

db

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> db		
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Chapter 1

db

1.1 db - A small and fast database program

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1.2 disclaimer

Disclaimer

db has been tested and found stable in everyday use.
However the author is not responsible for any loss of data, damages to software or hardware that may result directly or indirectly from the use of this program.

1.3 preface

Preface

This program is postcardware, ie like freeware, this means that you can copy it freely as long as you don't ask any more money for it than a nominal fee for copying. If you like the program, please send a postcard to the author (address below).

If you want to distribute this program then you must supply the whole archive (packed in .lha or unpacked). This program cannot be used for commercial purposes without written permission from the author.

Special permission is hereby granted to include db in Public-Domain collections such as Fred Fish's Amiga Library.

HOW TO GET THE LATEST VERSION OF db

The fastest way to get the most recent release of db is to download it from an AmiNet ftp site. For example: ftp.luth.se

You may also call the following BBS:es (in Sweden)

SUGA: int +46 8 348 523/343 276

DMZ: int +46 8 654 99 50/62

If you've made a nice AReXX script that enhances db, or maybe designed a practical database layout, do share it so other people can have use of it. Send your work to me so I can include it in the archive.

If you have suggestions or remarks about this program, or if you find any bugs, please let me know. I really like response from users.

Write to the following address:

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You who prefer the faster way may use:

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1.4 introduction

An Introduction to db

db is a small and fast database program that I wrote after having tested numerous other PD database programs and always found something lacking or irritating me. They might have dozens of features not found in db, but they lacked font sensitivity and a standard GUI look and OS 3.0 behaviour.

My main need was to keep record on addresses and telephone numbers of friends and companies. Before this release db was fixed to be just an address and telephone database, but this has changed now. The program is designed to handle information of your choice. Currently you have to use a file editor to specify the database fields and layout as there is no GUI for that. (See The RFF file format)

Anyway that's a one time job, then you just USE the database and have fun.

Complete GUI support will probably only be included in a commercial product I plan to call REG.

1.5 features

Feature List

A partial list of db's features include:

- o Dynamic memory handling. Number of records and fields only limited by free memory.
 - o GadTool based, gives a standard look and feel.
 - o Mouse and keyboard driven.
 - o User definable fields and layout.
-

- o Multiple views of the same database.
- o Commodore's Clipboard for flexible interaction with other programs.
- o AppWindow -just drag and drop database icons on db to load.
- o Online MenuHelp -Press HELP key when selecting a menu item.
- o Font sensitive.
- o ASL requesters for flexible loads and saves.
- o Localized.
- o ARexx support.
- o Dial numbers using a modem.
- o WB and Shell usage with Commodore's template parsing.
- o Fast and flexible find function using AmigaDOS patterns.
- o Filter function.
- o Fast and flexible sort function. Multiple sort orders can be specified.
- o 'Export View' and two standard ASCII export features.
- o Automatic ASCII import (tab-separated ASCII).

1.6 future

Future plans

The following are plans for the future. The main changes will probably only be included in a commercial product called REG.

- o Checkbox and Cyclegadgets in database.
- o List view of database.
- o Field and record merge.
- o Relations between databases.

1.7 system

System Requirements & Compatibility

modem0.device or something else.

UNIT=<device unit number> -For multiple serial units. 0 is default.

DIALPREFIX=<prefix string> -String to add before phonenumber when dialing. Default is ATDT (Hayes modems)

DIALPOSTFIX=<postfix string> -As the above, but this will be added after the phonenumber (+ a return code)
The default ;H returns the modem to command state and hangs up immediately. (you take over from there)

AREACODE=<areacode string> -This will strip the <areacode string> from the beginning of phone numbers beginning with <areacode string> in order not to confuse some telephone systems.

Let's say our area code is (08).
Entering that code into AREACODE will make numbers like (08)123456 to be dialed as 123456.

FONTNAME -You can specify a custom font to use other than the default which is the screen font. The name has to be typed with the .font addition, for example FONTNAME=times.font

FONTSIZE -Size of font, se above. If the font makes the window to big to open, db will try the screenfont and at last topaz 8.

NOICONS -This will suppress iconsaving for projects.

NOSPEEDRENDER -Turns off SpeedRender .

NORETURNSTEP -Turns off the ability to use the return key or enter key to step between fields.

NOSERIAL -This ToolType has currently no function.

