

**Apple-  
Works**

**F O R U M**

**Special Issue**

The Monthly Publication of NAUG The National AppleWorks Users Group

# AppleWorks 3.0

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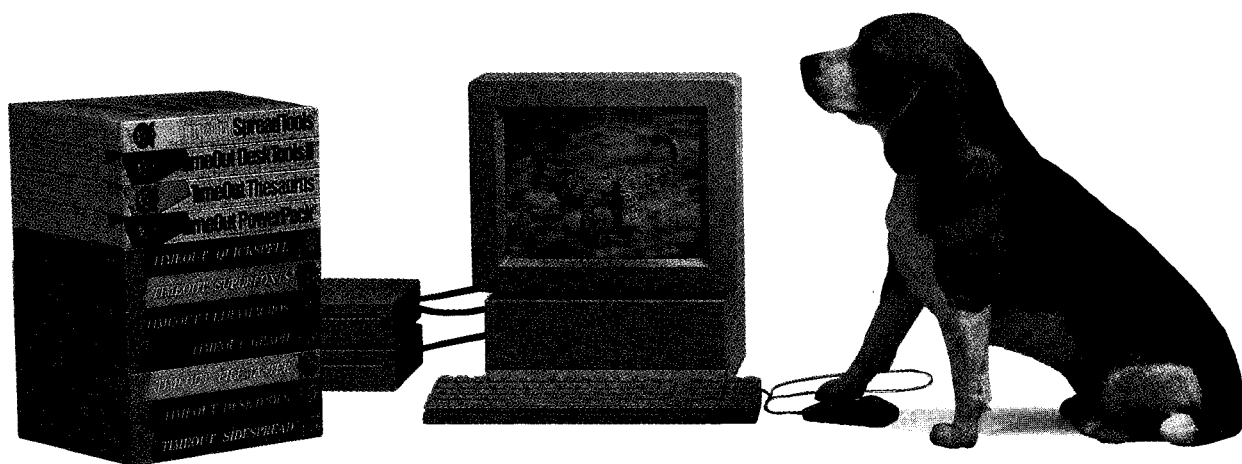
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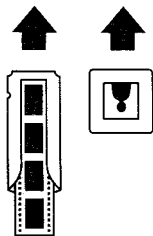
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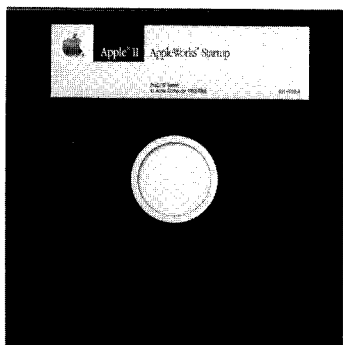
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for a special  
AppleWorks 3.0  
Upgrade Offer  
from Claris  
Corporation...

**LATE NEWS:**

AppleWorks 3.0 is scheduled to ship mid-to-late August 1989. You may send in your order now, and Claris will process and ship it as soon as the product is available.

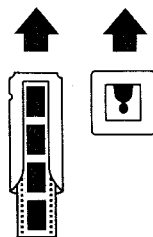


For *NAUG* members  
who can find their original  
AppleWorks disk:



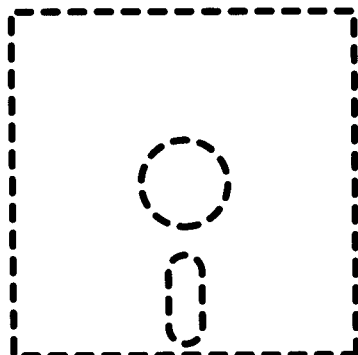
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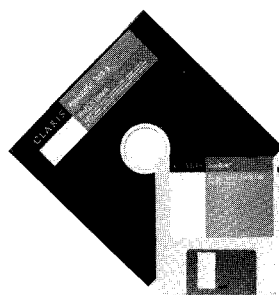
*Hardware Requirements*  
Apple IIc, IIc Plus, IIe  
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capacity, triple your desktop, even graph  
your spreadsheet data with nine different  
graph types, and much, much more!

