

First Draft

by Art Gibson © 1992

Documentation by Harry Thomas Brashear
and Asgard Software © 1992



ASGARD SOFTWARE
P.O. Box 10306
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From
First Draft
To
Final Copy

A NEW CONCEPT
IN T199/4A WORD PROCESSING
by

Art Gibson

SPELL CHECK FROM FIRST DRAFT EDITOR

EDIT IN COLUMNS

NO FILE SIZE RESTRICTION

ADVANCED DOT COMMANDS

DISK AND FILE UTILITIES FROM THE
EDITOR

INCLUDE PAGE PRO ART IN DOCUMENTS

40 OR 80 COLUMN CONFIGURING

BROUGHT TO YOU BY
ASGARD SOFTWARE

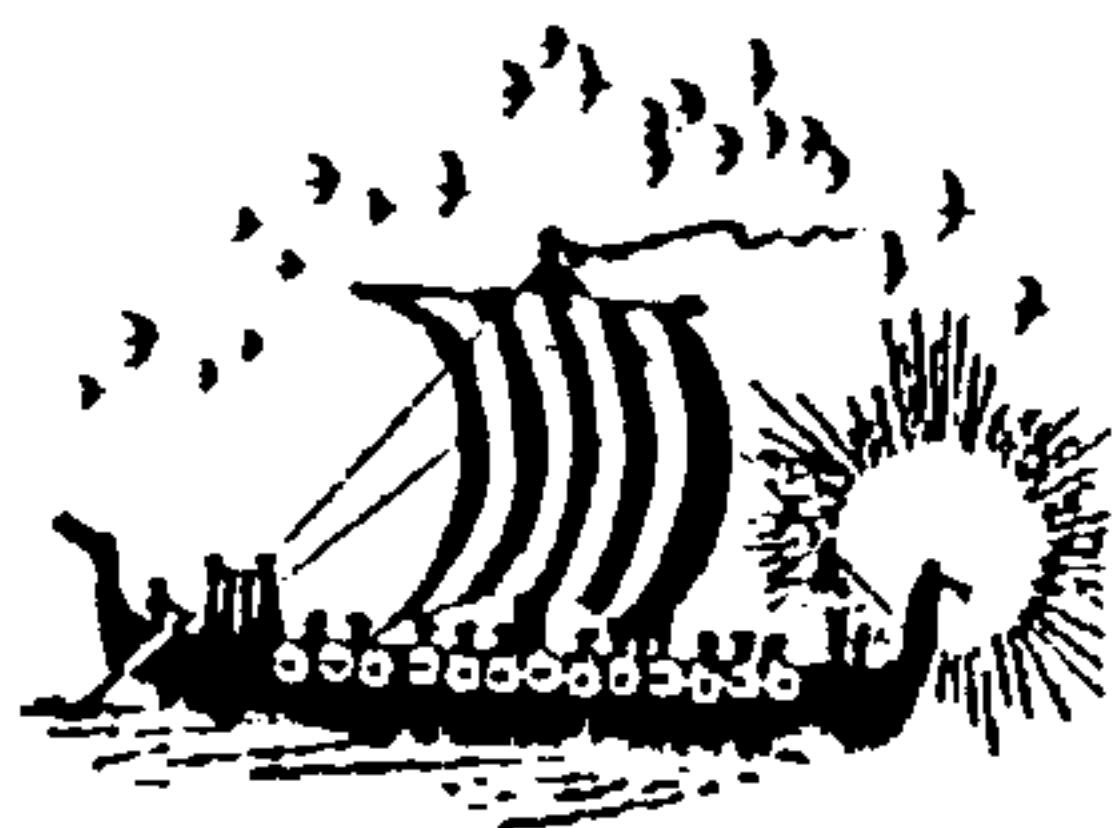
First Draft
by Art Gibson © 1992

Final Copy
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Typesetter
by Art Gibson © 1992

All Purpose Menu
by Art Gibson © 1992

*Documentation by Harry Thomas Brashear
and Art Gibson © 1992*



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First Draft/Final Copy

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INTRODUCTION

Shortly after the introduction of the TI99/4A, Texas Instruments created a word processing module called TI-Writer. That was almost ten years ago, and to date, in spite of vast knowledge about the way our computer and its software works, very little has been done to update use of that program. There have been many so called upgrades in speed, loading and efficiency, but virtually nothing has been done to the actual function of the program, until now.

Some new features included in First Draft are; command help files accessible from the editor, spell checking within the editor, true insert mode, forty or eighty column compatibility, media limited file size, (file size dictated only by the size of the drive being used), and, a feature not available even in most IBM word processors, the ability to work on columns independently.

Final Copy, a second generation version of the TI-Writerc Formatter, has been upgraded to allow you to look at a facsimile of your document before you print it. Also, the user will be able to configure the formatter to any specific printer. This will allow full support of today's high tech printers and their many capabilities.

New features in First Draft have not been included without sacrifice. If you are a former user of TI-Writer or the like, you will find a couple things missing, such as an OOPS key. You will also find the ability to re-margin text somewhat curtailed. While we would like to have included every feature of the original program, the TI memory space just would not allow it. It was our belief the new features were important enough to allow some old ones to slip away. In the documentation, we will attempt to show you ways around things with which you may be familiar.

LOADING FIRST DRAFT TO THE SYSTEM

Before using the FIRST DRAFT disk, we recommend duplicating the disk using a disk copier and putting the original away for safe keeping. This will eliminate confusion with the new files FIRST DRAFT will make during configuration.

FIRST DRAFT can be loaded through extended basic by simply selecting Xbasic from your menu screen and allowing "LOAD" to automatically boot the program from drive one.

To load FIRST DRAFT from the Editor Assembler cartridge, select option 5 and enter "DSKn.UTIL1". The "n" indicates drive number.

To load FIRST DRAFT from the TI-Writerc cartridge, select "UTIL1"

THE UTIL1 "ALL PURPOSE" MENU

[NOTE: UTIL1 SHOULD STAY ON THE SAME DRIVE WITH THE "FIRST DRAFT/FINAL COPY" PROGRAMS.]

All loading options present a special menu designed by the author for First Draft/Final Copy loading, along with other applications. It is similar in nature to many others you may have seen around the TI community in that, it will load and run most any Assembly or Extended basic program. You may go on with First Draft by pressing "A" and come back to this chapter later if you wish.

At the menu screen, press the <SPACE> bar for a simplified explanation of the menu pertaining to X BASIC applications.

Returning to the menu screen, press FCTN "9" to bring up the user edit portion of the menu. It looks like this:

```

A  FIRST DRAFT
   DSK*.UD
B  FINAL COPY
   DSK*.NP
C  XB LOAD
   DSK*.LOAD
D
   DSK*.

0  *--> MORE <--*
   DSK*.
   XB colors >F4
  
```

The cursor will be on the First Draft title. For the time being we would suggest that you default this and the Final Copy titles. Pressing <ENTER> will then drop the cursor to the device/filename input. The asterisk (*) indicates the program can be found on the same DRIVE the

UTIL1 menu came from - In other words, it tracks the program from that drive. If you are going to keep FD/FC with UTIL1, leave the asterisk. Otherwise, enter the drive number and program name you plan on changing to.

