

# WEST PENN 99 CLUB

FOR THE RECORD-by PAUL A. BROCK

Arriving late, my wife and I got to the meeting. Everyone was glad to see us. Mickey was asked to hold up the meeting until a few persons finished their smokes. Well the meeting did get started at 7:15. Mickey opened the meeting with The Pres. appreciation, I didn't start taking notes until I discovered that Frank wasn't around. Volunteers were asked for and the silence fell upon us all. The Pres. got the system rolling again.

There was a discussion on our beloved Micropendum. It seems that it may be discontinued through the club. This is a good source of information. The treasures report was favorable by Lynn. Art gave a nice report of the things for sell, and somehow Mickey was thanking someone for a mysterious disk case. Many mysterious things were going on even for me!

Ribbon re-inking was discontinued from the school because of new Laser printers. The new business was Stay Alive in '95. There was a lengthy discussion about the closing of the P.U.G. All members of the P.U.G. should turn out for the next meeting if there is any way possible. Mickey then started to talk about the BY-LAWS. I think that she was doing just fine, then she started to read the laws to everyone. Norm had a long talk with her. Norm asked for nominations for officers. It seems that everyone will run oncemore. There may be a change in the recording sec.. It was suggested that all members not present at the next meeting be NOMINATED.

The Pres. had some intermitten monoter trouble and asked for help. Someone thought that it may have been the coke she drank at the last meeting! Pix-ease was demoed by Mickey. Norm demoed Artist Conversion. Many thanks to John for the time and effort that he is putting into the library. The coffee was hot the pop was cold. Somehow I missed all the goodies. Hurry back Frank your term isn't over yet!



MADE IN U. S. A.

WEST PENN 99'ERS CLUB INFORMATION

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NEXT MEETING DATE:       OCTOBER 18 1994  
MEETING LOCATION:        PENNS WOODS  
                              CIVIC ASSOCIATION  
                              JUST OFF ROUTE 30  
                              N. HUNTINGDON, PA  
TIME OF MEETING:         7:00 P.M.

LIST OF WEST PENN OFFICERS FOR 1994

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PRESIDENT:            MICKEY   412-265-5201  
VICE PRESIDENT:       NORM     614-264-6442  
TREASURER:            LYNN     412-835-4304  
RECORDING SEC:        FRANK    412-751-6065  
CORRESPONDING SEC:    PAUL     412-478-2754  
LIBRARIAN:            JOHN     412-823-3312  
NEWSLETTER EDITOR:    RALPH    412-379-8762

GENERAL ITINERARY OF THE CLUB'S MEETING

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6:45 P.M.            DOORS OPEN  
7:00 P.M.            GENERAL MEETING  
7:45 P.M.            DEMOS AND NEW INFO  
9:45 P.M.            ONE ON ONE HELP  
9:45 P.M.            SOCIALIZING  
11:00 P.M.           DOORS CLOSE

MEETING HIGHLIGHTS FOR THIS MONTH

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LATEST T. I. NEWS AND SOFTWARE DISCOUNTS  
LATEST NEWS CONCERNING OUR DISK LIBRARY  
NOMINATIONS FOR 1995 WEST PENN OFFICERS  
DRESSING UP YOUR TI FOR HALLOWEEN NIGHT  
DIGISYNT V. 1.0 - DEMO BY YOUR TI-99/4A!  
HARRISON COMPILER - DEMO BY NORM ROKKE

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES!

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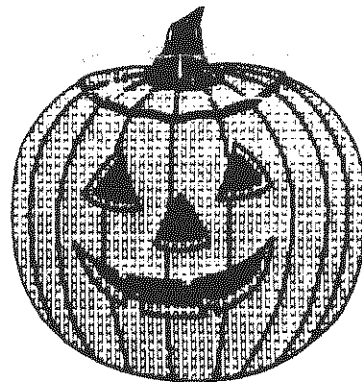
\$15.00 PER YEAR FOR INDIVIDUAL / FAMILY  
\$10.00 PER YEAR FOR ONLY OUR NEWSLETTER

# Do You Know Your TI's Birthday?

[from "Trivia for the Month," *BUG NEWS*, Brea 99ers UG, Southern Calif.]

If you wish to find out when your TI Computer was manufactured, turn your computer over and read the LTA number on the bottom.

The first two digits are the week and the last two digits are the year that your console was manufactured.



# WORD PROCESSING #1

by Col Christensen, TIBUG Brisbane

This tutorial on word processing on the 99/4A is aimed at the newcomer as well as the not so new user. Word Processing has so many facets that it would be impossible to assimilate all the knowledge the first time through. For that reason I suggest that whether you are a beginner or an expert, you should reread this series or the TI-Writer manual from time to time. There is always something new, maybe a tip or maybe a whole procedure, that you can make use of. I do not claim to be an expert but through research into the manual and by testing out "new" and previously unused features, I feel now qualified to present this series. I have attempted to make it as simple but precise as possible in an effort to smooth the way on the newcomers bumpy road.