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As powerful and swift as TimeOut  
enhancements are, underneath they are easy  
to use and backed by friendly and loyal



# Apple-Works Forum

The Monthly Publication of NAUG: *The National AppleWorks Users Group*

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Four Dollars

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**Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users**



# Claris Releases AppleWorks 3.0

**O**n June 20, after a year of intensive, often secretive work, Claris Corporation announced the release of AppleWorks 3.0, the first major upgrade to AppleWorks since its introduction in 1983. The release of AppleWorks 3.0 is important news to the AppleWorks community, but there is greater significance than just the release of the program. The joint development of this version of AppleWorks by Claris and Beagle Bros demonstrates unusual cooperation between the two major players in the Apple II software market. Both companies continue to invest significant resources in the Apple II market. Finally, Claris repeatedly demonstrated their interest in the needs of AppleWorks users by working closely with the officers at NAUG.

We dedicate much of this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* to helping members learn about AppleWorks 3.0. Our lead article outlines the new features in the program. Another article describes the status of AppleWorks enhancement products for version 3.0. A third article presents some insights into the program by Randy Brandt, one of the three Beagle developers who wrote the program. Other sidebars describe the history of the product and how to upgrade to AppleWorks 3.0. Bound into the center of this issue is a special offer from Claris to NAUG members who do not have an original AppleWorks program disk.

The **National AppleWorks Users Group (NAUG)** is an association that supports AppleWorks users. NAUG provides technical support and information about AppleWorks and enhancements to that program. Our primary means of communicating with members is through the monthly newsletter entitled the *AppleWorks Forum*.

We want to thank the many people who provided the necessary information and who read the galleys of the articles about AppleWorks 3.0: Elisa Nakata (AppleWorks Product Manager), John Kinder (AppleWorks Project Manager), Randy Brandt, Rob Renstrom, and Alan Bird (the programmers who wrote AppleWorks 3.0), and Jon Simonsen (Vice-President at Beagle).

Thanks also to the many NAUG members who told us what they wanted in the new version of AppleWorks and to the members who served as beta testers of the new product.

Our extended coverage of AppleWorks 3.0 in this issue took space that we usually devote to letters and useful articles from members. We will resume our normal balance of content in next month's issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

## Forum

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# AppleWorks 3.0: A Major Upgrade

by Warren Williams

Clariss Corporation just released AppleWorks 3.0, the most significant upgrade of AppleWorks since its introduction in 1983. AppleWorks 3.0 includes many of the features users want added to the program, including major enhancements to all three AppleWorks modules. The AppleWorks 3.0 word processor offers built-in spell checking, true tabs, enhanced control over formatting, multi-line headers and footers, and an improved screen display. The database adds horizontal scrolling in multiple record layout, automatic printing of two-up and three-up labels, and the capability to remember up to 20 report formats. The spreadsheet offers 26 additional mathematical and logical functions, the ability to handle string logic, and the capability to copy and move blocks of cells. Power users will appreciate the program's enhanced ability to easily transfer data between AppleWorks modules and to other word processor, database, and spreadsheet programs.

In this article, I will describe the features of AppleWorks 3.0 based on my experience with the program since Claris made the first pre-alpha version available to NAUG in October, 1988.

## Word Processor

**Spell Checking:** The AppleWorks 3.0 word processor includes an enhanced version of TimeOut QuickSpell, the popular spell checking program developed by Alan Bird. You invoke the spell checker by issuing an Apple-V command (to "Verify Spelling"); AppleWorks checks the complete document, any word, or any block of text you specify. You can check documents against a custom dictionary, including custom dictionaries developed

with QuickSpell. The spell checker lets you specify if you want to view the words in a list or in the context of the document. As with QuickSpell, the spelling module offers suggested spellings and lets you add words to a custom dictionary as you work.

The AppleWorks 3.0 spell checker has a more sophisticated spelling algorithm than QuickSpell; AppleWorks recognizes phonetic spellings while

QuickSpell only reads the letters in a word. For example, AppleWorks 3.0 recognizes "sikology" as "psychology" and suggests the correct spelling. QuickSpell is confused by the phonetic spelling.

