

Sheet1

> Gene Plantz BBS/1-2-3 Users
> SYSOP
> Company Name
> 123 Lotus Lane
> City, ST. ZIP

> RE: 123 Macros & Symphony

> Dear 123 Users:

| I've always become frustrated when I try to use 1-2-3 to write
| short business correspondence. I find it a hassle each time to have
| to set the range, left and right margins, and headers, footers,
| and setup string if necessary. After all that half of my letter
| would print on the print roller and half on the paper. Then I
| would need a typewriter to address the envelope!
|
| So I made this short file with a menu and some simple macros to
| print my letters and envelopes. I use both a PC with a NEC
| Spinwriter (letter quality) and an XT with an MX-80 (dot matrix).
| The NEC has a cut-sheet feeder. For some reason beyond me, the NEC
| manual instructs me to insert paper with the left margin at one half
| the width of the paper (i.e. Paper 8.5" wide would be inserted
| at 4.25).
|
| I use 123 Release 1A and my macros make use of the /xc & /xr
| commands. If you're using an early version of Lotus, you can
| replace the /xc's and /xr's with /xg's and range names you add.
| However, you will need three separate menus for choosing the printer
| type: one each for pages 1,2, & 3. The /xr's need to be replaced
| with /xg's with range names returning macro reading to the cell
| below the /xg it came from. When using subroutine calls (/xc's &
| /xr's), a single /xr will return to one of any number of /xc's
| that it may have been called from. This illustrates the advantage
| of using /xc's and /xr's instead of /xg's....(I hope!). The
| subroutines here are very simple and can easily be modified.
|
| I have no real programming experience and would appreciate response
| from those who could suggest improvements and comments in general

Sheet1

| about the structuring of macros or any other programming tips.
| I tend to make things too complicated and end up with "spaghetti
| code". You can modify the macros to suit individual needs or
| use the similar ideas in your own worksheets.

| =====

|
|
|
|
|
| The sub-menu to choose printers may or may not be useful to you,
| but my main purpose was to show a use for /xc & /xr. A choice
| of the letter quality printer sets margins according to that half-
| the-width-of-the-paper nonsense. (an advantage of which may be
| printing close to the left edge of the page -- not possible when
| inserting paper at the far left of the printer, I guess!?)

|
| Choosing the MX-80 sets the print to bold (since some people have
| trouble reading dot-matrix print especially when it's time for a new
| ribbon). I use this primarily for internal correspondence. The
| macros prompt you for headers and footers. You can quickly add, for
| example, a header with TO: and FROM: info and a footer with the date
| or something. If you want none, just press ENTER.

|
| With a letter quality printer, the envelope is printed from the
| name and address data of the first five lines in page 1.

|
|
| Since those of you who downloaded this use 1-2-3, I thought it would
| be appropriate to use the rest of this space to summarize some main
| points of a Symphony review from the June 84 issue of "Personal
| Computing."

|
| Symphony is based on a spreadsheet and, in my opinion is geared for
| users with a concentration on numbers with the WP and database
| functions as frosting on the cake. This is in contrast to Framework
| which is for the word-oriented user.

|
| A user can change the nature of Symphony's windows. While writing
| a letter in the word processor you can touch a key and have
| displayed within your letter a spreadsheet with which to insert
| existing cells or formulas. The same is true with the database.
| You can enter a database window from within the WP window and
| extract records from an existing database to be included in your
| letter. Then, return to the word processor and continue typing with
| the spreadsheet or database data enhancing your letter. This data
| will be updated if it is later changed in the corresponding section
| of the spreadsheet or database.

| Macros are more sophisticated and are now called the Symphony
| Command Language (SCL). A Learn mode automatically records your
| keystrokes for macro development. Lotus promises a utility program
| to translate macros into the Symphony Command Language.

| F10 brings up the system menu.

| F9 brings up the "local" menu. (i.e. spreadsheet, if that is your
| current window.)

| =====

| String-manipulation is allowed and the following "@" functions have
| been added:

- | 1) @ASCII -- Returns the ASCII value of the first character of a
- | 2) @CHR -- Returns the ASCII character represented by a number.
- | 3) @LENGTH -- Returns the length of a string.
- | 4) @LEFT
- | @MID
- | @RIGHT-- Returns specified # of char. starting at the right
- | 5) @UPPER
- | @LOWER
- | 6) @VALUE -- Converts a label like "7/8" to a numeric value, 0.875

| Exploded pie and high-low-open-close charts are available. A
| graph setting sheet has been added to simplify setup & modification.

| The database generates its own left-aligned data entry form from
| field names and lengths you supply.

| Word processing includes insert/delete, search/replace, move/copy,
| line spacing setup, justification, and tabs. Mail merge is possible
| thru a combination of database, spreadsheet, and WP.

| Symphony's word processor is easy to use but "it's not Wordstar."

| Not available is the ability to count the number of words and/or
| characters, hyphenation, foot-noting, index generation, spelling
| checker, or multiple fonts.

| "On the other hand, including a section of a spreadsheet...in the
| middle of a report with Wordstar takes...some real file-manipulation
| magic."

| Communication includes automatic dial-up, logon, ability to dump

Sheet1

downloaded data into a spreadsheet or database, transfer files, and store multiple sets of parameters, etc. for different databases.

| The article sums up by stating that the spreadsheet has noticeable
| enhancements over 1-2-3; yet the other applications, when compared
| against stand-alone word processors or databases, fall short.
| For the user who needs to easily integrate all types of data,
| Symphony is "uniquely powerful and compelling" and should suffice
| for a wide range of users' needs.

| Before I forget, the menu in this file is available thru [Alt]-Z.
| After you print this, you can erase the text by choosing "Erase"
| from the menu and begin using it for your own correspondence.
| Also, page 1 is shorter because I use it with letterhead paper.

===== PAGE 1 ENDS HERE

===== PAGE 2 ENDS HERE

Page 3

- Returns specified # of char. starting at the left.
- Returns specified # of char. starting at the middle

Converts a string of characters to upper or
lower case

===== PAGE 3 ENDS HERE

TYPE DATE BELOW
June 1, 1984

{home}
/xmmenu1~

/xmprinter_menu~

Cell J13
above has
the Range
Name

| "Printer"

| which is called

| from the

| /xc command above.

| This inturn calls

| up the "printer_menu" allowing the choice of printers.

| The "/xr" command returns macro execution to the cell below
| the /xc which called it, (whether it be from the printing of Page 1,
| Page 2 or Page 3 in Menu1).

=====

string.

of a string.

Sincerely,

Michael Hanisch

=====

Type.
Begin typing a new document
{goto}n/a~
/xq

Letter Quality (NEC)
Insert paper into NEC printer at 4.25, roll to adjust for letter length
/ppoml34~mr104~mt0~
qq
/xr

Sheet1

Print Page 1

Choose type of printer and print page 1

{goto}page1~{left}

/ppcarpage1~q

/xcprinter~

/ppagpq

{home}

/xmmenu1~

Page 2

Choose type of printer and print page 2

{goto}page2~{left}

/ppcarpage2~q

/xcprinter~

/ppagpq

{home}

/xmmenu1~

Dot Matrix (MX-80)

Set paper perforation even with the print head.

/ppoml4~mr76~mt2~mb1~

s\027\069~

h{?}~

f{?}~

qq

/xr

Quit

Return to previous menu

/xmmenu1~

/xq

Page 3
Choose type of printer and print page 3
{goto}page3~{left}
/ppcarpage3~q
/xcprinter~
/ppagpq
{home}
/xmmenu1~

Sheet1

Envelope

Print Envelope...Insert envelope at 4.25...DO NOT ROLL FORWARD

/ppcrn/a~

oml65~mr104~mt2~

p24~q

ll

agpq

/xmmenu1~

Erase

Erase current letter

/reerase1~

/reerase2~

/reerase3~

{goto}n/a~

/xmmenu1~

Save	Quit
Save the current letter to disk	Leave this menu
{home}	
/fsletter~r	
/xmmenu1~	