## WHAT DO I NEED?

TI-Writer, the word processor published by Texas Instruments in 1982 came in the form of a sizeable hard covered manual, a solid state cartridge, one disk housing the Editor and Formatter programs and practice examples and a keyboard overlay. As a newcomer to word processing you should have, apart from the actual software, two important items. One is the keyboard OVERLAY to show the relevant keypresses for the top row of keys, and the other is this tutorial as a guide. The TI-Writer Manual is also useful but a little harder to locate a particular topic in it. Obviously you will already have an expanded system with disk drives and a printer connected to the system.

The word processor (WP) program you will be using will most likely not be the original TI one. Most everybody today uses the editor program supplied with and loaded through Tony McGovern's FUNNELWEB program. Tony has spent days and weeks and months on each upgrade to the original word processor program and there have been quite a number of upgraded versions. This software is FAIRWARE and users need to send off to Tony a reasonable payment if they have not already done so as some recompense for all his efforts. Let's face it, you probably will use your computer for word processing more than anything else. With FUNNELWEB you not only get a top notch word processor but a computer operating system as well. From here on I shall use the abbreviation WP for Tony's version of the word processor as the term TI-Writer is not now appropriate.

## TEXT EDITOR

To start with, you need to know the two modes in which you use the WP, the Command mode and the Editor mode.

## THE COMMAND MODE

When the WP first loads you see the cursor at the top left of the screen on what is screen line 2 with some command names shown on the line above. This is the COMMAND mode. On this line you type commands that allow you to do something with the document you have written. In the Command mode you have a selection of over a dozen one-letter or two-letter commands to process the text but more about these later. Pressing <E> for edit takes you from the Command mode to the Edit mode.

## THE EDIT MODE

When in the EDIT mode, the top line of command prompts disappears and the whole 24 screen lines can be used for typing text. It's in this mode that you will spend most of your WP time. Pressing FCTN/9 takes you from the Edit mode back to the Command mode. Now let's try that again on the keyboard. From the Command mode press <E> to go to the Edit mode and from the Edit mode press FCTN/9 to escape to the Command mode. In the Edit mode there are quite a number of keypress combinations that facilitate different operations but more later on these, too.

One small problem with most computers using TVs as monitors, and the 4A is no exception, is the limitation on the width of the screen when compared with normal paper width. Your printer under most conditions will be required to print 80 characters on each line. But the WP screen is only 40 characters wide so a system of windowing is used. We can have a line 80 characters long but we cannot see all of it at once. Three screen windows are used and they show columns 0 to 39 (left half), 20 to 59 (middle half) and 40 to 79 (right half) respectively. The program starts up with the left window showing on the screen, but further presses of the FCTN/5 key bring up the next window in the sequence left, middle, right, left, middle, right, etc.

## WORD WRAP

Word wrap mode can be turned off or on using the CTRL/O (that is a zero) key combination. By CTRL/O I mean that you hold down the CTRL key while you tap the O key once. Word wrap is ON when the WP first begins and an indication of this mode is the appearance of the cursor, a SOLID rectangle. With word wrap ON, typing continues across the screen to the right tab position then automatically restarts on the next line at the left tab position. If at the end of a line only part of a word will fit, the whole word is automatically moved to the beginning of the next line. Another effect also is when typing continues to and past the right edge of the screen the screen flips to display the next window.

With word wrap OFF the cursor appears as a HOLLOW rectangle. In this mode typing continues across the screen to the right tab position only and will not drop to the start of the next line unless <ENTER> is pressed.

## SETTING THE TABS

Tab settings control the way your document appears on the screen. As well as the standard tab position presets, you can also preset the Left margin tab, the Right margin tab and the paragraph Indentation tab. The Indent tab sets the position or column on the screen that a new paragraph begins at. The Right tab sets the screen column past which typing is not allowed and the Left tab defines the column where each line of text begins at near the left of the screen.

To set the tabs go to the Command mode and press <T> for Tabs. You will see above the cursor a numberline that starts at an invisible 0 and extends to the number 79 (that you would see if you window across to the right window). On this line certain letters are placed to indicate the tab settings required. "L" is for left margin, "R" is for right margin, "I" is for paragraph indenting and "T" is for tab.

Under the Tab line is the cursor on top of the letter "L". That seems a suitable place for the left margin so leave the "L" there and move the cursor over to position number 5. Type an "I" over the "T" here to indicate the position for paragraph indentation. Suppose, for example, in typing a document you do not want to have the WP flipping from one window to the next all the time. You can overcome this with a prudent setting of the right margin. Put an "R" for right at position 39. Then all typing will take place on the left screen window.