Like QuickSpell, the AppleWorks spell checker also displays a summary of information about a document, including the number of words in the file; this is useful for writers and students who must prepare manuscripts

and papers of specified length.

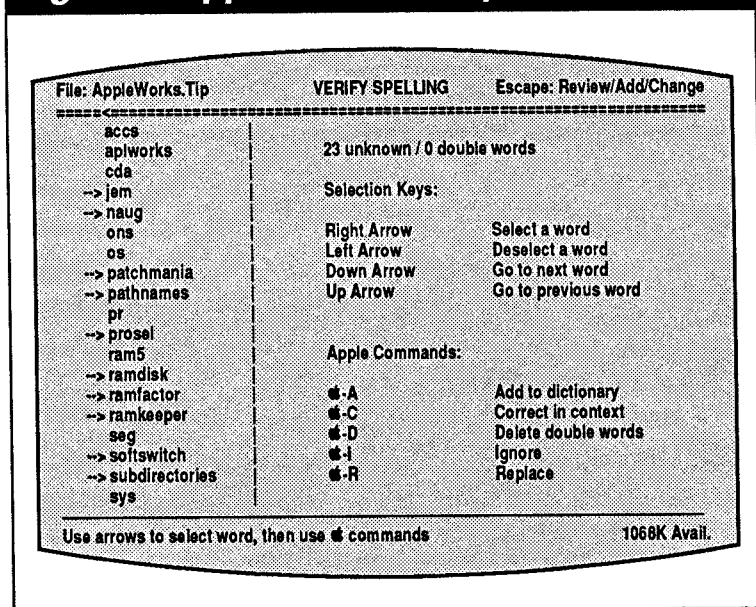
Figure 1 presents an example of the AppleWorks 3.0 spell checker screen.

**Right Justification:** AppleWorks 3.0 adds a Right Justify Command to the Options Menu. Issue an RJ command, and all following lines are right justified until you issue an Unjustify, Justify, or Center Command.

**Easier Command Entry:** The program lets you use the Control Key to issue many word processor formatting commands. While earlier versions of AppleWorks let you use Control-L to invoke underlining and Control-B to command boldface, AppleWorks 3.0 lets you use Control-C to issue a Center Command, Control-P to insert a New Page Command, Control-N to set "normal" justification (it

***"The most significant upgrade of AppleWorks since its introduction."***

**Figure 1: AppleWorks 3.0 Spell Checker**



issues an Unjustify Command), Control-F to set "full" justification (it issues a Justify Command), and Control-R to issue a Right Justify Command.

**Enhanced Printer Control:** AppleWorks 3.0 lets you print any specified range of pages in a document; earlier versions of AppleWorks make it difficult to define where printing should stop.

AppleWorks 3.0 offers Print Date (PD) and Print Time (PT) commands which automatically print the current date or time anywhere in a document. Insert a Print Date Command in a letter you store on disk, and AppleWorks will insert the current date when you print the letter.

AppleWorks 3.0 lets you send up to six different custom printer codes from within a document. For example, if your printer offers italics, you can enter custom codes for italics begin and italics end into AppleWorks' printer codes area. You can call those codes at any point within a word processor file to get italic output. You no longer have to define your printer as a custom printer to use its features not supported by AppleWorks.

AppleWorks 3.0 lets you underline entire documents or print complete documents in boldface. Earlier versions of AppleWorks turn off the underline and boldface commands at the end of the first paragraph.

**Multi-line Headers and Footers:** AppleWorks 3.0 overcomes AppleWorks' one-line limitation on

headers and footers; 3.0 lets you enter a header or footer of any length. You enter a Header Command (HE) and then indicate the number of lines in the header. The Footer Command (FO) works the same way to let you generate multi-line footers.

**Enhanced Tabs System:** AppleWorks 3.0 offers true tabs, thus overcoming a serious limitation in earlier versions of the program. With AppleWorks 3.0 you can specify left justified tabs, right justified tabs, decimal tabs, and centered tabs. You can specify different tab settings for each paragraph in a document.