1.10 ref

db Reference Manual
=====

This section contains the boring information most people figure out themselves by testing a program. db has on-line help that should be sufficient for most people.

I recommend that you experiment with the program first and turn to this section if there is a problem of some kind.

1.11 window

The window

The db window always opens on the default public screen, normally the Workbench screen. It uses the screen font (or your specified font) and all text and gadgets are sized accordingly.

db has a zoom gadget next to the depth gadget to enable the window to be minimized if db isn't needed for a while.

db will currently always display one record at a time that we call the current record. db can work in one of three modes:

- o Normal mode. Enter records and look at the database here.
- o Find mode. Information entered in the fields will serve as a search pattern. AmigaDOS patterns are accepted. Press enter to start search or press escape to cancel find mode.
- o Sort mode. Numbers entered in the fields will serve as a sort-order description. Press enter to start sort or press escape to cancel sort mode.

The window titlebar can look like this:

Adresses/Main view 16/43

It indicates a number of things namely:

Filename/Viewname Current record number/Number of records.

1.12 view

Views

The visual information in the database can now be divided into many views. This enables the user to view the database in different ways.

One view may only contain address specs, while another view contains special information on the persons study results for example.

This is also useful when doing exports for label-printing if a label-looking view is designed.

Another reason to use views is to enable db to have more fields than is possible to show on the screen at one time.

If you don't understand the idea, try some of the example programs and try playing with the menuitems under the View menu and see what happens. (Only some of the examples has multiple Views)

1.13 gadgets

Gadget Operations

db's window is made up of two kinds of gadgets, program gadgets and field gadgets. Currently There are only three program gadgets -the record dragbar with it's two arrow keys.

These gadgets has two uses, one is to navigate in the database in a quick way. The second is to give a visual feel of where the user is in the database and how big the database is. This is illustrated by the size and position of the dragbar knob.

The field gadgets are currently of one type -string type. They can be activated in one of three ways:

- o Clicking the mouse over the desired field
- o Pressing the key that corresponds to the underlined character in the field name.
- o Pressing tab or shift-tab.

Use the HELP key or right mouse button to de-activate a field gadget. See Key operations for more information.

By using string gadgets to enter information makes it possible to enter more information than is visible in the gadget. If so, the gadget will start to scroll the entered text. Pressing shift-left or shift-right will move the cursor to the first and last character in a field as usual. Amiga-X will also clear the active gadget. By using PD programs like NewEdit makes it also possible to copy and paste information between fields, not just records as supported by db.

You have to click outside a string gadget or press enter to be able to use the other keys to navigate in the database but if you are using the mouse there is no need to press enter to leave a string gadget. Any information entered will be recorded in the database.

1.14 keys

Key Operations

The following keys can be used to control db (apart from the window shortcuts): This is the action performed in normal mode:

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Up | - Previous record. |
| Down | - Next record. |
| Shift Up | - First record. |
| Shift Down | - Last record. |
| Return | - Forward search. |

Shift Return - Backward search.

In find and sort mode these are the active keys:

ESC - Leave find or sort mode
Return/Enter - Start search or sort.

To move between fields you use Tab and Shift-tab as is the standard today. You may also use the return or enter key if the NORETURNSTEP ToolType is not specified.

1.15 menus

Menu Operations

Note that much of this information can be found online in db by selecting a menuitem and pressing HELP.

Project/New:

Clears the database from all records, but keeps all fields.
Will ask before clearing the old database if it has unsaved changes.

Project/Open...:

Brings up a standard ASL file-requester to allow the user to select a new database file to load. Will warn the user before loading ontop of an unsaved database. db databases can also be loaded by dragging an icon over a db window. db accepts plain tab-separated ASCII files and files in the RFF file format.

Project/Save:

Saves the current database under a known name using db's RFF file format
If no name has been specified, db will automatically call Project/Save as...

Project/Save as...:

Performs the same behavior as Save item described above except brings up a standard ASL file-requester to let the user select a file and path name for the database. The user will be warned if he types the same name as an existing file. Otherwise a new file and icon will be created and the Workbench will be informed of the optional icon creation.

Project/Output/View...:

db has no internal label-layout generator. The idea is that other programs, better at layout, like DTP programs should handle that. Instead db outputs an ASCII file formatted as the current View which may look like a label

or something else suitable for importing in other programs. A label template for PageStream is included. This will bring up a standard ASL requester for the View file.