Tab position presets are fixed by using the letter "T" where required on the tab ruler. You can blank out any unwanted "T"s still showing between the "L" and the "R" settings. If (FCTN/7) is pressed when typing, the cursor will jump to the next "T" setting on that screen line. Use this facility when typing lists or tables in vertical columns. If two or more "L" settings are entered, the rightmost of them only is accepted and, in similar vein, of multiple "R" settings, the leftmost one is accepted.

Whenever you save a document to disk, the tab settings will be saved with it. Conversely, whenever

you load a saved document from disk the tab settings will be retrieved with it and will be in effect when the loaded text appears on the screen.

After setting tabs, you must hit <ENTER> to confirm the settings and you will be returned to the Edit mode with the cursor at the point where it was just before escaping to the Command mode.

### SCREEN COLOUR SELECTION

The default screen colours are white characters on a blue background but you can toggle through a selection of 10 colour combinations by successive presses of CTRL/3.

### TRYING IT OUT

Now let's see what we can do with what we have seen so far. I hope you are making a list of the special keypresses mentioned to keep for future reference. Not all those mentioned will be found on the overlay.

Starting from first loading the WP, the cursor appears in the Command mode on screen line 2. First set the tabs as above or to your liking. Remember to press <T> to access the tab numberline. When done press <ENTER>. What mode are we now in? Yes, the Edit mode where we can type to our hearts content. But what is this? You have probably set a paragraph indent tab somewhere in from the left margin and the cursor is at the left margin setting on the screen. Well, the computer is not dumb. You have not told it that you are to begin a new paragraph. So press <ENTER>, the signal in the Edit mode to end a paragraph, and there is the cursor at the correct indent position on the second line.

Notice the line numbers down the left side of the screen. Really the only time you need to see these is when copying, moving or deleting parts of your text. Besides, with the line numbers showing you will not see the whole 40 columns of text. Pressing FCTN/O will toggle the line numbers ON or OFF. Repeat pressing FCTN/O to see the effect.

Now is the time to type something, anything that comes into your head but first release the alpha lock key for lower case characters and use the shift key for capitals. Just keep typing on and on without worrying about mistakes and do not forget to throw in an occasional comma or full stop from time to time. Notice the "bell" sound as you get near to the right margin setting. Look to see how the word wrap functions. When you have exhausted the phase of the topic you are writing, press <ENTER> twice. The second press of the enter key serves the purpose of leaving one line spacing between paragraphs. Notice the funny character that comes on the screen where the enter key is pressed. This is a signal to a printer to do a carriage return and a line feed at that point. The WP will not allow you to type over a ¶ symbol in word wrap mode, the symbol just gets pushed ahead of the cursor. However, the ¶ can be deleted using the FCTN/1 delete char combination when necessary. Type another paragraph or so in similar vein expanding on your topic of discussion. Now it is time to correct any errors and make changes.

### ERROR CORRECTION AND TEXT MANIPULATION

DELETECHAR (FCTN/1) To remove individual characters, move the cursor to the required point and press FCTN/1 for each character to be deleted or hold the keys down for repeated deletions.

DELETELIN (FCTN/3) The whole line from left margin to right margin will be deleted with FCTN/3.

INSERT CHAR (FCTN/2) Place the cursor at the appropriate position for an insertion and press FCTN/2. Notice that any text to the right of the cursor drops to the line below leaving space after the cursor. Type what has to be added, whether one letter, one word or a number of

lines of text. If necessary you can insert again in a part that has already been inserted. The screen will probably look untidy with bits here and there on different lines. The text then needs to be reformatted as explained shortly.

In the non word wrap mode the insert char puts a character under the cursor and moves the remainder of the line to the right of the cursor one position to the right. Any character already at the right margin will be lost.

INSERT LINE (FCTN/8) Pressing FCTN/8 will move all text on the screen and in memory that is on the cursor line and below it down one line. It then blanks the line that the cursor is on.

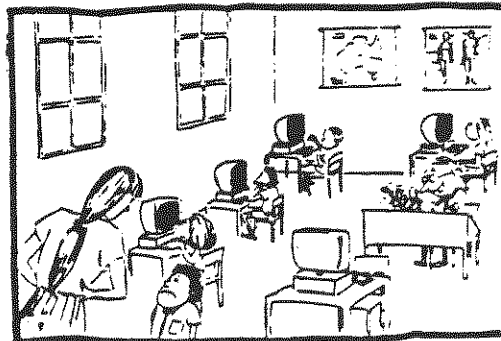
REFORMATTING (CTRL/2) With word wrap on, move the cursor to a point from which you need to tidy up the text and press CTRL/2 and, Bingo! all the text just pops back into place where it should be. Reformatting takes place between the left and right margins as set on the tab numberline and continues down the file in memory until a ¶ symbol is reached, i.e. till the end of the paragraph. Try altering the L and R tab settings and reformatting your document paragraph by paragraph. Place the cursor over the first character in the first paragraph and press FCTN/2 (insert char) then CTRL/2 (reformat). Press CTRL/4 to get to the start of the next paragraph and reformat it the same way. Play around with inserting, deleting and reformatting until you are familiar with their intricacies.