**Improved Screen Display:** Earlier versions of AppleWorks display some commands (such as Footer, Header, and caret marks) when you "zoom out" to look at the document without the format settings. AppleWorks 3.0 hides all format

options and caret marks when you "zoom out"; the program gives you a better idea of your final printed output. Of course, all the commands appear when you "zoom in" to look at the format settings.

**Enhanced Cursor Control:** The program makes it easier to navigate around a word processor document by offering the Apple- and Apple- commands that jump to the beginning and end of the current line.

**Allows Longer Documents:** AppleWorks 3.0 overcomes the document length limitation in earlier versions of the program. If you have sufficient memory, AppleWorks can accommodate documents up to 16,250 lines long (about 615 double-spaced pages). Earlier versions of AppleWorks limit you to approximately 1160 lines on an Apple IIe or IIc and 6000 lines on a IIGS.

Figure 2 lists the limits and capacities of AppleWorks 3.0.

## Data Base Enhancements

**Horizontal Scroll:** AppleWorks 3.0 overcomes an annoying limitation of earlier versions of AppleWorks; the inability to see complete records in multiple record layout. With version 3.0 you can press the Tab Key to scroll to the right in multiple record layout; Apple-Tab scrolls to the left. The Apple-Arrow Keys scroll full pages left or right. In addition, AppleWorks 3.0 lets you lock some categories at the

## The Making of AppleWorks 3.0

In late 1987, Claris Corporation decided on a two-step approach to upgrading AppleWorks. First, the company wanted to show its commitment to AppleWorks and develop a line of communication with AppleWorks owners. They contracted with Robert Lissner, the original author of AppleWorks, to release an update to the program. Lissner fixed the known bugs in version 2.0, updated the program so it was compatible with the enhanced storage capacity of the Apple IIGs, and improved the performance of the spreadsheet module. Claris released AppleWorks 2.1 in August 1988 and distributed copies free to owners of AppleWorks 2.0.

At the same time, the company realized that the product, originally developed to run on 1983-generation hardware, was ready for major enhancements. Elisa Nakata, AppleWorks Product Manager and John Kinder, AppleWorks Project Manager, initiated and took responsibility

for the project. They talked with users and industry leaders, distributed questionnaires, and reviewed NAUG's "AppleWorks Wish List". In October 1988, they released the preliminary specifications for "Spike", the code name assigned to AppleWorks 3.0. The goal was to announce the product in late spring or early summer of 1989.

### Who Would Write the Program?

Claris decided that the TimeOut development team at Beagle Bros was best suited to write the new program and the two companies signed a contract during the summer of 1988. Alan Bird would write the spell checker and enhance the word processor, Randy Brandt would upgrade the data base, and Rob Renstrom would revise the spreadsheet. In addition, Bird would enhance the program's memory manager, Brandt would upgrade the desktop interface and implement new user interface features, and Renstrom would enhance the printer

support available in the new version of AppleWorks.

Claris and Beagle continued to develop specifications for the product as work progressed on Spike. They "froze" the design in January 1989 and Beagle completed the code for the first beta version by late February. In early March, Claris distributed beta versions of Spike to testers, and turned their attention to fine tuning the program.

Original plans called for introducing Spike as AppleWorks 3.0 at the Boston AppleFest show in early May, with shipments planned for mid-June. However, the company extended the beta tests to insure the robustness of the product, and changed the shipping date to late that month. As a result, Claris gave previews of Spike to the press at Boston AppleFest, but delayed the 3.0 announcement until June 20, the first day of the National Educational Computer Conference.

— Cathleen Merritt

left edge of the multiple record layout screen; much as you can use titles in the spreadsheet module. This lets you keep some data on the screen while you scroll horizontally to display additional categories.

**Enhanced Arrange Command:** AppleWorks 3.0 supports multiple levels of sorting with a single Apple-A command. You can now tell AppleWorks to sort a file by up to three categories in a single pass. With earlier versions of AppleWorks you had to specify each category in a separate Arrange Command.

