in the same directory. Use the How To Change Sound drop down box to determine whether and how **Stiletto** changes the sound file. Use the Mins Between Changes drop down box to determine how often **Stiletto** changes the sound file (this drop down is disabled if you selected No Change from the How To Change Sound drop down).

The buttons in the middle of the dialog box are used to work with sounds from the list on the left. A button is only enabled when its action is valid; for example, the Replace button is only enabled when there is sound information in the right hand edit box and there is a sound selected from the list to be replaced.

### To work with existing sound file information for a particular sound event:

Select the sound with the sound information you wish to use.

Press copy (or double click).

Change the sound file name, How to Change Sound, or Mins Between Sound.

Select the sound with the information to be changed.

Press the replace button.

### To stop the sound for a particular event:

Select the sound to be cleared.

Press Clear.

The Enable Application Sounds check box must be checked to have **Stiletto** play a sound for any of App Start, App End, Win Minimize, Win Maximize, Win Move, Dialog Ok, and Dialog Cancel.

The **Stiletto** noise sound is played at random in the percentage of minutes set by the % of mins to play noise edit box. Use this feature if you feel drowsy. The noise sound is changed each time it is played, unless the change method is set to No Change.

You may wish to group your wav files into directories (eg startup, shutdown, good, bad) and then use the **Stiletto** automatic sound file changer to sample the sounds from each directory.

The Change Sound built-in command changes any sounds which have not been marked as No Change. If you assign this command to a button or put it on the **Stiletto** task menu, you can use it to have **Stiletto** immediately change sounds if a sound pattern that you dislike is selected.

## Wallpaper Dialog

The Wallpaper dialog is selected by clicking the Wallpaper tab on the [Configuring Stiletto](#) dialog.

The Wallpaper dialog is used to change the Windows wallpaper.

To specify a wallpaper file, type its name directly into the wallpaper file name edit box or use one of the browse buttons to display and select from a list of bmp files. If you want to see the wallpaper as you browse the files, press the Browse and Display button; clicking on a file in the file browse dialog will display that wallpaper.

To add spice to your multimedia life, **Stiletto** can automatically change the wallpaper you select to any other bmp file in the same directory. Use the Method for Changing Wallpaper drop down box to determine whether and how **Stiletto** changes the wallpaper file. Use the Mins Between Automatic Changes drop down box to determine how often **Stiletto** changes the wallpaper file (this drop down is disabled if you selected No Change from the Method for Changing Wallpaper drop down).

Use the Tile Wallpaper check box to set whether Windows tiles or centers your wallpaper.

## Viewing Button Commands

To view the commands associated with a **Stiletto** button bar button, press and hold down the button for about one second. Or you can rely on flyover help to show the commands for a button.

The Configure Button dialog will be displayed which will show you the command associated with each mouse button.

To execute one of these commands, press the **Stiletto** button by clicking the appropriate mouse button; the dialog box is automatically closed when you do this.

You can also press Esc or the Cancel button to close the dialog box.

Of course, you can also use the dialog box to change the button label or any command after you have displayed it by holding down the **Stiletto** button bar button.

## Configuring Stiletto

You configure **Stiletto** buttons, task menu contents, sounds, wallpaper, and alarms with the Configure Stiletto [built-in](#) command.

This command can be assigned to a **Stiletto** button or to the task menu. In **Stiletto** as originally shipped, the Configure command appears on the task menu.

[Re-installing the Configure command](#) shows what to do if delete this command and need to configure **Stiletto**,

The Configure Stiletto command displays a set of tabbed dialogs as follows:

[Info](#) shows Windows information and resource usage.

[Buttons](#) allows button commands, position, font, number to be set.

[Menu Setup](#) controls the format of the active task list and the mouse click used to start the task menu.

[Menu Contents](#) allows you to change the contents of the task menu.

[Alarm Setup](#) controls low resource warnings and the sounds associated with alarms and chimes.

[Alarm Details](#) allows you to add or change alarms.

[Sound](#) controls the sounds played for windows and application events and allows you to specify how **Stiletto** should automatically change them.

[Paper](#) allows you to change the Windows wallpaper and to set up automatic re-wallpapering.

All the tabbed dialogs share one OK and one Cancel button: if you press OK, all changes made on all tabbed dialogs are saved and **Stiletto** restarts with the new configuration. If you press Cancel, all changes made on any tabbed dialog are discarded.

Note however that the [Configure Button](#) dialog has its own OK and Cancel; if you press OK on this dialog the changes are saved even if you press Cancel on a tabbed dialog.