OOPS (CTRL/1) This aptly named function can undo deletions and insertions only if no other keys have been pressed since the deletion or insertion. It can only go back to the point before the wrong keypress or series of similar keypresses and take up from there. If, for example, you wanted to insert char (FCTN/2) but pressed the FCTN/3 (erase line) key by mistake. Too late, the line disappears. Not to worry. Press CTRL/1 before touching any other key. Presto! the missing line reappears. The main thing to remember is that if you make a booboo, press OOPS anyway. You never know, your error might be recovered.

CASE CONVERSION (CTRL/> and CTRL/;) If you are like me and watch the keys as you type, you will often look up and find the wrong sized characters on the screen, usually upper case because you forgot to reset the alpha lock key. Tony McGovern has added this little beauty to the word processor. Upper case will be changed to lower case as the cursor moves over them with CTRL/> held down. Is not that terrific? I use it regularly. The opposite effect, lower to upper case conversion, is obtained by using the CTRL/; keys.

### CONCLUDING PART 1

So there you are. Try out everything mentioned this month and also work on the cursor movement keys FCTN/S, E, D or X or use the CTRL access key if it is more comfortable that way. Do not forget to keep a list of all those special magic keypresses for ready reference or begin making your own overlay for the top row of keys. Next month commands for Line and File Handling will be presented.



"I'm afraid you'll just have to wait until it's your turn to play with the pencil..."

In Part 1 I covered quite a number of keystroke functions that were necessary to know to get started in word processing. I hope you have practised all these and are fairly conversant with the procedures for each so that their use comes automatically as you encounter a need for them. Part 2 will deal with some of the Command mode functions of the WP.

### LINES

The L command will display the four lines options: Move, Copy, Delete and Show lines. To execute any one of them you do not have to go to Lines first, just go directly to it in the command mode by typing M, C, D or S then pressing <ENTER>.

### COPY and MOVE

This is the cut and paste function used by our WP. The main difference between the two is that the COPY function leaves the original text intact and merely makes a copy somewhere else while the MOVE deletes the original section after making the copy. It is, unfortunately, restricted in its use to only whole lines of text. This is a slight drawback but the limitation can be overcome with a little extra effort.

To effect a COPY or a MOVE, you need to know the first line number and the last line number of the section to be copied or moved, and the line number after which the text is to be placed. Escape to the command mode and type C to copy or M to move and press <ENTER>. The prompt, "start line, stop line, after line" appears. Suppose you want to copy lines 19 to 24 inclusive and place them after line 16. You now type your line numbers in either of two ways, whichever you are more comfortable with. You can type 19,24,16 with commas to separate each or 19 24 16 using spaces instead, then press <ENTER>. After a brief delay depending on how much text has to be manipulated it will be done and your cursor will be ready waiting for you. Try out both the Copy and the Move and check the text to convince yourself that what you wanted to happen actually did.

Note that the WP will not allow you to copy or move text to a line number that is not currently existent. Suppose your text so far ends at line number 41. You can move text after line 41 but not after line 42 or higher. Note also, and this applies to most places where line numbers are involved, that line number 0 is valid and indicates the first line or before line 1 and line number E (for End) indicates the last line. So, in a MOVE, an entry such as 68,E,0 will move lines 68 to the end of your text and put them before line 1. Note thirdly that when you COPY some lines of text, you will end up with a larger number of lines than before, but if you MOVE lines, the final line count will be the same as before.

Now suppose you want to move, say, a long sentence and place it in a different position in your text. The sentence will be sure to start and end somewhere in the middle of a line. Murphy's Law makes sure of that. As the lines commands operate only on entire lines, we have a few extra steps to do. The idea is to use the insert keystroke to split both the start and ending lines so that the complete sentence and nothing else occupies a unique set of line numbers ready for moving. You also need to split the line into which the insertion must go.

I will not go into detail on the steps to follow to effect a MOVE but leave it for you to sort out. But just one little pointer though. When you use the insert keystroke to split lines of text and wish to move the cursor down the screen, do so with the arrow keys and not the <ENTER> which will leave a C<sub>r</sub> symbol that you most likely do not want. By all means use the <ENTER> key after the insert if you want that point eventually to be the end of a paragraph.