The user will be asked if all records should be exported or only those matched by the 'Find record' function.

Project/Output/Comma-separated ASCII...:

This item will bring up a standard ASL requester for saving a plain ASCII file, ie a tab separated textfile with one record per line and the fieldnames in the first line of the file. This is suitable for exporting db databases to programs like Excel for list printouts.

The user will be asked if all records should be exported or only those matched by the 'Find record' function.

Project/Output/Tab-separated ASCII...:

This item will bring up a standard ASL requester for saving comma-separated ASCII file, ie like the format above, but with commas as separators and quotes "" around the names. This is suitable for exporting db databases to programs like ProWrite for mailmerge printouts.

The user will be asked if all records should be exported or only those matched by the 'Find record' function.

Project/About...:

Brings up a requester showing information about the author, hidden features, revision number and ARexx port name. Click Ok to make the requester disappear.

Project/Quit:

First prompts the user with a requester if there is unsaved data and if the action is confirmed removes any currently installed database and exits the program.

Edit/Cut:

db uses Commodores standard Clipboard to allow copying of information between db and other programs (wordprocessors, DTP...). db writes to two clipboards, Unit 0 (the default clipboard) and Unit 1. Reads are only made from Unit 1. This is what is written:

Unit 0: Addresses in a label format.

Unit 1: The whole record in a record format like this:

fieldname <TAB> contents <NL>

fieldname <TAB> contents <NL>

...

Cut will copy the contents of the current record to the clipboard and delete the current record.

Edit/Copy:

Just copies the current record to the clipboard. Se Edit/Cut for more information.

Edit/Paste:

Will add a new record and paste the contents of the clipboard that matches the fields in this database into the new record. Edit/Paste will paste from Clipboard unit 1 which has a format as described in Edit/Cut.

If there is no data in the clipboard that suits the fields, nothing will happen at all.

Edit/Add:

Adds a new empty record to the database. The new record will be added after the current record.

Edit/Kill:

The current record is deleted in normal mode.
In find and sort mode the fields are cleared instead.
You cannot kill a record if it is the only one.

View menu:

Use these menuitems to switch between different Views of the database (if there are more than one of course).
Se Views section for more information.

Action/Find...

Will turn db into find mode. The current record will now indicate the desired search pattern.

- * Enter a search pattern into one or many of the fields.
- * Press Enter/Return to leave the fields
- * At the 2:nd press of the Enter/Return key db will then search the database starting from the top and stop at the first occurrence that has a match.

Usually only a few letters will do as a search pattern. For example:

'da' will match both 'David' and 'Daniel'.

You may also use AmigaDOS patterns. For example:

'#?d' or '*d' will match fields ending with a d.
(david|micke)' will match both 'David' and 'Micke'.

Pressing the escape key returns db to normal mode.

Note: The export function uses this function to filter records

Action/Find next

This menu item is only supplied for compatibility with other programs. It will continue searching for other matching records. It is better to use enter/return instead and shift-enter/return to search backwards.

Action/Sort...

Will turn db into sort mode. The current record will now indicate the desired sort order. Just enter numbers in the fields. Anything else than numbers is ignored.

For example, entering a '1' in the Zip field and a '2' in the Name field indicates that you want the database sorted on zipcodes in the first hand and sorted on names in the second hand.

db will sort the Swedish ÅÄÖ characters correctly unlike most other programs. Pressing the escape key returns db to normal mode.

Action/Dial number

db will dial a phonenumber using your modem. See Settings for how to configure db to your modem and serial device settings.

To dial a number, do the following:

1. Select the gadget containing a valid phonenumber (ie, at least one digit)
2. Select this menuitem or press Amiga-D.
3. When db starts to dial, lift the hook and wait. As soon as there is a connection, db will hang up and you can take over.

To interrupt db when dialing. Simply press Amiga-D once again. This should work with most modems

You may also use ARexx to simplify dialing to just consist of doubleclicking the number you want to dial. See the example scripts.

Settings/Display warnings:

With this item selected, the user will be warned before a Kill is performed on a non-empty record.

Settings/Sort direction

The user may also choose a backward sort direction. db will sort the Swedish ÅÄÖ characters correctly.

Settings/Save changes...

This option is currently not available. When it is implemented db will save the changes in it's icon as tooltypes. Edit the tooltypes manually!

1.16 arexx

ARexx support

New for v2.2 is ARexx support in db.