**Easier Report and Screen Formatting:** AppleWorks 3.0 makes it easier to develop report and screen formats by linking the tables format report and multi-

ple record layout screen displays. Specifically, the program lets you automatically convert the current multiple record display into a tables format report, or let you use a tables format report to define the multiple record layout for the file.

**Enhanced Find Command:** The new version of AppleWorks lets you limit the Find Command so it searches only a single category. This enhances the power and speed of this command.

**Enhanced Label Reports:** AppleWorks 3.0 lets you print label format reports on two-up and three-up labels. In fact, the program lets you print labels format output in up to 24 columns; creative users

will find many applications for this multiple-column output. Earlier versions of the program supported only one-up labels.

**Larger Files:** If you have sufficient memory, AppleWorks 3.0 will handle files with up to 16,250 records. In addition, the program now manages up to 20 report formats in each data base file. Earlier versions of AppleWorks were limited to either 1,100 or 6,000 records (depending on whether you were running on an Apple IIe/IIc or Apple IIGS) and eight report formats.

**Other Data Base Enhancements:** Apple-, moves the cursor to the last category in the current record; Apple-, moves the cursor to the first category in the record. Enter an "@" in a "date" category, and AppleWorks 3.0 inserts the current date in the record. If you have an Apple IIGS or an ProDOS-compatible clock in your Apple IIe or IIc, the program enters the correct time in a "time" category when you type the symbol "@".

## Spreadsheet Enhancements

**Enhanced Copy/Move Commands:** AppleWorks 3.0 lets you use the clipboard to copy or move blocks or columns of cells between spreadsheets. (Earlier versions of AppleWorks only let you move complete rows to the clipboard.) There are numerous applications for this feature; for example, it is now easier to transfer cells containing monthly totals from one spreadsheet into an annual summary worksheet.

When you copy groups of formulas, you no longer have to respond to each "No Change" or "Relative" prompt. Enter an Apple-N if all responses are "No Change" or an

## Figure 2: Limits and Capacities

### General

Maximum number of printers	3
Maximum number of files on the desktop	12
Maximum number of files on a disk	50 in root directory, 170 in each subdirectory
Desktop size	40K for a 128K Apple IIe or IIc 76K for a 256K Apple IIGS
Clipboard size	Limited only by available memory

### Word Processor

Maximum document size	16,250 lines, about 300 pages (deduct 1 line for each page, including forced page breaks)
Practical document size	128K Apple IIe or IIc: 680 lines (12 pages) 256K: 2048 lines (37 pages)
Number of tab rulers in a document	Limited by memory
Number of words in dictionary	Approximately 90,000*
Maximum words in Custom Dictionary	Limited by disk space
Maximum page length	14 inches
Maximum page width (platen width)	13.2 inches*

### Data Base

Maximum characters per category	78*
Maximum characters per record	2048
Maximum categories per record	30
Maximum records in data base	16,250
Practical number of records in data base	128K: >400 with 100 characters per record, >100 with 400 characters per record 256K: >1800 with 100 characters per record, >450 with 400 characters per record
Maximum number of reports/formats	20
Number of arranging categories	Up to 3 at a time
Maximum number of calculated categories	3
Maximum number of categories in report	33 (30 categories + 3 calculated categories)
Maximum number of grouped subtotals	3

### Spreadsheet

Accuracy	14 places
Number of rows	9999 rows
Number of columns	127 columns
Total empty cells	1,269,873 cells
Largest practical worksheet	128K: 3000 cells 256 K/IIGS: 10,000 cells 256K/IIe: 15,000 cells
Maximum column width	70 characters
Minimum column width	1 character
Maximum number of characters per cell	70 characters (depends on column width)
Maximum size of formula in one cell	78 characters*
Maximum number of characters per row	10,240 characters*

\*This value differs from the number given in the AppleWorks 3.0 documentation. We tested the program and believe our number is correct.

## How to Upgrade to AppleWorks 3.0

AppleWorks 3.0 has a list price of \$249, and will be available from dealers by July 1. Claris will offer discounts to help users upgrade to version 3.0. The upgrade package includes complete documentation and either 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch disk copies of the program.