Now that you are making insertions and moves within a paragraph and leaving a mess in the text buffer and on the screen you will probably like to tidy things up by reformatting. What I want to impress is that it is not necessary to go way up to the beginning of a paragraph to do this. Just move the cursor to a point anywhere before the mess, press insert (FCTN/2) and press reformat (CTRL/2).

Although this section relates to tab settings, it has a bearing on reformatting too, for, as I explained before, reformatting takes place between the left and right tab settings. Tony McGovern has incorporated dual TAB sets into the later versions of our WP. You can now have one set of tabs for part of your document and different tab settings for another part. Both sets of tabs will be saved to disk with your document and retrieved again the next time you load it into memory. To change the tabs, escape to the command mode and type ST (swap tabs). If the alternate set had not been set up, do so now, and press <ENTER> to accept the new set. The screen format and reformatting will follow the new tab settings. To revert to the other tab setting at some point in the text, escape to the command mode, type ST and press <ENTER> twice, one to accept the "ST" input and one to accept the tab settings. It is so simple to make the change over and is a very useful addition to the WP.

### MARGIN RELEASE (CTRL/Y).

The cursor movement is limited by the tab margin settings so that it can only move within the left and right margins. If you find a need, however, to move the cursor outside these settings, it can be done on the next keypress after pressing CTRL/Y. In other words you need to move the cursor to the margin you wish to cross, press CTRL/Y and then the appropriate arrow key.

### DELETE LINE

Normally you would delete a line or two of text by using FCTN/3 but there are times when a large number of lines have to be deleted. This is done in the command mode after typing D and pressing <ENTER>. The prompt, "start line and stop line" tells what to do. Separate the relevant line numbers with either a comma or a space and press <ENTER> when you are sure you have typed the numbers correctly. OOPS! will not help you recover from an error here. Tony has greatly improved the speed of the delete function in later versions.

### SHOW LINE

The S command allows you to control which line numbers will appear at the top of the screen. Suppose the assignment you are writing is nearing 500 lines in length and you want to refer back to the first paragraph. SHOW will speed up the process of displaying it for you. Escape to command mode, type S and press <ENTER> and type a suitable line number. That part of the text will appear the instant you press the <ENTER> key. The line number, E for End, is valid and quickly shows the very last line of your work. Roll down (FCTN/4) and Roll up (FCTN/6), remember, also move the text up or down 24 lines at a time.

That is all for now. In Part 3, the Search function will be discussed and there will be details on File Handling. Also we can make a start in using the Text Formatter to make our printouts look more professional.

WORD PROCESSING  
PART 3  
by Col Christensen  
Brisbane User Group

Part 3 covers file saving files to disk, loading them from disk and printing text files from the memory buffer. All these are performed from the Command made with simple two-letter commands. We also look at some of the Formatter dot commands.

FILE HANDLING

PRINTING FILES

PF is the command to send the text in the memory buffer to a printer. You are prompted for a devicename for your printer. Valid devicenames normally used are PIO (Parallel Input/Output) if you have a parallel printer or RS232 if using the less common type of printer with a serial input. In this discussion I shall use the devicename, PIO, as hardly anyone today is using a serial printer.

So for printfile devicename, making the entry, PIO, followed by <ENTER> will print out the whole of the text in memory just as it would appear on the screen except for printer codes. The topic of printer codes will be covered in a later issue.

But the WP is more versatile than just being able to print out the complete text buffer. You can direct the printout to cover a specific part of the whole file by preceding the devicename with numbers or letters. The following are valid input for the devicename, PIO.

L 50 PIO prints only lines from 1 to 50.

48 E PIO prints lines 48 through to the end of the text. Remember the "E" represents the last line number.

L PIO prints the line numbers as well as the text but only the first 74 characters of text on each line. A line would normally be up to 80 characters long but the other 6 are taken up by the 4 digits of the line number and the two spaces following it.

L 33 46 PIO prints (can you guess?), yes, the lines from 33 to 46 including the line numbers. Amazing!

F PIO prints the text in fixed 80 format. One use for this function is to edit an assembly object code file and to save it back to disk by using a disk filename instead of a printer devicename. WP text files are normally saved as VARIABLE length records.

C PIO strips out any control characters like carriage returns, line feeds or new page before printing. I have never used this so I must try it out. Maybe you can think of a good use for it.

DELETING FILES

P purges all text in the memory buffers if you answer "Yes" to the prompt. You then have a clean slate again to start on.

DF for delete file appeared in the TI-Writer Editor so that particular disk files could be deleted. Its function has been greatly superseded and enhanced in Funnelweb's word processor to become a SD (show directory) command. You need to consult the Funnelweb docs to discover all its finer points of disk and file management.