## Stiletto License and Warranty

The **Stiletto** program, DLL, and Help File are all Copyright 1994 by Bruce Switzer. All Rights Reserved.

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You can contact the author with comments or questions at [bruce.switzer@canrem.com](mailto:bruce.switzer@canrem.com).

**Stiletto** may be distributed freely, as long as all files in the package are distributed, including the readme file and the help file.

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## Moving Stiletto

Although it is generally more convenient to have the **Stiletto** button bar at a fixed place on the desktop, there are times when you want to temporarily move **Stiletto** out of the way.

The built-in Move **Stiletto** command does this. When executed, this command causes the button bar to jump to the other side of your Windows desktop. If you execute it again, **Stiletto** jumps back to its previous position.

The Move command can be assigned to a button on the button bar or put in the Task Menu.

The Move command is only temporary; the next time **Stiletto** starts up, it will be displayed in its standard position.

## Installation

To install **Stiletto**, first UnZip stiletto.zip into its own directory. Then execute the ssetup.exe program that comes as part of the zip. This program copies the 3d Control library to your Windows directory (if you do not already have it)

After you are satisfied that **Stiletto** is working, you can delete stiletto.zip and ctl3dv2.bak.

To start **Stiletto**, execute stiletto.exe. **Stiletto** will use the default configuration stored in stiletto.ini.

Stiletto.exe must be in the same directory as the stiletto.ini file and the stilethk.dll library that are included in stiletto.zip.

If you find **Stiletto** useful, you will probably want to put in it your StartUp group so that **Stiletto** starts automatically with Windows.

To de-install Stilletto, remove it from your StartUp group and erase the directory containing **Stiletto**. The 3D control library is used by many programs so you should leave it in your Windows directory (the file name is ctl3dv2.dll).

## Default Configuration

The default **Stiletto** configuration is stored in the stiletto.ini file that comes with **Stiletto**. There is a backup copy in stiletto.cfg in case you ever want to return to the default configuration (by copying stiletto.cfg over top of stiletto.ini).

(See [installation](#) for more about installing and de-installing **Stiletto**).

The default **Stiletto** button bar has six buttons with these contents:

Button	Label	Left	Middle	Right
1	12-Hour Clock	Stiletto Configure	None	Stiletto Move
2	Date mmm-dd	Win Calendar	None	Win Calculator
3	DOS	dosprmt.pif	Confirmed Restart	Confirmed Win Exit
4	f.s.c	File Manager	Win Setup	Control Panel
5	Edit	NotePad	Drag/Drop Rename	SysEdit
6	Task	Stiletto Task Menu	Task Manager	Program Mgr Groups

The default task menu starts with three submenus: switching between active tasks, closing active tasks, putting an active task on top. Next comes the [built-in](#) Stiletto commands Program Mgr Groups, Configure Stiletto, Browse and Run, Change Wallpaper, Change Sounds, and Exit **Stiletto**.

**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally in the top-left corner of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally in the top left of the desktop offset to the right by the width of a system menu box.

**Stiletto** will be positioned vertically in the top left corner of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned vertically in the top right corner of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally in the top right corner of the desktop.



**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally in the top right of the desktop, offset to the left by the width of a minimize box plus a maximize box.

**Stiletto** will be positioned vertically in the middle of the left side of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned vertically in the middle right hand side of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally in the bottom left corner of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned vertically in the bottom left corner of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally in middle of the bottom of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally in the bottom right corner of the desktop.

**Stiletto** will be positioned vertically in the bottom right corner of the desktop.



**Stiletto** will be positioned horizontally at the top and in the middle of the desktop.

## Re-installing the Configuration Command

You use the Configuring Stiletto built-in command to set button commands, task menu contents, sounds, wallpaper, and alarms. This command is associated with the menu or button just like any other Windows or other built-in command. And, like them, it may be deleted.

What happens if you delete the Configuring Stiletto command from all buttons and the menu? How can you configure **Stiletto** then? Here is how:

Press and hold any **Stiletto** button for about one second to display the Configure Button dialog.

Under Left, activate the drop down box and selected Configure **Stiletto** from the list.

Press OK to close the dialog.

Left click the button you selected from the button bar to activate the Configure **Stiletto** dialog.

Now you can reconfigure all the buttons and task menu and place the Configure **Stiletto** command wherever you wish.

## Simulating Middle Mouse Button

If you hold a shift key down while you press the left mouse button, **Stiletto** will act as if the middle mouse button has been pressed. (This applies only to selecting commands from the **Stiletto** button bar.)