How to proceed depends on whether or not you are registered with Claris.

**Claris Registered Users:** Registered AppleWorks owners will receive a letter from Claris offering them an upgrade for \$79. They will not have to return their original AppleWorks disks.

You will get this letter (a) if you purchased AppleWorks 2.0 or 2.1 in a Claris box and returned the registration card, or (b) if you upgraded to AppleWorks 2.1 from an earlier version of the program.

Claris Registered Users should wait for this letter; it is the most convenient way to upgrade to version 3.0.

**Non-Registered Users:** If you are not a Claris Registered User, you can still upgrade to 3.0.

If you can find your *original* AppleWorks disks, you must return those disks along with pay-

ment of \$79 plus shipping and the form enclosed in this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*. You can return any U.S.A. version of AppleWorks to qualify for the \$79 upgrade price.

**NAUG members** who cannot produce original AppleWorks disks can participate in a special NAUG/Claris upgrade program. Complete the upgrade form enclosed in the center of this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* and remit payment of \$99, plus shipping. Note that you must send Claris an *original* form; Claris will not accept photocopies.

“Apple-R” to signal that all answers are “Relative”.

**Enhanced Printing:** The program automatically segments the printing of large spreadsheets into manageable units. If you print a spreadsheet that will not fit on a single page, AppleWorks 3.0 prints the columns that fit on one page, then prints the next series of columns on a separate page.

**Additional Spreadsheet Functions:** AppleWorks 3.0 adds 26 spreadsheet functions, including five arithmetic, nine trigonometric, six financial, and six logical functions. *Figure 3* lists these functions.

**Allows String Logic:** AppleWorks 3.0 supports string logic. For example, you can now display the word “Excellent” in a cell if another cell contains a particular number. The program’s @LOOKUP, @CHOOSE, @IF, @AND, @OR, and @NOT functions all handle text strings.

**Larger Spreadsheet:** If you have sufficient memory, the AppleWorks 3.0 spreadsheet offers 9,999 rows instead of the 999 rows in earlier editions of the program.

**Improved Cursor Movement:** Apple-. moves the cursor to the last non-blank column in a spreadsheet; Apple-, moves the cursor to Column A.

## Additional Features

**Memory Management:** AppleWorks 3.0 automatically recognizes peripheral slot memory cards (e.g., Apple expanded memory and RamFactor cards) and auxiliary slot memory cards (e.g., RamWorks, Z-Ram, and Checkmate cards). Earlier versions of AppleWorks required a patch to recognize auxiliary slot cards.

If you have sufficient memory, you can configure AppleWorks 3.0 to pre-load any or all the modules into RAM; this speeds up program operation and eliminates the need for disk access. In addition, the printer drivers now load onto memory expansion cards; AppleWorks 3.0 no longer accesses the Program Disk when you issue an Apple-P command.

**Printer Support:** AppleWorks 3.0 supports 22 printers not supported by earlier versions of the program. (*Figure 4* lists the printers on the AppleWorks 3.0 Printer Menu.) Of course, AppleWorks 3.0 supports all printers that emulate any printer on this list. For example, the program supports all Epson-compatible printers. Finally, AppleWorks 3.0 will control up to three custom printers; AppleWorks 2.1 and earlier only accommodate a single custom printer.

As mentioned earlier, you can add up to six user-definable printer codes in the word processor module, so you do not have to define a printer as a custom printer to access the codes for different fonts, graphics, or foreign language output.

**Management of Subdirectories and Pathnames:** AppleWorks 3.0 makes it easier to use subdirectories and pathnames. Indicate you want to change the location of a data disk, and AppleWorks offers a list of all available disk drives, plus the choice "ProDOS Directory". Select "ProDOS Directory" and AppleWorks 3.0 presents a list of the subdirectories on the current disk. You can select any subdirectory from the list as you would select a disk or file. AppleWorks 3.0 also offers a series of keystroke commands that let you move between levels of subdirectories. The program also offers a "Smart-Save" feature. Enter a Control-Open Apple-S command, and AppleWorks 3.0 saves a file back to its original subdirectory, even if you change the active data disk.