You may continue on down the list, entering program names and drive/filename designations until you get to the last entry "0". If you wish to use this same menu on other drives or disks you may use this to "chain" menus. If you want, you may also keep more menus on on the same drive by changing their names. i.e. UTIL2, UTIL3, etc. At the "0" entry, simply change the drive number or file name to your preference.

The final entry will set up new colors that will stay with the XBasic programming environment when you drop from UTIL1 to XBasic mode. (FCTN "E") You may change this entry or leave it at black text on a gray background.

When finished, press FCTN "8" to save UTIL1 to the drive of your choice and filename. You will then be returned to the menu for use. Pressing FCTN "9" will escape the menu edit mode without saving it.

[NOTE: The UTIL1 menu is defaulted to the file "UD" which is the configuration file for First Draft. After configuration is complete, you may want to change this default to load the program directly.]

CONFIGURING FIRST DRAFT

The title screen you see first indicates the program must be configured and installed before it can be used. Press the space bar to begin this process.

The first input must be your defaulted printer name. Generally this will be "PIO" for the parallel port. If your printer is an RS232 device, input this and any other extensions you may use for a serial device.

The next request is for a defaulted work-file name if you use one. The structure is "DSKn.FILENAME". The letter "n" is for the drive number you normally use when working on a text file. This number can be any from one to nine (1-9), or (A-Z). FILENAME can be any name you choose, up to ten letters long.

If you have a favorite font style you have previously been using with Funnel Writer or TI-Writerc, indicate next that you would like to use your own CHARA file by pressing "Y". You will then be asked where the file is residing. You will only need this file once since the configuration program will insert it into the new program file. Be sure the CHARA file is where the program expects to find it. If you answer "NO", FIRST DRAFT will use its own internal font. [NOTE: The font cannot be changed from within the First Draft program.]

The next input is for text and background colors. A chart of the colors and hex numbers which apply to them is there for your reference. The program is defaulted to white lettering (F) and a dark blue background

(4). Enter the foreground (text) color first, <ENTER>, then the background, and <ENTER>. The colors selected appear for a few seconds and you will be asked if these are OK. If need be you may go over the colors again until they are acceptable. The program will not allow zero (transparent) nor will it accept both inputs as the same color.

The next prompt is for the drives you expect to keep your dictionaries in. This decision should be made now, but installing them to the drive can wait until you have finished configuring FIRST DRAFT. While this may be any drive number or combination of two drive numbers, for fastest access we recommend they be kept on a ram disk. The file called "DICT" must be on the primary drive, the rest, ("DA" to "DXYZ") are secondary, but may be kept partially or completely on same drive if you like. If you are a good speller and believe you don't need the dictionary files - they are optional. [NOTE: The dictionary drive numbers may be changed from inside the First Draft editor at any time.]

The next input will ask if you want 40 or 80-column format. If you own a *Mechatronicc eighty column card, a *TIMc device, or a *Geneve,c enter "8" for 80-columns, else, enter a "4" for the standard TI99/4A system.

Setting up defaulted margins and tabs is next. The letter "L" is used for the left margin, "I" for the paragraph indent or out dent, and "R" for the right margin. Any tabs you sometimes use are designated by the letter "T". If you have defaulted to 40-columns this entry will consist of one line, or, two lines if you have selected 80-columns. These defaults may be changed at any time within the FIRST DRAFT word processor.

You will now be asked to turn on or off certain defaulted modes which will come up each time the program is booted. If you are not clear about the function of the following modes, look up further information later in the documentation.

INSERT mode ON = Yes/No
WORD WRAP mode ON = Yes/No

Both of the aforementioned modes may be changed at any time while editing with FIRST DRAFT.

You will now be shown all of the defaults you have just set and asked if they are to your liking. Answer by pressing "Y" if everything is all right, else, press "N" and you will be allowed to go over them again.

Now you must tell the configuration program where you would like FIRST DRAFT installed. Enter a number for drives one through nine (1-9) or (A-Z). If you own a ram disk, install the program there for optimum speed.

Next tell the program what file name to use. It is defaulted to "UE", but you may use any name you wish up to ten letters. The program creates a complete new run file each time it is saved from the configuration, but will NOT overwrite a file of the same name. (If you try to save to the same drive you start from with the defaulted file name "UE" you will get an I/O error because that is the original name of the program on the

disk.) If you would like both 80 and 40-column versions, simply go through the configuration twice and name your programs "UE40" and "UE80".

Once the program has been saved to the selected drive, FIRST DRAFT will boot up automatically. If you have not moved your dictionaries to the selected drives, quit the program and do so. You should also move the UTIL1 menu to the program disk or drive.

FIRST DRAFT

Before we go into the workings of FIRST DRAFT, there is some information that you will need, particularly if you are a past user of TI-Writer or its clones.

TEXT FORMAT: You can work on a file of any size with FIRST DRAFT because it accesses the media while you are working, loading about one hundred lines at a time in 80 column mode or 200 lines in 40 column, of a file that exceeds that amount. When you get to the bottom of the text display, the program saves the first group of lines, then loads the next group, etc. Hence, you may create and edit a text file of over 1400 sectors, the size of a DSDD disk.

To be able to do this, the file must be accessed and saved as a DF80 file, (Display Fixed Eighty) instead of the DV80 files, (Display Variable Eighty) you are used to. If you have old text files DV80 format, then you must convert them from within FIRST DRAFT before they can be loaded for editing. We are sorry for this inconvenience, but in order to give you an advanced program, this had to be done. We have made the process as easy as possible.

Keep in mind that during conversion your file is going to grow in size, (possibly a great deal) so make sure you have enough disk space before you begin conversion. Each variable line of the text in the DV80 file will be padded with spaces at the end to make it a full 80 bytes long.

WINDOWING: If you are using a 40 column system you should know FIRST DRAFT does not window over to 80 columns as your old TI-Writer versions did. We surveyed many TI-Writer users and found more than ninety percent of them never used the windowing anyway. It was considered a distraction at best and most people used words about windowing that we couldn't print here. If you have avoided using the dot commands that made TI-Writer so versatile, we will try to make it easier with FIRST DRAFT.

The dot commands must be used if you are working with a 40 column screen, or, if you expect to print more than 80 columns. Most of the old dots that were used to set up eighty column formats are still here, although in some cases, the command itself may have changed slightly. You will find extensive information on these commands further along. We promise you, all the strength and versatility of the original TI-Writer is still here, plus a lot more.

REFORMATTING IN THE EDITOR: You should be warned it is NOT possible to reformat your text to larger margins in FIRST DRAFT. i.e. If you are using the 40 column version and set your margins at 1 and 40 (full screen width) you may not reset them while editing for margins of five and thirty-five. If you reformat at those margins the program will leave both sides as they appear and only deal with the thirty characters in the center of the screen. We're sorry about this inconvenience, but it

was necessary to do this so columns of text could be utilized. Further information appears in the section called COLUMNS.

THE FIRST DRAFT COMMAND LINE

On boot up, you are faced with a screen which has a set of options across the top, a dividing line, a status line, a line to show margins and tabs, then the cursor blinking on the first empty line of your text screen. Please note the line number status - there are no physical line numbers presented in the FIRST DRAFT program. The line number status represents the line on which the cursor is found. The aforementioned area will look like this...