## Drag and Drop onto the Stiletto Button Bar

You can drag and drop any file name from the File Manager onto the **Stiletto** bar to start a command with that file name as the parameter.

Normally, the command corresponding to the left mouse button is started. But if you hold down the **Shift** key as you drop the file name, the command corresponding to the middle button is started. If you hold down the **Ctrl** key, the command corresponding to the right mouse button is started.

You do not have to memorize this rule: if you hold the file to be dropped over the button bar momentarily without dropping it, **Stiletto** will display a small flyover window showing the three commands associated with the button. **Shf** will appear beside the middle mouse button command; **Ctl** will appear beside the right mouse button command.

(As another memory aid, consider this: both Shift and Middle have i in them; both Right and Ctrl have r in them.)

**Stiletto** does not check on the **Shift** or **Ctrl** keys until after you drop the file. If you are dropping a file from a floppy disk, you need to hold the key down for a moment after the file is dropped since **Windows** does not tell **Stiletto** that the file is dropped until after it checks the floppy drive which takes a second or two.

**Stiletto** has a built-in drag and drop rename command.

**Stiletto** drag and drop also works with the **Norton Desktop for Windows** file manager and the **SideBar** file manager. However, flyover help for drag and drop does not work with the file managers for these two desktops.

## Drag and Drop Rename

The built-in drag and drop rename command can be used to rename a file with a new name or extension. The renamed file stays in the same directory.

File wildcards are not allowed.

You can associate this command with the task menu or the button bar, but if you want to use the drag and drop capability, the command must be assigned to a button.

Activating the command brings up a small dialog box where you can type the current file path (drive, directory, file name, extension), the new file name, and the new extension.

If you drag and drop a file name from file manager onto the button with the rename command, the current path edit box will be initialized to the dropped file name and the new file name and extension edit boxes will be initialized to the dropped file name and extension.

If you Press the Ext to .bak button, the new file extension is set to .bak and the new file name is set to whatever was present in the new file name edit box.

## Displaying Button Commands

If you hold the mouse button over the **Stiletto** button bar for about one second without pressing a mouse button, **Stiletto** will display a small window showing the commands associated with each of the three mouse buttons for the underlying button. Each of the letters **L**, **M**, or **R** (Left, Middle, Right) appears beside the appropriate command.

After you press a button or move the mouse off the **Stiletto** bar, this window will disappear.

If you are using drag and drop, **Shf** appears beside the command associated with the middle mouse button, since you need to hold down the **Shift** key to access the middle button command for drag and drop. Similarly, **Ctl** appears beside the command associated with the right mouse button, which is accessed by holding the **Ctrl** key down as you drop the file.

You can control whether Stiletto displays the help window with the Configure All Buttons dialog from the Configuring Stiletto built-in command.

## Accessing Program Manager Groups

You use the built-in Program Mgr Groups command to run commands from your existing program manager groups.

This command displays a dialog box with two list boxes. The left list box shows the names of all your program manager groups. Clicking on any one of these will fill the right list box with the names of all the commands (ie icons) in that group. You can then execute any command in the group by either double clicking on it, or by selecting it with a single click and pressing the Execute button.

If you single click on any command name in the right list box, you will see the file paths for the command and its work directory displayed at the bottom of the dialog box.

The Program Mgr Groups command can also be used to cut and paste program manager commands directly to Stiletto command entry controls.

You can set up the program manager groups command to immediately display the commands for any program manager group when started by typing the name of the default group into the work directory field of the command entry controls. For example, if you had several groups you accessed often, you could set up several different program manager groups commands, one for each group, and assign them to the task menu with the menu name set to the group name.

## Cut and Paste Program Manager Commands

You can copy program manager commands directly to the Stiletto command entry controls used to enter commands for button configuration, task menu, and alarms.

This is an alternative to browsing for the command when the command file name, parameters, or work directory are not apparent.

Cut and Paste uses the P button on the command entry controls. This button will be enabled whenever there is information from a program manager group to be pasted: Each time you select or execute a command from the program manager groups command, the command name and work directory are made available through the P button.

Follow these steps to cut and paste program manager commands:

Start the Configuring Stiletto built-in command.

Press the Program Manager Groups button on the Info tabbed dialog.

If needed, move the Program Manager dialog box so you can access the configure dialog.

Access the command you want to configure through the button configuration, task menu, or alarms tabbed dialogs.

Select the program manager group and command you want to paste (single click!).

Press the P button on the command entry controls to copy the information.

Save the copied command on the menu, if appropriate.

Repeat the above three steps for all commands you wish to copy.

Cancel the program manager dialog and OK close the configure dialog when done.