**Enhanced Clipboard:** AppleWorks 3.0 incorporates three major enhancements to the AppleWorks clipboard. First, the program eliminates the limitation on clipboard size; AppleWorks 3.0 lets you use all available memory for the clipboard. Second, the program lets you use the clipboard to transfer information directly between all three modules. You can now transfer data between data base and spreadsheet or from word processor to spreadsheet files without dealing with ASCII or DIF files. Finally, the program lets you copy and/or move blocks of cells between spreadsheet files.

**Enhanced Text Import/Export:** AppleWorks 3.0 handles tabs correctly when importing and exporting text files. This makes the program compatible with text files generated by other software packages. You specify whether you want the AppleWorks 3.0 word processor to import true tabs or substitute spaces for tabs. The spreadsheet module can use tabs to define each cell in a row, and the data base module

allows importing and exporting of files with tabs between categories and Returns between records.

**Other Enhancements:** AppleWorks 3.0 makes it easier to view the list of files on a data disk; you can use the Apple-1 through Apple-9 commands and Apple-Up-Arrow and Apple-Down-Arrow to page through these directories.

## Figure 3: New Spreadsheet Functions

### Arithmetic Functions

- @EXP 2.7182818 raised to a power.
- @LN The natural logarithm of a number.
- @LOG The base 10 logarithm of a number.
- @MOD The remainder of a division operation.
- @PI The decimal equivalent of  $\pi$ .

### Trigonometric Functions

- @ACOS Arccosine.
- @ASIN Arcsine.
- @ATAN Arctangent.
- @ATAN2 Angle of a line defined by an x/y coordinate.
- @COS Cosine.
- @SIN Sine.
- @TAN Tangent.
- @DEG Converts radians to degrees.
- @RAD Converts degrees to radians.

### Financial Functions

- @IRR Internal Rate of Return.
- @FV Future Value.
- @PV Present Value.
- @TERM Number of periods.
- @PMT Periodic payment.
- @RATE Rate.

### Logical Functions

- @FALSE Displays "FALSE".
- @ISBLANK Displays "TRUE" if cell is blank; "FALSE" if not blank.
- @ISERROR Displays "TRUE" if a cell has an error, otherwise displays "FALSE".
- @ISNA Displays "TRUE" if a cell contains "NA", otherwise displays "FALSE".
- @NOT Displays "FALSE" if a test is true, otherwise displays "TRUE".
- @TRUE Displays "TRUE".



## Figure 4: Printers Supported by AppleWorks 3.0

- Apple Daisy Wheel, Dot Matrix, ImageWriter I, ImageWriter II, ImageWriter LQ, Scribe, and Silentype.
- Brother HR10, HR20, HR25, and HR35.
- Diablo 36API and 630API.
- Epson MX, RX, and FX series printers.
- Juki 5500 series, 6100, 6200, 6300, and 6500.
- Okidata 82A, 83A, 84, 92, 93, 192, and 193.
- Panasonic KX-P1080, KX-P1091, and KX-P1092.
- Qume Sprint 5 and Sprint 11.

Earlier versions of AppleWorks use the caret mark (^) to command the end of a printer code. As a result, you cannot enter caret marks into printer definitions. AppleWorks 3.0 uses an Apple-Return to end a printer definition string, so you can enter printer codes that contain caret marks.

AppleWorks 3.0 incorporates a number of enhancements that are available as "patches" to earlier versions of the program. For example, if the computer locks up, you can press Control-Reset to return to the Main Menu. This lets you recover any files on your desktop when the computer froze.

If you have a IIGS or ProDOS-compatible clock in your IIe or IIc, AppleWorks 3.0 automatically reads the system date when you boot up the program. In addition, the program can print up to 255 copies of any document or report.

### Limitations of the Program

While *Figure 2* summarizes the limitations and capacities of the program, there are other limits that are not apparent from this table.