It is not a full-featured ARexx support as I intend to release a commercial product later, but the commands actually implemented allows you to do things like this:

- * Show pictures, texts and play sounds etc from db.
- * Ensure that data entered in fields gets formatted as you like (UPPER, Caps..)
- * Expand codes to their full names etc (sort of a "filename completion")

To achieve this, ARexx programs can be invoked in two ways:

- * When the user doubleclicks a string field or hits LAmiga + key where key corresponds to the underlined character of a fieldname in a view. This is called requested invocation and is suitable for showing pictures like above. The invocation is asynchronous, so the ARexx program will run simultaneously with db. Use BLOCKINPUT and FREEINPUT to prevent possible problems here.
- * When the user hits Esc, Help, Enter or Tab to leave a field. This is called automatic invocation and can be used to format input in different ways. Here the invocation is synchronous so don't write slow scripts as they will lock out the user during execution.

You can specify rexxfiles or stringprograms to be executed for each field in each view, for a whole view or for a whole db project. Currently you have to edit the RFF lines to control db. Four new RFF tags have been implemented for this. See The RFF file format for more info.

There are readymade ARexx scripts for common uses in this archive. Try playing with the example project that makes use of the scripts.

The first time db is invoked it will open a port named 'DB.1'. If several programs are started they will get higher numbers ('DB.2', 'DB.3'..)

ARexx commands in db:

GETFIELD	-The contents of the current field (or last activated field) will be returned to the Result variable.
PUTFIELD <var>	-The opposite, but you must specify a variable or ''.
DIAL <number>	-Dials the given number using your modem.
DISPLAYBEEP	-Flashes the screen to indicate that something is wrong.
BLOCKINPUT	-Block user input and puts up a wait pointer to prevent user from modifying things while the ARexx program runs

FREEINPUT -Frees user input, restoring the old pointer.
 QUIT -Quits db unconditionally (doesn't ask for saving)

(Use Options Results in your scripts to get results)

1.17 rff

Technical info

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The RFF file format

db is a general database program, ie it has no longer a fixed set of fields. But currently there is no GUI (graphical user interface) for editing the set of fields you want.

In order to make a custom database using db you therefore have to edit a db datafile manually. db stores all information other than fieldnames in the so called RFF lines of a file. (The fieldnames are stored in the first line of a file as in the ASCII-text standard for database files)

db uses an extended version of the standard ASCII database format called RFF. The difference between the two is that RFF is capable of storing information on things like layouts, visual fieldnames (as compared to internal fieldnames in standard ASCII file format), maximal fieldlengths, fieldtypes and more.

However an RFF file can be converted to a plain ASCII database file by just deleting all lines beginning with @RFF. In the RFF standard all RFF lines has to be in the beginning of the file, before any data lines, but after the first line which is the fieldname line, according to the ASCII database standard.

Note, in previous versions (1.1 & 1.0) db ignored the information specific to the RFF standard, but wrote files in an RFF compatible manner.

Normally there is one RFF line per View in a file, but the first RFF line describes internal information (as opposed to visual information) like maximum fieldlengths so an RFF file consisting of only two RFF lines, has one view, ie one window displaying just one way to look at the database.

Here is the format of an RFF line:

```
{<identifier>=<data>[,<identifier>=<data>]...[<tab>]}...<NL>
```

Example:

```
NAME=_Firm,OFFS=0,SIZE=37 NAME=_Name,OFFS=1,SIZE=14,NEXT=space
```

That should read: One or more comma separated 'identifier=data' items. Groups of commaseparated identifier=data items may also be tab separated. Case is not significant.

If you need to use a comma or space as data, enclose the data in "quotes"

The idea is that all information that belongs to a view is collected in a single RFF line, and all information that belongs to a single field in a view is collected between two tabs just like the field data itself.

IDENTIFIER SCOPE: GLOBAL AREA AND LOCAL AREA

An RFF 1.1 line is divided into two areas, the global area and the local area. The global area is the area BEFORE the first tab character, and the local area is the rest of the line. Identifiers put in the global area affects the whole view (or whole project for internal RFF lines). Identifiers put in the local area only affects that field. It works like global and local variables in computer languages like C and Pascal.

Some identifiers may appear in many different areas, even multiple times, and some may only appear once in one special area. This is indicated next to the tag specification.