SAVING AND LOADING FILES FROM DISK

Yes, SF is the abbreviated command name for this utility. A prompt then requires the devicename to save the file to. There I go again. I am sure a preposition is not the correct thing to end a sentence with. There are additional refinements in this command like those above for printing files. You can save parts of your text by preceding the devicename with line numbers. Here are some valid entries:

DSK1.FILENAME  
1 108 DSK1.FILENAME  
26 E DSK1.FILENAME

To load a file, type LF on the command line and then at the prompt the pathname to the file on disk such as:

DSK1.FILENAME  
16 120 DSK1.FILENAME loads in just those line numbers from the disk and stores them in the memory buffer numbered from line 1, of course.

0 40 DSK1.FILENAME  
100 E DSK1.FILENAME

Things now get deeper. You can merge a disk file with what is already in memory with:

10 DSK1.FILENAME merges all of DSK1.FILENAME and places it after the existing line 10 and before the existing line 11. Obviously the old lines 11 onwards will now have much higher line numbers.

E DSK1.FILENAME merges all the disk file at the end of the existing file in memory.

O DSK1.FILENAME merges all the disk file at the beginning of the existing file in memory.

And deeper yet! Merge PART of a disk file into the existing text with:

14 50 64 DSK1.FILENAME. It should be no trouble to work that one out if you remember that the first number is the line in the current memory buffer after which the insertion is to be made.

SEARCH

This group allows finding a particular "word" or replacing it with another.

FS (FindString) is followed by a prompt to input the string or word for which a search is to be made. The string must be preceded by a slash and followed by a slash. For example, to find the string "word processor" your entry would be /word processor/. The search is case sensitive and will not find a string in upper case (WORD PROCESSOR) when the input is in lower case (/word processor/). After pressing <ENTER>, the text will be searched from the position of the cursor onwards. If you want the whole lot to be searched, do a Show Line 1 first to get the cursor to the beginning. The search will end if successful with the cursor over the first character in the first matching string found. If not successful, the cursor will appear after the end of the last line of text.

RS (ReplaceString) requires an input of the string to be searched for as well as the string to replace it with. An input such as /RSI/Repetitive Strain Injury/ will replace the abbreviation with the full name for the "affliction". But when the cursor appears over the first occurrence of the string "RSI" this list of prompts can be seen on the command line -

Yes, No, All or Stop?

So type  
Y to replace this one and find the next.  
N to ignore this one and go on to the next.  
A to replace all occurrences of the string.  
S to stop and escape to the edit mode.

NOTE WELL. If in the word-wrap mode with the solid cursor, all string replacements will be accompanied by automatic reformatting of that paragraph using the current tab settings. This can be disconcerting if a particular replacement is in a section of your work that has been set out in tabular form. Reformatting will close it all up to just one space between each item. To overcome this, turn word wrap off before making the change in that section.

## TEXT FORMATTER

The text formatter is a program loaded separately which allows the printing of a text file according to the formatting commands that are imbedded in the text file. These commands in the text file referred to as dot commands are the ones that set the current left and right margins, paragraph indentation, page length and line spacing etc. for printing.

When the formatter program is loaded, the first prompt asks for the INPUT FILENAME. This is the name under which the text file had been saved and will be the name of the file you want to print.

The second prompt of PRINT DEVICENAME will usually be answered as PIO.LF unless you have a serial printer. Then RS232.LF will be the devicename but consult your printer manual in case some special baud rate is needed in the serial devicename. In either case the formatter itself will issue line feed commands to the printer at the required places. To all the other prompts on the formatter screen, just press <ENTER> for now to accept the defaults shown and printing should begin.

### THE FORMATTER COMMANDS

The formatter commands, are always in upper case and preceded by a dot (hence the name dot commands) and placed at the appropriate positions in the text on a line by themselves. More than one command can be placed on a line. There needs to be only one dot used only at the beginning of a line and each command must be separated by a semicolon. e.g. The very first line in a text file might have the following formatter commands:

.LM5;RM75;IN+5;FI;AD;PL56;CE2

It is also permissible to leave spaces between the command and the number parameter following it, such as-

.LM 5;RM 75 etc. The following explanations will throw some light on how these commands will influence the final printed output.

### FORMATTER TEXT DIMENSION COMMANDS

#### LEFT MARGIN

LM 6 sets the left margin at column 6 on the page.

LM +5 adjusts the left margin inwards 5 columns more than the previous setting.

LM -5 adjusts the left margin outwards 5 columns less than the previous setting.

#### RIGHT MARGIN

RM 70 sets the right margin at column 70 on the printed page.

RM +5 adjusts the right margin outwards 5 columns more than the previous setting.

RM -5 adjusts the right margin inwards 5 columns less than the previous setting.

#### INDENT

IN 8 indents the first line after a C<sub>r</sub> (carriage return) to column 8.

IN +10 sets the indentation to 10 columns inwards from the current LM setting.

IN -5 sets indenting to 5 columns less than the LM setting.