FILES	STRINGS	LINES	OTHER	HELP
dict 1 & 2		insert		wrap
line # 1				
L...I...1.....		2.....	3.....	4

The 80-column configuration looks nearly the same, just stretched a bit, with stats on a single line. In both versions the command line can be reached with "FCTN 9" or "FCTN =". Once the command line is activated the arrow keys "S" and "D" will pass through the various menu titles presenting a list of numeric commands under each one. These options may then be accessed by pressing the corresponding number.

FCTN "9" or FCTN "=" will back you out of, or interrupt, most options and functions.

THE FILES MENU

Most input/output tasks are handled by the FILES menu. We will examine these functions in the order of their appearance.

1 - CATALOG: Pressing (1) will bring up a prompt box asking for the drive number you wish to access. The number can be from one to nine, (1-9) or any letter, (A-Z).

The top of the catalog screen will show the disk name, the drive number cataloged, the number of sectors used and available, and the number of files on the disk.

The disk catalog, left to right, will show the file name, the number of sectors used for the given file, the type of file it is, the exact size in bytes, (or length of records in fixed files) the number of lines or records if it is a DF80 file, whether the file is write protected, and finally, a user comment. (NOTE: These comments are saved along with the file information and may be entered, not only with this program, but also Birdwell's Disk Utilities and Funnelweb's Disk Reviewc.)

The bottom line of the screen shows the functions which can be performed

.PA

Command - .PA #
 Format - .PA 1
 Verbose - Page number reset
 Action - Sets the page number to start with the value following the command. The command with no value sets the auto-numbering to 1.
 Related - .PS, .HC, .HL, .HR, .FC, .FL, .FR

.PL

Command - .PL # (1 - 255)
 Format - .PL 66
 Verbose - Page Length setting
 Action - Sets the length of the page to the number of lines based on the value following the command. Note: The printer must also be set to this length.
 Related - .L8, .L9

.PT

Command - .PT text
 Format - .PT Enter your name
 Verbose - Prompt Text
 Action - Formatting is halted. A box appears for you to enter the text to be printed at this point. Special effects may be included.
 Related - .PI

.RJ

Command - .RJ #
 Format - .RJ 4
 Verbose - Right Justify number of lines
 Action - Sets the number of lines after the command justified to the right hand margin. Leaving out the value will justify a single line.
 Related - .CJ, .LJ

The following commands are available from the user text file and the configuration file. They are primarily commands that tell the printer how to deal with fonts and mechanical printer functions, generally in the following syntax:

.BD c, #, #, #, etc.

Where "c" can equal any typed character, it is recommended that you use a CTRL character since they are easy to get to and there is less chance of using them in your normal text. The "P" represents the printer codes, up to fifteen allowed on a line.

.An

Command - .An c, #, #, #, #, (n = 1 - 9)

Format - .A1 *, 27, 88, 10, 70

Verbose - Set an alternate printer command

Action - These nine commands can be used as anything you would like them to mean to your printer, (.A1 - .A9). The example sets the Star NX-10 to both margins at once. The command will be set as soon as an "*" is encountered in the text. No cancel is required as they are used only when encountered.

Related - .A1 to .A9

Use of the .An commands: Note that upper or lower case may be used for the command.

Note that these commands do not require another to cancel them. They are stand alone commands.

To print a smile face. . .

.A1 @, 27, 75, 7, 0, 129, 169, 193, 149, 193, 169, 129, 8, 8

To print a copyright symbol. . .

.a2 #, 27, 75, 8, 0, 60, 66, 153, 165, 165, 129, 66, 60, 8, 8

To print a heart. . .

.a4 \$, 27, 75, 7, 0, 112, 248, 124, 62, 124, 248, 112, 8, 8

Example of use within a text file. . .

"Large text files are possible with First Draft#^^."

"I love \$^^ my TI computer."

The two "^^" must follow the command as a required space symbol to correctly format the document.

three functions may be found on the STRINGS menu. These functions will access the ENTIRE file when necessary.

1 - FIND: This option will ask for the input of a string to search for beginning at the present cursor position. The string may be up to 15 characters long and is case sensitive - the string must look EXACTLY like what you are searching for. i.e. Inputting "harry" will not find "Harry" because the first letter is a capital. If the string is located, you may STOP or PROCEED by pressing "S" or "P". PROCEEDing will look for the next occurrence, and the next, until you have found the portion of text needed, then STOP. If the cursor winds up at the bottom of the file and the string was not located. "CTRL 5" will return you to the top of the file.

2 - CHANGE: This for changing words or strings within the text file. If you are writing a story and you wish to change the character's name from Bill to Tom, you will be prompted for the string you wish to change, (Bill) and what you want it changed to (Tom). The first occurrence of the word after the cursor location will blink and you can (C)hange it, (S)top, or (P)roceed, without changing the word, to the next occurrence. If you elect to change the word the program will continue to look for the next occurrence after it has made the change.

[NOTE: FCTN "V" is a delimiter, or space character. If you need to FIND or CHANGE a string which contains spaces, use FCTN "V" in the search string.]

3 - SPELL: One of the best new features of FIRST DRAFT is the ability to spell check WHILE in the editor. Selecting this function will present you with two options: 1 - check the current word, or, 2 - check the entire file.

If you wish to check the current word, the cursor MUST be on the very first letter of the word. If the word is spelled correctly, nothing will occur other than return to edit mode. If the word is not found, you may; 1 - Ignore it and return to edit mode, 2 - Change the word, in which case, you may edit the word and anything else in the line, or, 3 - Add the word to your user dictionary. If option 3 is selected, you must press <ENTER> to save the new words after the spell check is completed.

Spell checking is NOT case sensitive.

LINES

There are three functions which make up the LINES menu, GOTO, MOVE, and COPY. All three functions will operate throughout your text file, regardless of the size. If the line you wish to GOTO, for instance, is number 893, and you are presently at line 4, the program will save, then bring in the segment line 893 resides in, placing the cursor at the beginning of the requested line. To exit from any stage of these functions, press FCTN 9.

1 - GOTO: An input box will appear and you may enter the line number to which you need to go. The cursor will appear at the beginning of the

line. Entering 9999 at this prompt will take you to the end of the file. (You could also go to the end with FCTN "7".)

2 - **MOVE**: The program will request three entries in the input box: The first line number you wish to move, the last line number, and after what line you want them moved to. The structure is;

FIRST LINE: 12
LAST LINE: 28
AFTER LINE: 44

This will move lines 12 to 28 to begin on line 45, (after 44) and close the resulting gap. Entering 9999 at AFTER LINE will move the lines of text to the end of the file.

3 - **COPY**: Copy works the same way as MOVE. Tell the program what lines you want copied from line, to line, and after what line you want the copy to start. The structure is;

FIRST LINE: 66
LAST LINE: 82
AFTER LINE: 141

This would copy lines 66 to 82 to the begin of line 142 (after 141). Entering 9999 at AFTER LINE will copy the lines to the end of the text file.

The "OTHER" menu

1 - **TAB SETTINGS**: You may change tabs, margins, and indent any time you wish while working on your text. As a matter of fact, FIRST DRAFT allows you to do something no other general word processor has allowed to date; edit columns on the screen. See the COLUMNS section for further information.

Pressing (1) at the OTHER menu will take the cursor to the beginning of the tab line. In 40-column mode you will probably want to set your left margin at the first mark. This is accomplished using an upper or lower case "L".