To explain how the tags may be used I have included a Status: entry in the identifier list. Here is an explanation:

global	-can appear in the global area of an RFF line.
local	-can appear in the local area of an RFF line.
first	-must be the first tag.
internal	-can also appear in an internal RFF line.
internal-only	-must only appear in an internal RFF line.
required	-must not be omitted

Unknown identifiers are ignored but kept in the program for saving. This is somewhat like the IFF file way of thinking and allows for future enhancements without loosing backward compatibility.

I choosed RFF because it is a READABLE format. Readable to both men and machines of different types. To other database programs an RFF file should show up like a normal ASCII file with some funny records in the beginning, not that bad, right?

Here is a list of identifiers defined in RFF

(Only the following are currently implemented in db 2.2:

```
@RFF
TYPE (internal and form)
TABSIZ
RXFILE
RXSTRING
AUTORXFILE
AUTORXSTRING
FLEN
INAM
NAME
SIZE
OFFS
NEXT)
```

'@' RFF=<version.revision> (Ignore the 'quotes')

The RFF line identifier itself. Has a version and revision number as it's parameter. Must be the first identifier of an RFF line. A new version number tells an old RFF parser that so big changes has been made to this line that the entire line should be ignored.

Status: global, first, internal, required

TYPE=<type of data described>

This identifier describes what the current RFF line describes.

The parameters can be any of the following:

internal -Information not concerning any view.

form -This is a form view

list -This is a list view

Status: global, internal, required

LNAM=<layoutname>

This is the name the view to be specified. It will show up in the menus and in the titlebar of a database window when that view is selected.

(layoutname was the old name for a view)

If you omit LNAM the filename is used as name.

Status: global

TABSIZE=<number of characters>

New tag for db2.1!

When using a tabstep to visually separate fields (se NEXT tag below), this tag sets the distance between two tab positions (measured in characters).

If you omit TABSIZE a default of 6 is used.

Status: global

RXFILE=<filename>

New tag for db2.2!

Name of ARexx file to execute if user doubleclicks a string field or hits LAmiga+key, where key corresponds to the underlined character in a fieldname.

Status: global, local, internal

RXSTRING=<ARexx string program>

New tag for db2.2!

Name of ARexx string program to execute if user doubleclicks a string field or hits LAmiga+key, where key corresponds to the underlined character in a fieldname. This identifier has priority over RXFILE if both occurs in the same scope.

Status: global, local, internal

AUTORXFILE=<filename>

New tag for db2.2!

Like RXFILE but executes whenever user hits Esc, Help, Enter or Tab to leave a string field.

Status: global, local, internal

AUTORXSTRING=<ARexx string program>

New tag for db2.2!

Like RXSTRING but executes whenever user hits Esc, Help, Enter or Tab to leave a string field.

Status: global, local, internal

FLEN=<maximum field length>

This identifier describes the maximum allowed fieldlength. It is used to calculate the buffersize for the stringgadgets. Note: db will never allocate more memory or disk-space than needed to fit a string, so you may use large FLEN lengths without consuming space.

If you omit FLEN a default of 200 is used.

Status: local, internal-only

NAME=<visual field name>

This identifier describes not only the fieldname that should be displayed (could be different from the internal fieldname), but also describes what hotkey to be used to activate it's gadget. This is done by placing an underscore character before the character that is to act as a hotkey. Example: NAME=E_mail, will make the m key act as a hotkey to activate that field.

If you omit NAME, the internal fieldname is used (the first line of the file)

Status: local

OFFS=<offset to field in database>

This identifier is very important. It helps db "connect" a field gadget to the right field in the database as the visual fields and the internal fields can be in different order. There can even be less visual fields than internal fields. This is of course only used on multiple views.

If you omit OFFS, the last OFFS+1 is used.

Status: local

SIZE=<visual fieldsize in characters>

This identifier is used to calculate the horizontal size of stringgadgets. If you omit SIZE, a default of 25 characters is used.

Status: local

NEXT=<visual separator between fields>

This tag controls the position of the fields in the window. Not by x-y coordinates as in some other programs, but by telling db how to move it's invisible "pen" when a field has been drawn.

db starts drawing in the top-left corner.

Here are the currently defined parameters (newline is the default):

space	-move slightly to the right before drawing the next gadget.
tab	-move a tab-step to the right before drawing the next gadget.
para	-move two lines down before drawing the next gadget.

Status: local

CMNT=<"comment string">

This gives us the ability to insert comments in databases.