## LINE MANIPULATION

FI (Fill) puts as many whole words as possible on each line to fill within the left and right margin limits.

NF (No fill) cancels the FI command and prints the part of the document following the NF exactly as it would appear on the screen.

AD (Adjust) in conjunction with a Fill command spreads the spacing between words so that the printed text reaches the right margin exactly. Lines ending with a C<sub>r</sub> will not be adjusted nor will they need to be. The formatter cannot differentiate between printer control codes placed within the text and ordinary text, so adjusted lines containing control codes may not completely reach the right margin.

NA (No adjust) cancels the adjust command and the printout following it will have raggedy ends.

### LINE SPACING

LS 2 causes printing on every second line only.

### PAGE LENGTH

PL 60 prints 60 lines then starts a new page.

PL +5 adjusts the page length relative to the previous setting

PL -4 as above

### BEGIN PAGE

BP forces a new page break. The current PL value is then restored and countdown starts again.

## INTERNAL FORMAT COMMANDS

### CENTRE TEXT

CE centres the next line between the current left and right margins.

CE 3 centres the next 3 lines.

### SPACE

SP leaves one blank line on the printed page.

SP 5 leaves 5 blank lines.

The above will cover the basic intricacies in using formatting commands to manipulate the way in which some text is printed. Remember two things:

1. The Tab settings govern the way the text will look on the screen and the dot commands in the text will control the way the text is printed.

2. On a line of formatter dot commands, an INdent with + or - relative positioning, relates to the last mentioned LM setting. On a line like the example earlier where many dot commands are placed, it is good practice to place an LM first if making changes to this margin.

I guess by now you have discovered what the given one-line formatting example above will do.

In Part 4, I shall introduce Formatter commands and other methods to induce underlining, overstriking, transliterates, page identification and more file management.





FABULOUS INN  
2485 Hotel Circle Place  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92108  
California Toll FREE 1 800-647-1903  
U.S. Toll FREE 1 800-824-0950

The Southern California Computer Group will host the 1995 FEST WEST on February 18th at the FABULOUS INN shown in the picture above.

The large ballroom on the 4th floor plus 3 other nice rooms will be used for the vendors' displays/exhibits plus the seminars and the hospitality room.

The INN will have special rates for visitors to the FEST during the period February 17th to 20th. A single bed will be \$44.00 and two beds will be \$49.00. They also will have deluxe rooms for an additional \$5.00. Of course all room prices are plus the San Diego City room tax of 9%. You should note that they do not care how many of you sleep in a bed! That little matter is up to you!

A few of the amenities offered include a free Continental Breakfast daily, free covered parking, a large heated pool and Jacuzzi. The Inn is located adjacent to a golf course and there is tennis nearby. There is an excellent restaurant and Lounge next door.

The Inn is centrally located to most of San Diego - 5 to 10 minutes to the Airport, San Diego's Jack Murphy Stadium, Sea World, San Diego Zoo, Old Town, Seaport Village, Beaches, and all major business and shopping centers. It is not too far to the world famous San Diego Wild Animal Park. (If you haven't seen it, now is the time!)

For information or reservations, call either of the two number listed above just under the picture. Be sure and tell them you are going to attend the Fest West.

Check in time at the Inn is 4:00 P.M. and check-out time is 12.00 noon.

Admission to the Fest will be \$5.00 or free admission with the purchase of 10 raffle tickets at \$1.00 each (\$10.00 total). At this time we will be offering as raffle prizes, an 80K GramKracker, and an Horizon Model 4000 Ram Disk. At this point, the Horizon has zero K memory on the board, but we plan to add to that and to the list of prizes to be raffled.

Vendors will receive two tables and two admission tickets for \$20.00, with a \$10.00 fee for each additional table. However, vendors sending in fees before Dec. 31st will receive two tables and two admission tickets for \$10.00, with \$10.00 for each additional table.

We hope you can stay several days and enjoy the many attractions of our fair city!

If you need more information, please address your message to the SCCG, P.O. Box 152535, San Diego CA 92195 or call our BBS at (619) 263-9135, User No. 25, password FEST.



My name is John F. Cline, and I was born in Walton, Boone Co. KY at 12:00 Noon, June 17, 1922. My family moved to Washington, PA when I was four years old and I have been here ever since.

I started work at the Keystone Foodmarkets bakery when I was 15 years old. After that I worked for Modern Sound Service in Public Address equipment until I was drafted into the military. I served with the 347th Infantry Regiment, 87th Infantry Division, with Gen. Patton's Third Army. My outfit was in four battles: Saar Basin at Metz; Ardennes (Battle of the Bulge); Rhineland; and Central Europe.

When I came out of the service after 3 years, 11 days, I went to work for Kress Box Co. for 18 months. I applied for and took the Civil Service test for the Post Office, and was called to work in Feb. 1948 and worked there 35 years, retiring Aug. 1983. My job was Finance Officer, and I was in charge of Central Station, in Washington, PA.