If you want a paragraph indent or outdent use the arrow keys, or the space bar to move across the line. Place an "i" or "I" where you want the indent to occur. You may also elect NOT to use an indent, in which case ignore using the "I". Remember, you can have the "i, I" on the left of the left margin.

If you wish to eliminate the existing tabs, space across them to wipe out the "T" designation and/or press a "t" or "T" where you want them to occur.

The right margin is designated by "r" or "R". In 40-column mode you will probably want the margin as far right as possible' column 40.

When you are satisfied with your settings, press <ENTER> to retain them.

[NOTE: There is no way to save specialized margins, tabs etc., in First Draft. When the file is loaded, you will have to set special tabs by hand.

COLUMNS: For those of you who may be into columnized newsletters, screen plays, animation boards and the like, here is an important feature of FIRST DRAFT. You may split your screen into two or more columns and work on each column independently. No deletion or insertion will damage previously written columns. You will find a number of uses for this amazing function in both 40 and 80-column mode, but of course, 8 1/2 by 11 newsletters will only benefit from an 80 column device.

Let's take a look at a simple example of how to do this with an 80-column device installed.

Set your left margin at the first column (1), an indent, (optional), and the right margin at the 88th column. Type 55 rows of text, the length of the average printed page. Go to the TABS option and set your left margin at 42, an indent, (optional), and the right margin at column 80. Return to the edit mode and type in the right hand column for fifty five rows. You don't have to worry about insertions and deletions while working on the right column, the left will be unaffected. You can leave blocks of space for cut-and-paste pictures or anything else you would like. Leaving a ".BP" (break page) marker at the 56th line, begin again with the left column margins.

There are some restrictions in editing using the aforementioned method, such as no copying or moving of text between the columns. You also have to be careful not to allow more rows than your page will hold, but it's worth the effort.

2 - **SCREEN COLOR**: This will bring up an input box for the foreground (text) and background colors. There is no catalog of the color numbers, but it can be found in the HELP file - (you may want to refer to that first.)

3 - **DICTIONARY**: This option is for setting new numbers for your primary and secondary dictionary drives. A box will form around the previous numbers on the status line and will expect new inputs for the drive numbers.

THE FUNCTION KEYS

- FCTN + 1 delete character:** Will delete one character at time under the cursor.
- FCTN + 2 insert mode on/off:** Toggles the insert mode on and off. When turned on it will push everything on the line to the left and downward as characters are typed. Reformat may be required afterward. "INSERT" will be displayed on the status line when turned on.
- FCTN + 3 delete line:** Will delete the entire line the cursor is on and pull up the text from the bottom.
- FCTN + 4 page up:** Moves the text at the cursor upward eighteen lines at a time.
- FCTN + 5 word tab:** Moves the cursor to the first letter of the next word.
- FCTN + 6 page down:** Moves the text down eighteen lines at a time.
- FCTN + 7 tab:** Advances the cursor to the next user defined tab setting or right or left margin.
- FCTN + 8 insert line:** Inserts an open line between text lines. The line the cursor is on will move down.
- FCTN + 9 escape:** Moves to command line mode or backs out of a function.
- FCTN + 0 word wrap on/off:** With the word wrap on, the current word you are typing at the end of a line will drop to the next line. Off, the word would split in two.
- FCTN + = escape:** Moves to command line mode or from there back to edit, or backs out of a function.

THE CONTROL KEYS

- CTRL + 1:** Not used
- CTRL + 2:** Reformat to end of paragraph starting at the cursor: After insertions, deletions, etc., the paragraph will need to be reformatted to fill empty space between the margins. This only takes place until a carriage return is encountered, (one paragraph).
- CTRL + 3:** Goto left/right margin: Toggles the cursor from the left margin to the right and back again.
- CTRL + 4:** Goto next paragraph: Takes the cursor to the first character of the next paragraph.
- CTRL + 5:** Goto beginning of file: Takes the cursor to the first character of the first line in the file.
- CTRL + 6:** Goto last paragraph: Takes the cursor to the first character of the proceeding paragraph.
- CTRL + 7:** Goto end of file: Takes the cursor to the last line, right margin of the file.
- CTRL + 8:** Displays chr. 30: Used for printer commands.
- CTRL + 9:** Displays chr. 31: Used for printer commands
- CTRL + 0:** Erase to end of line: Erases from the cursor to the end of the line it resides on. This takes the place of CTRL "K" in TI-Writer.
- CTRL + =:** Displays chr 29: Used for printer commands.

CONTROL CHARACTERS

Control characters are best used for defining your printer codes because there is less chance of them being used in normal text. They are easy to get to - just press CTRL plus (+) the key designated to get the character in the left column.

To display control characters:

CTRL + ,	chr 0
CTRL + A	chr 1
CTRL + B	chr 2
CTRL + C	chr 3
CTRL + D	chr 4
CTRL + E	chr 5
CTRL + F	chr 6
CTRL + G	chr 7
CTRL + H	chr 8
CTRL + I	chr 9
CTRL + J	chr 10
CTRL + K	chr 11
CTRL + L	chr 12
CTRL + M	chr 13
CTRL + N	chr 14
CTRL + O	chr 15
CTRL + P	chr 16
CTRL + Q	chr 17
CTRL + R	chr 18
CTRL + T	chr 20
CTRL + U	chr 21
CTRL + V	chr 22
CTRL + W	chr 23
CTRL + X	chr 24
CTRL + Y	chr 25
CTRL + Z	chr 26
CTRL + .	chr 27
CTRL + ;	chr 28
CTRL + =	chr 29
CTRL + 8	chr 30
CTRL + 9	chr 31

Typesetter

The Typesetter utility is for the reformatting of your user dictionary into the regular dictionary files. There are approximately 3600+ bytes set aside in the DICT file to hold new words the spell checker cannot find. You will be surprised how fast this fills up in the first weeks of spell checking usage. The reason is because most words with the suffixes "s", "ing", and "ed" are not included in the regular dictionaries. Once the DICT file is filled (300 - 400 words depending on length) it has to be stripped to be of further use.

Stripping consists of reading in the new words in the DICT file and then placing them alphabetically into the dictionaries by writing new files. It is best to use two drives when doing this.

Typesetter is called "DU". As a program image file it can be loaded via the Menu utility or the Editor Assembler, Option 5. Once loaded, you will be asked where the DICT file is - enter the drive number that contains the file.

Typesetter will load the new words from the DICT file and sort them in just a couple of seconds. After that it will ask you for the disk drive number containing your present dictionaries and where you would like the new files written to. Enter the drive numbers to both prompts.

The program will only make new files for words starting with the the letters in the DICT file. For instance, if all of the words you have in the DICT file start with "D", "S", and "W" it will only make three new dictionary files. When Typesetter is finished write your new dictionary files back OVER the old ones.

HINT: If you use a lot of shop words, (words specific to an occupation) make up a text file in First Draft of all the words you use. Spell check the file adding the words to the user dictionary, then go through the Typesetting process all at once. This will save you a lot of time when spell checking your text files later.

Final Copy

Final copy is the program you use to print out text files that have been prepared in First Draft. If you are using the UTIL1 loading menu, select Final Copy and it will load automatically. FC can also be loaded with the Editor Assembly cartridge Option "5". The program comes to you as "NL" and can be loaded with that name.