Any string that contains spaces tabs or commas should be enclosed in "".

Status: global, local, internal

FTYP=<type of field>

Determines the type of the field. These are the currently defined types (string is the default):

checkbox -displays a checkbox. A 0 or 1 is entered in the database.
 cycle -displays a cyclegadget with choices as specified below.
 calc -a calculated field, contains a formula.
 external -this field stores the filename of some external file.

Status: local

SFMT=<string format>

This identifier gives special formatting of strings like the following (no formatting is the default):

upper -all capital letters.
 caps -capital initial letters in words.
 right -right justified text.

Status: local

CENT=<cyclegadget entry>

This identifier can occur several times and tells db what choices should appear in a cyclegadget.

Status: local, multiple

1.18 speed

A note about SpeedRender

Someone might wonder what the (NOSPEEDRENDER) ToolType in db's tool icon mean, well here it is:

I've tried to program db in such a way that it shall work with any future OS version. But in order to achieve resonable speeds in redrawing the window I have adopted a technique called SpeedRender. What SpeedRender does is to copy all the gadgetborder pointers to a private list and then clear the GadgetRender field pointers in the gadgetstructs. Now Intuition doesn't have to redraw the gadgetborders everytime a gadget is updated (happens every time the user uses the dragbar). Setting this flag turns off SpeedRender.

1.19 history

History of changes

=====

94-09-03

v2.2 NEW FEATUERS:

* ARexx support added. ARexx programs can be invoked when the user leaves a field, doubleclicks a field or presses LAmiga+key. Example ARexx scripts are

- included that shows text and pictures, plays sound, dials numbers and adjust fields in different ways.
- * Added an edithook routine to make GadTool string-fields smarter (like in ASL requesters). User may now perform the following operations IN string-fields:
 - ESC deactivates (without the ugly square)
 - Up/down keys (w shift) moves between records
 - Menus can be accessed with RAmiga+Key.
 - Doubleclicking performs a special action
 - Pressing Enter/Shift-Enter cycles around just like pressing Tab/Shift-Tab
 - * Tab key now remembers the last active string-field and re-activates that one if de-activated instead of activating the first gadget.
 - * Improved the parsers tolerance to "misplaced" spaces
 - * db will now block input and show a waitpointer when needed (when loading, sorting..)

BUGS FIXED:

- * In v2.1: If the user made a change to a project by using cut, kill or paste and then quit. db wouldn't put up a project-not-saved warning.
- * Since v2.0: If the user tried to dial a number before any field had been selected, db would cause Enforcer read-hits.
- * Before v2.2: The Default Tool field of icons created by db wouldn't always get a correct path (to db) if db was invoked by doubleclicking on a project icon.

No Gurus so far anyway :-)

- | | | |
|----------|------|--|
| 94-08-20 | v2.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The return and enter keys can now be used to step between fields. (Use the NORETURNSTEP ToolType to only allow the tab key for this like before v2.1) * Added a TABSIZE tag to the RFF format to simplify layout work. * The RFF parser will parse all 1.x files not just RFF 1.1 files. * Saves and loades are faster. |
| 94-08-13 | v2.0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Major changes. db is now a general database, not just a telephone and address database. db now uses the field- and layout specifications found in the datafiles (the RFF lines) * Multiple views implemented. * Added Amiga-W shortcut for "Save as..." menuitem * Commaseparated ASCII export implemented (user request) * When exporting records: filtering of records can be specified. * Custom fontname and fontsize can be specified * db now moves one titlebar down from the top left corner of the screen when zoomed. * NOICONS can be specified to suppress icon saving (user request) * before 2.0 db didn't intentionally remember the last |
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exported filename. This has been changed.

- * Before v2.0: If the user made a change to a project and performed an ASCII export and then quit. db wouldn't put up a project-not-saved warning. This has been corrected.
- * Fixed bug where db sometimes sorted records incorrectly in projects where there were records which had blank fields which were also part of the sort order.

94-06-04

v1.1

- * Added modem-dialing feature.
- * db now runs from Shell as well as from Workbench
- * Settings can now be made from Shell using Commodore's template parsing or from db's icon using ToolTypes.
- * db now moves to the top left corner of the screen when zoomed.
- * Gadget positions and sizes somewhat adjusted.
- * Selecting Cut won't incorrectly put up the delete warning requester.
- * minor code changes made.

94-03-04

v1.0

Initial release.