After I retired, I purchased my TI at Penny's for \$199.99, not as lucky as Mickey, for \$50. I bought a Color TV for a monitor and I am still using it, used two tape recorders. Later I bought my P-box and disc drive. Now I have 3 drives plus a RAM drive. I hope to keep adding to my system. I will be a TI fan forever.

The way I see the decline of users groups, is that all the new computers and the software that is available, leaves nothing for the owner to do. When TI deserted us we were on our own, and had to really learn about our computers. There's no reason for anybody to join a group today. Everything is done for them! They don't have to learn the workings of their computers. Most couldn't even begin to write a program. I'm glad to be a TI'er.

My wife, Mary Jo, and I have two daughters, Pam and Terry, Two Grandchildren, George and Lauren, and one Great Grandson, Matthew. My wife and I reside at 762 Weirich Ave., Washington, PA, Phone 222-4241.

My main hobbies are: computering, traveling and good music. I am an active member of the American Legion, 87th Division Association, Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge, Inc., National Association of Retired Federal Employees (3rd VP and Editor of the newsletter, Local Chapter), American Association of Retired Persons, Color Computer Club of Canonsburg called 4C's (Trustee), and West Penn 99er's Club.

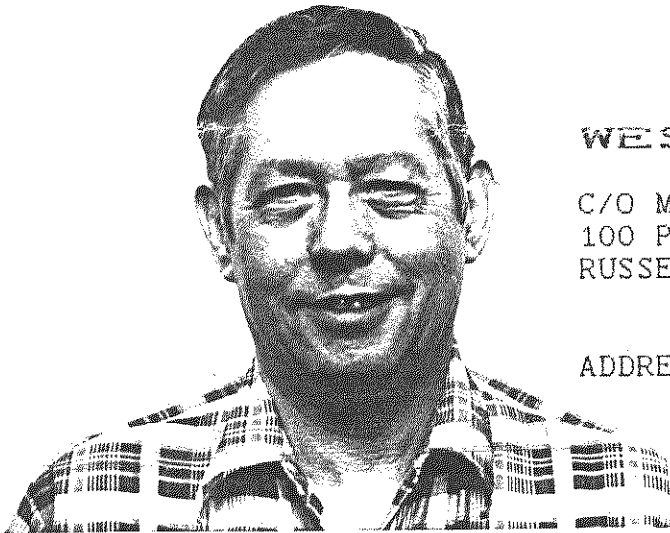
To all of you, the very best in Tling. Keep it going!



Dick Ohi

Born in Chicago, Illinois. Moved to Washington, D.C. at age 11. Entered the Navel Reserve "Weekend Warrior" program in 1949 at NARTU NAS Anacostia, D.C. Began active duty service in 1951 and was commissioned and designated a Naval Aviator in 1954 through the Naval Aviation Cadet program. I was assigned to flying duties in seaplanes (P5M flying boats), Instrument instructor (C-45). transports (C-54), and helicopters. Duty stations included NAS Norfolk Va., NAS Pensacola Fl., NS Argentia, Nfld, NAS Lakehurst, N.J. NAS Jacksonville, Fl, NAS Willow Grove Pa. with depolyments to the mediteranean with VP-44, and USS Independence. Retired with 20 years service. Recently retired after a second career as a grocery department manager for a supermarket.

I bought my first TI 99/4A in March 1982. My computer room now holds three 99/4A systems, a Geneve in a Rave expansion box, two IBM PC clones, three printers and a copy machine. I have written some programs on the TI for my own use. I use the TI and Geneve mostly for data storage and to investigate ways to transfer data and/or files to the PC. Member of the West Penn 99'ers since may 1989.

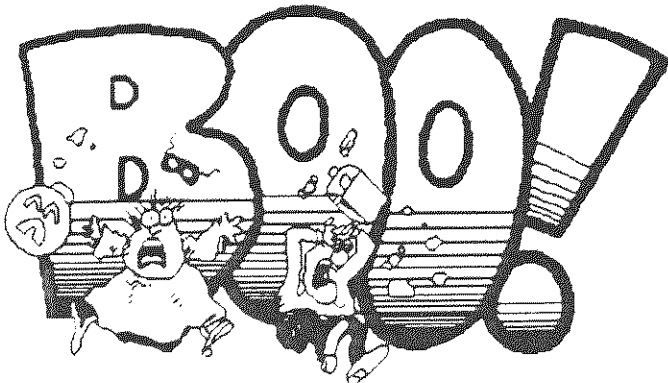


WEST PENN 99'ERS

C/O MICKEY CENDROWSKI  
100 PINE STREET  
RUSSELLTON, PA 15076



ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



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100 PINE ST  
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