Final copy looks for a printer driver or configuration file named NPCFG as it boots up. If the file is not found, you must load it or another config file you have prepared before it will operate. (More on config files later.)

The menu options are:

- 1 to Print
- 2 to View Pages
- 3 to Load Configuration
- 4 to Catalog

1> PRINT: Press "1" and when prompted to do so, enter the disk drive number and file name of the text you wish to print. It should be noted that Final Copy, unlike First Draft which will only use Display Fixed files, can also print your older Display Variable files. Be advised however, there are many differences between TI-Writer dot commands and those of FD/FC - some of them may not work from your older text files. Final Copy CAN print old files from the Newsletter Editor and will still work with TI - Artist Instance graphics as well as Page Pro pictures.

2> VIEW PAGES: When viewing pages you will see a rough representation of what your text file will look like when you print it on paper. All commands are followed just as if they were being used to print the file. Even graphics will be shown as blocks so you may see where they are located. This will be done one page at a time.

3> CONFIGURE: This feature is used to load the printer configuration files. As previously stated, the Final Copy program MUST have access to this file to run. If you have the NPCFG driver or one by another name on another disk, you may load it here.

4> CATALOG: This catalog is exactly like the one in First Draft with one exception; there is no formatting utility. You may refer to those preceding pages for instructions here.

THE NPCFG FILE

On the following page is a typical printer configuration file for Final Copy. Take note that we were unable to show TI control characters in this text. A bullet (•) takes the place of a control character. You don't HAVE to use a control character; you may use any character you can type, but CTRL characters are recommended. Make a copy of the file on your disk named NPCFG then load the copy into First Draft. You will see the control characters easily. Check your printer command book and make the appropriate changes in the numeric codes.

You may want to exchange things you have little use for, for something else more valuable to you. If so, don't forget to change the comment too.

If you edit this existing file the first time around, you should be able to see what to do and how to do it. You may add or delete any commands except the printer device name. Since the device name is absolutely imperative, it's a good idea to have this at the top of your file.

After you have saved the new file file, you may want to change the name to your printer name, but keep in mind, Final copy only DEFAULTS to the name NPCFG, any other name will have to be loaded by hand. Also, to properly default, the NPCFG file should be on the same disk with NL, NM, and NN. If you have an odd printer, share the file with the TI community - you have our permission. (Please send us a copy of the file including the name of the printer and your name as the contributor.)

If Final Copy doesn't find NPCFG default file it will tell you. You MUST have a config file loaded before Final Copy will work. If you have the config file under a different name, load it by pressing "3" from the main menu. Enter the drive number and name of your config file.

Sample Files

There are a number of sample files on your disk to show you what First Draft/Final Copy can do. (EXPn files) We suggest you print them out through Final Copy and/or load them into First Draft so you may see what is causing the printer to do what its doing. Refer to your documentation at the same time for dot command reference.

There are a couple of files printed here to help you reference the text files, but the control characters do not show in print. You will need to look at the files in First Draft to see them.

The EXP files have been set up to print in a simple standard mode with commands accepted by most printers. If you get errors in your printout, it may be because the commands we have used have different meanings to your specific printer. In this case you may have to configure your NPCFG file first

COMMAND FILE FOR THE GEMINI 10X PRINTER

(•) REPRESENTS CONTROL CHARACTERS

Gemini 10x

.PD PIO.CRLF printer definition
 .RS ^ required space symbol
 .PS % page number symbol
 .PI - prompt input symbol
 • (character 0 cannot be used)
 .BD •,27,69 bold print symbol
 .NB •,27,70 cancel bold symbol
 .UN •,27,45,1 underline symbol
 .NU •,27,45,0 cancel underline
 .IP •,27,52 italic print symbol
 .NI •,27,53 cancel italic
 .HP •,27,83,0 high print symbol
 .NH •,27,84 cancel high print
 .LP •,27,83,1 low print symbol
 .NL •,27,84 cancel low print
 .lz •,27,69,27,45,1,27,52 combination bold, underline, & italic.
 .nl •,27,70,27,45,0,27,53 cancel combo
 (character 13 cannot be used)
 .A1 •,27,69 select emphasized symbol
 .A2 •,27,70 cancel emphasized.
 .DP •,27,87,1 double wide print chr
 .ND •,27,87,0 cancel double wide
 .BS •,8 back space symbol
 .PP 27,66,1 pica print
 .PC 27,15 condensed print
 .PG 27,75,224,1 graphics print
 .L6 27,65,12 1/6" line spacing

EXAMPLES

There are a number of example files included with the First Draft program. They are intended to be printed out with Final Copy and then the files viewed in First Draft to give you an idea of how the dot commands work. Following is a short description of each file.

EXAMPLE #1 (EXP1)

USING THE PROMPT DOT COMMANDS .PI & .PT

.P1 15,55 left margin 15, len. 55
 .RS ^ required space symbol
 .PS # page number symbol
 .PI @ prompt input symbol
 . this is an example of a comment
 .IN 5 indent 5 spaces
 . the next line is the header prompt
 . Prompt Text for header
 .PT Enter number of total pages.
 .HR page ^#^ of ^@^^^^
 When this file is formatted with final copy you will be prompted for input (below) for name, address, city/state, and (above) header.
 .LJ 3 left justify next 3 lines
 . this cancels indent!
 . Prompt Text for name entry
 .PT Enter name _____
 @
 . Prompt Text for address entry
 .pt Enter address _____
 @
 . Prompt Text for city/state entry
 .Pt Enter city, state, zip. _____
 @

Note: the dot commands may be any case mix.

The example above can be used for sending out form letters to a number of people. By using the prompt input you can type in

various names and addresses to the common letter. The input can also be used in the middle of text to state a name, amount of money owed, a time and place, etc. You are only allowed an input of 32 characters, but by using the input character as the last character typed, you can "stack" the inputs to increase the length.

EXAMPLE #2 (EXP2)

This example file shows how to handle such things as fractions, scientific formulas and other odd markings that require you to backspace and use sub or super script. Print the file out with Final Copy, then examine it in First Draft. It looks complicated, but it really isn't.

EXAMPLE #3 (EXP3)

This file will print Page Pro graphics on a page in various locations. Note the definition of the graphic files with .Gn, the .L9 command setting the printer to the proper line feeds, and the .GR commands that locate and size the graphics. If you have a printer that will line feed backwards, you can print text beside the graphics after a printer reset.

EXAMPLE #4 (EXP4)

Example #4 shows an extensive use of the graphics commands. When you finish printing it out, look at the file in First Draft and you will see how the locations and sizes worked.

EXAMPLE #5 (EXP5)

Example #5 shows the usage of double wide print within the text. It is important to note the usage of the "necessary space" marker. (^) Frequent user errors in formatting stem from the use or misuse of spacing vs. the .FI command.

EXAMPLE #6 (EXP6)

This is a general letter using standard commands such as .P1, .CJ. If you examine the letter in edit mode you will see where the

BOLD print has been started and stopped for emphases. Take special note that the margins change for the "NOTE" along with the text style, then are set back to the original again. Also note that blank lines between paragraphs must have a carriage return in them.

.P1 10,80 Pica print starting at column 10; printing 80 chars.
.CJ 4 Center justify next 4 lines
 Harry Thomas Brashear
 2753 Main Street
 Newfane, NY 14108
 1.716.778.9104

.LJ 3 Left justify next three lines
 To Loyal Asgard Customers
 All Over The World
 Whoever They Are

Dear Customer;

.FI Begin here to fill sixty character line
 We would like to thank you for your purchase of the .First Draft/Final Copy word processor. This project has taken a long time to complete and it has been a painful experience for the author and the beta testers alike. Nevertheless, we at Asgard believe it has been a worth while project, keeping many users in the community that may otherwise drift off to other machines.

Some of the new features of .FD/FC are as follows:

1. There is no limit to the size of text file you can prepare. The only actual restriction is the format of your media.
2. You can access a large dictionary for spell checking WHILE you are editing. Check one word or the whole document.
3. You can configure .First Draft. to 40 or 80 columns to utilize any caliber of system.
4. Full support for all RAM devices

and we recommend the use of them for this program.

.P1 20,40

Reset pica at column 20 - print 40

Note: First draft will work fine in a minimal system, but the blazing speed of RAM disks for large text files and spell checking can't be beat.

.P1 10,60

Reset Pica to orig. settings

5. You may work in a column without harming one on either side of it with deletions and reformatting of text.

6. With exception of file copying, you have full disk utilities while editing, including formatting.

Those are just a few of the FD/FC features. We hope you enjoy the use of this program and will continue to be one of our many repeat customers.

Harry T. Brashear,

General Manager - Asgard Software

EXAMPLE #7 (EXP7)

Example #7 is a short story set up with a header, footer, change of column format and a number of text style changes. This is similar to the type of format that might be used in a multi-page newsletter.

Dot Commands

COMMANDS USED FROM TEXT FILE ONLY

.BP

Command - **.BP**

Format - **.BP**

Verbose - **Break/Begin Page**

Action - **Forces a form feed to the next page, but prints headers and footers. i.e. a chapter ends in the middle of a page, requiring a .BP to start a new chapter on the next page.**

Related - **none**

.C1

Command - **.C1 x,y**

Format - **.C1 10,112**

Verbose - **Condensed 1 column print**

Action - **Print one column of condensed print with a left margin of (x) and (y) characters across the page. i.e. .C1 10,112 starts the condensed print 10 spaces from the left and prints a max. of 112 characters. X plus Y cannot be greater than 136.**

Related - **.C2, .P1, .P2, .PC**

.C2

Command - **.C2 x,y,z**

Format - **.C2 10,53,59**

Verbose - **Condensed 2 column print**

Action - **Will print two columns of condensed print starting ten spaces from the left edge of the paper (x), print fifty-three characters (y), leave a six character gutter, then, starting at column fifty-nine (z), print another fifty-three characters. Z must be greater than Y plus X. Y plus Z cannot be greater than 136 or 132 on some printers**

Related - **.C1, .P1, .P2**

.CJ

Command - .CJ #
Format - .CJ 6
Verbose - Center justify # of next lines
Action - Will center the following line (if no number is included) or the next # of lines. i.e. .CJ 6 will center the next six lines. .CJ will center only the following line.
Related - .RJ, .LJ

.DI

Command - .DI
Format - .DI
Verbose - Display next line
Action - Displays the first 32 characters of the following line in the VIEW function. It has no useful purpose during printing of the file.
Related - none

.FC

Command - .FC text
Format - .FC Page %
Verbose - Footer - Center justified
Action - Will center any single line in Pica size text. Bold print or other effects can also be incorporated. In the example above the "%" was used to indicate automatic page numbering.
Related - .FL, .FR

.FI

Command - .FI
Format - .FI
Verbose - FILL
Action - Fills the area between the designated margins with as many words as possible regardless of how the text appears on the screen. It also adds spaces between words to right justify the text. Removes the need for Ti-Writer .ADjust.
Related - .NF, .RS

.FL

Command - .FL text
Format - .FL Copyright 1992
Verbose - Footer Left justified
Action - Left justifiys a footer with a single line of Pica text. Special effects may be used via default printer commands.
Related - .FC, .FR

.FR

Command - .FR text
Format - .FR August Newsletter
Verbose - Footer Right justified
Action - Places the text following the command to the far right of the bottom line of the document.
Related - .FC, .FL

.Gn

Command - .Gn filename (n = 1 to 9)
Format - .G3 DSK2.PICTURE
Verbose - Graphic file number three definition
Action - Defines the file name of a graphic and the diskdrive it can be found on. This may be placed any place BEFORE the graphic is to be printed using the command .GR
Related - .GR, .PG, .GM

.GM

Command - .GM x,y
Format - .GM 10,40
Verbose - Graphics Margin and line length
Action - Defines the left margin of a graphic and the allowable line length. 60 is the maximum width. X plus Y cannot be greater than 60.
Related - .Gn

.GR

Command - **.GR @,@,@**
Format - **.GR 1,9,4**
Verbose - **print GRaphics now**
Action - **Will print graphics #1, #9, and #4 as defined by .G1, .G9, and .G4.**
Related - **.Gn (1 - 9)**

.HC

Command - **.HC text**
Format - **.HC October 25, 1992**
Verbose - **Header Center justified**
Action - **Places a header on the first line of the page with the text centered. Special effects may be applied.**
Related - **.HL, .HR**

.HL

Command - **.HL text**
Format - **.HL June 1992 Newsletter**
Verbose - **Header Left justified**
Action - **This command will place the text that follows it to the far left of the top line on all the pages that follow it.**
Related - **.HC, .HR**

.HR

Command - **.HR text**
Format - **.HR Page %**
Verbose - **Header Right justified**
Action - **The example will place the page number on the top line of all pages to the far right with the "%" selected as the auto-page number symbol.**
Related - **.HC, .HL**

.IF

Command - **.IF filename**
Format - **.IF DSK1.TEXTFILE**
Verbose - **Include File, print it now**
Action - **Where multiple text files are required this command will show Final Copy what the name of the file is and where it can be found. Many files can be chained together this way.**
Related - **none**

.IN

Command - **.IN #**
Format - **.IN 5**
Verbose - **INdent number of characters**
Action - **Sets up a number of characters for a paragraph indent. The example will indent the beginning of all following paragraphs five spaces. Remove indent with .IN or .IN 0**
Related - **none**

.LJ

Command - **.LJ #**
Format - **.LJ 3**
Verbose - **Left Justify number of lines**
Action - **Will justify a selected number of lines against the left margin.**
Related - **.CJ, .RJ**

.LS

Command - **.LS #**
Format - **.LS 2**
Verbose - **Line Spaceing up to 255**
Action - **Will set up for one to two hundred and fifty-five skipped or blank lines between text lines. Beware of strange happenings with high numbers. Best used with legal documents and manuscripts.**
Related - **none**

.NF

Command - .NF
 Format - .NF
 Verbose - No Fill
 Action - Turns off the .FI command and prints as the typed text appears. This is valuable when odd spacing is required. Indent is turned off with .NF.
 Related - .FI

.P1

Command - .P1 x,y
 Format - .P110,60
 Verbose - Pica 1 column print
 Action - Prints single column on pica print starting at designated margin (x) and printing (y) characters across the page. Maximum size is eighty columns. X plus Y cannot be greater than 80.
 Related - .P2, .C1, .C2, .PP

.P2

Command - .P2 x,y,z
 Format - .P2 5,33,37
 Verbose - Pica two column print
 Action - Will print two columns of Pica print starting with a margin of five characters (x), printing thirty-three characters across(y), leaves a four character gutter and starts the next column at column thirty-seven (z). Z must be greater than Y plus X. Y plus Z cannot be greater than 80.
 Related - .P1, .C1, .C2, .PP

.PA

Command - .PA #
 Format - .PA 1
 Verbose - Page number reset
 Action - Sets the page number to start with the value following the command. The command with no value sets the auto-numbering to 1.
 Related - .PS, .HC, .HL, .HR, .FC, .FL, .FR

.PL

Command - .PL # (1 - 255)
 Format - .PL 66
 Verbose - Page Length setting
 Action - Sets the length of the page to the number of lines based on the value following the command. Note: The printer must also be set to this length.
 Related - .L8, .L9

.PT

Command - .PT text
 Format - .PT Enter your name
 Verbose - Prompt Text
 Action - Formatting is halted. A box appears for you to enter the text to be printed at this point. Special effects may be included.
 Related - .PI

.RJ

Command - .RJ #
 Format - .RJ 4
 Verbose - Right Justify number of lines
 Action - Sets the number of lines after the command justified to the right hand margin. Leaving out the value will justify a single line.
 Related - .CJ, .LJ

The following commands are available from the user text file and the configuration file. They are primarily commands that tell the printer how to deal with fonts and mechanical printer functions, generally in the following syntax:

.BD c,#,#,#, etc.

Where "c" can equal any typed character, it is recommended that you use a CTRL character since they are easy to get to and there is less chance of using them in your normal text. The "F" represents the printer codes, up to fifteen allowed on a line.

.An

Command - **.An c,#,#,#,#, (n = 1 - 9)**

Format - **.A1 *,27,88,10,70**

Verbose - **Set an alternate printer command**

Action - **These nine commands can be used as anything you would like them to mean to your printer, (.A1 - .A9). The example sets the Star NX-10 to both margins at once. The command will be set as soon as an "*" is encountered in the text. No cancel is required as they are used only when encountered.**

Related - **.A1 to .A9**

Use of the .An commands: Note that upper or lower case may be used for the command.

Note that these commands do not require another to cancel them. They are stand alone commands.

To print a smile face. . .

.A1 @,27,75,7,0,129,169,133,149,133,169,129,8,8

To print a copyright symbol. . .

.a2 #,27,75,8,0,60,66,153,165,165,129,66,60,8,8

To print a heart. . .

.a4 \$,27,75,7,0,112,248,124,62,124,248,112,8,8

Example of use within a text file. . .

"Large text files are possible with First Draft#^^."

"I love \$^^ my TI computer."

The two "^^" must follow the command as a required space symbol to correctly format the document.

.BD

Command - **.BD c,#,#,etc**

Format - **.BD %,27,71**

Verbose - **Bold print**

Action - **The example tells the Star NX-10 to begin bold print mode when a "%" is encountered in the text.**

Related - **.NB**

.BS

Command - **.BS c,#,#,etc**

Format - **.BS %,8**

Verbose - **BackSpace**

Action - **The example tells the NX-10 to backspace one character.**

Related - **none**

.DP

Command - **.DP c,#,#,etc**

Format - **.DP %,27,87,1**

Verbose - **Double wide Print**

Action - **The example tells the Star NX-10 to begin printing double wide characters when the "%" is encountered in the text.**

Related - **.ND**

.HP

Command - **.HP c,#,#,etc**

Format - **.HP %,27,83,0**

Verbose - **HighPrint**

Action - **The example tells the Star NX-10 to starting printing Superscript, (tiny letters on the upper area of a text line).**

Related - **.NH**

.IP

Command - .IP c,#,#,etc
 Format - .IP %,27,52
 Verbose - Italic Print
 Action - Tells the Star NX-10 to begin printing in Italic print mode.
 Related - .NI

.L6

Command - .L6 #,#,etc
 Format - .L6 27,2
 Verbose - Sets line feed to 1/8 inch
 Action - Sets the Star NX-10 to 1/8 line spacing which is standard for most text.
 Related - .L9, .PL

.L9

Command - .L9 #,#,etc
 Format - .L9 27,65,8
 Verbose - 1/9" line feed / equal to 8/72nds
 Action - Sets the Gemini 10X to 8/72 line feed.
 Related - .L6

.LP

Command - .LP c,#,#,etc
 Format - .LP %,27,83,1
 Verbose - Low Print
 Action - Begin print in subscript mode on the Star NX-10, tiny characters in the lower part of the text row.
 Related - .NL

.NB

Command - .NB c,#,#,etc
 Format - .NB %,27,72
 Verbose - No Bold
 Action - Cancels bold printing on the Star NX-10.
 Related - .BD

.ND

Command - .ND c,#,#,etc
 Format - .ND %,27,87,0
 Verbose - No Double wide print
 Action - Cancels double wide printing on the Star NX-10
 Related - .DP

.NH

Command - .NH c,#,#,etc
 Format - .NH %,27,84
 Verbose - No High print
 Action - Cancels super & subscript on the NX-10
 Related - .HP

.NI

Command - .NI c,#,#,etc
 Format - .NI %,27,53
 Verbose - No Italic print
 Action - Cancels italic printing on the Star NX-10.
 Related - .IP

.NL

Command - .NL c,#,#,etc
 Format - .NL %,27,84
 Verbose - No Low printing
 Action - Stops subscript printing mode on the Star NX-10. Because many printers use enhancement modes such as bold print in super and subscript mode this command may have an effect on other commands when you use it.
 Related - .LP

.NU

Command - .NU c, #, #, etc
Format - .NU %, 27, 45, 0
Verbose - No Underline print
Action - Cancels the underlining of text on the Star NX-10
Related - .UN

.PC

Command - .PC #, #, etc
Format - .PC 27, 15
Verbose - Print Condensed
Action - Begins condensed print. This code is almost universal to all printers.
Related - .C1, .C2

.PD

Command - .PD printer name
Format - .PD PIO.CR.LF
Verbose - Print Device name
Action - Sets up the name for your printer device. The example is for a parallel printer, but if you have a serial printer make sure line feeds and carriage returns are turned off along with other printer dot commands. If this command is not in the config file the entire file is considered invalid. It cannot be accessed anywhere else.
Related - none

.PG

Command - .PG #, #, #, #
Format - .PG
Verbose - code for graphics - 480 column (DPI)
Action - Graphic examples and explanation.

.g1 DSK3.PICTURE1	define graphic file as #1
.G9 DSK3.PICTURE2	define graphic file as #9
.G3 DSK3.PICTURE5	define graphic file as #3
.g5 DSKA.APPLE_1	define graphic file as #5
.G2 DSKA.BALL	define graphic file as #2
.GM 7,50	left margin 7, 50 graphic characters long
.GR 1,3,9	now print graphics 1, 3, and 9
.GR 2,2,5	now print graphics 2 double size & 5
.GR 9,5,2	now print graphics 9, 5, and 2
.GR 2,2,2	now print graphic 2 double size centered
.gr 0,3,0	now print graphic 3 centered

60 is the maximum line length for graphics. First Draft reads the first record of a graphics file to get its size. It then calculates the values found here to determine if they will fit in the allotted space. The user may view the first record of a graphics file and calculate its width as follows:

TI-Artist instances - Load the file into a text editor. The first line will have two values separated by a comma. The second value is the width of the graphic. Adding this value to the like values of all the graphic files to be printed across the page will give you the line length required to print them. Keep in mind that the maximum is 60.

Page Pro pictures - These file cannot be viewed as easily as an instance file. There are two methods that can be used to view the file. First is a sector editor. Find the first sector of the file pointed to by the file header sector. The third value in this sector is the width of the picture. Second is to write a short basic program as shown here.

```
100 OPEN #1:"DSKn.xxxx",INTERNAL,FIXED
110 INPUT #1:A$
120 PRINT ASC(SEGS(A$,2,1))
```

This is the width of the picture. SUGGESTION - Use one of the methods above to determine the width of your instances and/or pictures. Load either First Draft or Final Copy. Use the catalog feature and add a comment to note the width for future reference.

.PI

Command - .PI c
Format - .PI %
Verbose - Prompt Input chr.
Action - Upon finding the defined character the Final Copy program will stop to receive input of up to 32 characters.
Related - .PT

.PP

Command - .PP #,#,etc
Format - .PP 27,80
Verbose - Pica Print
Action - The example sets the Star NX-10 to Pica print (80 characters to a line).
Related - .PC, .P1, .P2

.PS

Command - .PS c
Format - .PS #
Verbose - Define Page number chr.
Action - The example defines the pound sign (#) as the placement symbol for automatic page numbering. This symbol would be placed in the header or footer and the starting number value is set with .PA.
Related - .PA, .HC, .FC, .HL, .CL, .HR, .CR

.RS

Command - .RS c
Format - .RS %
Verbose - Define Required Space chr.
Action - This command defines the character or symbol you want to use to fill required spaces. When using the .FI command to fill a line wide spaces must be filled to prevent closure.
Related - .FI

.UN

Command - .UN c,#,#,etc
Format - .UN %,27,45,1
Verbose - UNderline text
Action - The example begins to underline text on a Star NX-10 printer when the "%" is encountered within the text.
Related - .NU

.nZ (1 - 8)

Command - .nZ c,#,#,etc
Format - .nZ %,27,120,1
Verbose - Special user definable on/off functions
Action - The example puts the Star NX-10 into NLQ mode. While this series of commands can be used for any function, they are best used in conjunction with the .Nn series for "on" and "off" modes.
Related - .Nn

.Nn (1 - 8)

Command - .Nn c,#,#,etc
Format - .N1 %,27,120,0
Verbose - Special user definable on/off functions
Action - The example turns off the Star NX-10 NLQ mode that was turned on with .nZ. These commands may be used for any printing function.
Related - .nZ

Use of the .Nn commands.

Note that these commands DO require cancellation using the .nZ corresponding commands. These commands must have been set in the configure file. The program will not recognize them imbedded in a text file.

The following is an example to set N4 and 4Z to print a combination of bold, underline, and italic print on a Gemini 10X printer.

.N4 *,27,69,27,45,1,27,52
.4Z &,27,70,27,45,0,27,53

Example of their use:

The *Final Copy& program special effects.

"Final Copy" would be printed in bold, underlined and italicized.

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P.O. Box 10306
Rockville, MD 20849

First Draft / Final Copy

QUICK COMMAND REFERENCE AND USER DEFINITION GUIDE

COMMANDS ONLY AVAILABLE FROM THE USER TEXT FILE

COMMAND	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION	MY DEFINITIONS
.BP		Begin Page	_____
.C1	x,y	Condensed 1 column print	_____
.C2	x,y,z	Condensed 2 column print	_____
.CJ	#	Center Justify. #of lines to justify	_____
.DI		Display next line	_____
.FC	text	Footer Center justified	_____
.FI		Fill	_____
.FL	text	Footer Left justified	_____
.FR	text	Footer Right justified	_____
.G1	filename	Graphics 1 filename	_____
.G2	filename	Graphics 2 filename	_____
.G3	filename	Graphics 3 filename	_____
.G4	filename	Graphics 4 filename	_____
.G5	filename	Graphics 5 filename	_____
.G6	filename	Graphics 6 filename	_____
.G7	filename	Graphics 7 filename	_____
.G8	filename	Graphics 8 filename	_____
.G9	filename	Graphics 9 filename	_____
.GM	x,y	Graphics Margin and line length	_____
.GR	@,@,@	print Graphics now	_____
.HC	text	Header Center justified	_____
.HL	text	Header Left justified	_____
.HR	text	Header Right justified	_____
.IF	filename	Include File, print it now	_____
.IN	#	INdent	_____
.LJ	#	Left Justify. # of lines to justify	_____
.LS	#	Line Spacing (0-6)	_____
.NF		No Fill	_____
.P1	x,y	Pica 1 column print	_____
.P2	x,y,z	Pica 2 column print	_____
.PA	#	PAge number reset	_____
.PL	#	Page Length (1-255)	_____
.PT	text	Prompt Text	_____
.RJ	#	Right Justify. # of lines to justify	_____

COMMANDS AVAILABLE FROM THE USER TEXT FILE AND THE CONFIG FILE

.BD	c,#,#,etc	Bold print chr. & codes	_____
.BS	c,#,#,etc	BackSpace chr. & codes	_____
.DP	c,#,#,etc	Double wide Print chr. & codes	_____
.HP	c,#,#,etc	Hi Print chr. & codes	_____
.IP	c,#,#,etc	Italics Print chr. & codes	_____
.L6	#,#,etc	code for 1/6" line feed	_____
.L9	#,#,etc	code for 1/9" line feed	_____
.LP	c,#,#,etc	Lo Print chr. & codes	_____
.ND	c,#,#,etc	No Bold print chr. & codes	_____
.ND	c,#,#,etc	No Double wide print chr. & codes	_____
.NH	c,#,#,etc	No Hi print chr. & codes	_____
.NI	c,#,#,etc	No Italics print chr. & codes	_____
.NL	c,#,#,etc	No Lo print chr. & codes	_____
.NU	c,#,#,etc	No Underline print chr. & codes	_____
.PC	#,#,etc	code for condensed print	_____
.PD		printname printer name with .CRLF	_____
.PG	#,#,#,#	code for graphics - 480 column	_____
.PI	c	Prompt Input chr.	_____
.PP	#,#,etc	code for pica print	_____
.PS	c	Page number chr.	_____
.RS	c	Required Space chr.	_____
.UN	c,#,#,etc	UNderline print chr. & codes	_____

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QUICK COMMAND REFERENCE AND USER DEFINITION GUIDE

**COMMANDS AVAILABLE FROM THE USER TEXT FILE AND THE CONFIG FILE
SPECIAL USER DEFINED COMMANDS**

COMMAND	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION
.A1	c,##,etc	_____
.A2	c,##,etc	_____
.A3	c,##,etc	_____
.A4	c,##,etc	_____
.A5	c,##,etc	_____
.A6	c,##,etc	_____
.A7	c,##,etc	_____
.A8	c,##,etc	_____
.A9	c,##,etc	_____
.1Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N1	c,##,etc	_____
.2Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N2	c,##,etc	_____
.3Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N3	c,##,etc	_____
.4Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N4	c,##,etc	_____
.5Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N5	c,##,etc	_____
.6Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N6	c,##,etc	_____
.7Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N7	c,##,etc	_____
.8Z	c,##,etc	_____
.N8	c,##,etc	_____