AppleWorks 3.0 is a larger, more powerful program than the earlier versions of AppleWorks. The program and spelling dictionary fit on a single 3.5-inch disk; owners of 3.5-inch drives can use all its features without changing disks. If you use 5.25-

inch disks, you will have to swap disks when you use the spell checking program in version 3.0.

AppleWorks 3.0 uses more memory than earlier versions of the program and leaves only 40K for the AppleWorks desktop on a 128K computer. That leaves room for about 12 pages of single-spaced text in a word processor document. (AppleWorks 2.0 and 2.1 leave 55K and 56K of desktop respectively.) If you currently just get by with 128K of memory, you will want to upgrade your system when you use the new version of AppleWorks.

AppleWorks 3.0 can read files from all previous versions of AppleWorks. However, once you use a feature that is new in AppleWorks 3.0, you cannot read that file with earlier versions of the program. For example, once you use tabs or the new Right Justify Command, the file is unusable with AppleWorks 2.1 or earlier. Similar constraints exist for the new features in all three modules.

### Features Omitted from AppleWorks 3.0

While AppleWorks 3.0 includes more than seventy five features requested by users, it omits some capabilities that are important to power users of the program. One significant omission is the program's lack of built-in macros; an important capability for many intermediate and advanced AppleWorks users. (Claris considered including macros in the design specifications for version 3.0 but omitted this feature after determining that it added significant size and complexity to the program and to the documentation. TimeOut UltraMacros 3.0 adds macro capability and more to the new version of AppleWorks, and Claris will include a 50% discount coupon for UltraMacros in each AppleWorks 3.0 package.)

Another omission is the lack of date arithmetic in the spreadsheet. (Again, size and complexity were the constraints behind this omission.)

Finally, the advent of AppleWorks 3.0 will have a major impact on after-market accessories and enhancements for AppleWorks. AppleWorks 3.0 includes some of the features of the popular TimeOut enhancements to AppleWorks, but moving to AppleWorks 3.0 will require users to upgrade to



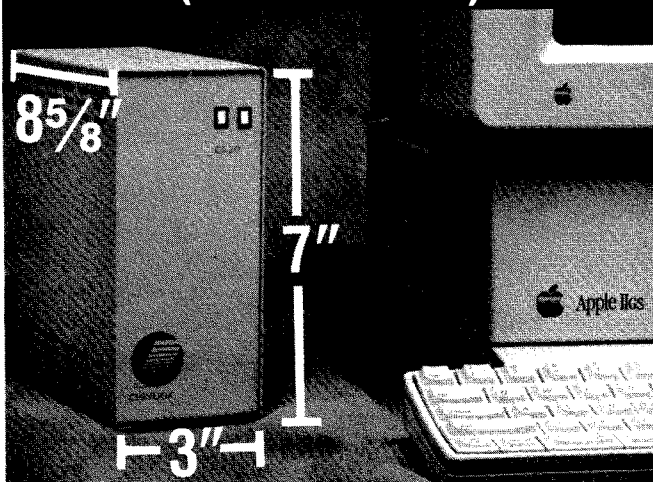
## AppleWorks News...

new versions of all their enhancement programs.  
[Ed: For more information about AppleWorks 3.0 enhancements, see the article entitled "Enhancing AppleWorks 3.0" on page 11 in this issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]

### Conclusion

It is clear that Claris Corporation listened to its users when they planned this latest version of AppleWorks. Both Claris and Beagle worked for more than a year to insure that we got a versatile, quality product. While no program can satisfy every user, AppleWorks 3.0 represents a significant enhancement of the most popular productivity program in the history of Apple II computing. ■

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# What You Should Know about Enhancing AppleWorks 3.0

by Cathleen Merritt and James Smith

**F**or most users, AppleWorks is part of a software "system". We add spell checkers, memory expanders, and other enhancements to the program and maintain a family of products around the AppleWorks "core". Any change to AppleWorks means a change to the entire software system.

Users discovered the truth of this statement when we switched from AppleWorks 2.0 to 2.1.

Although version 2.1 represented a minor upgrade to AppleWorks, none of the AppleWorks 2.0 enhancements worked with 2.1; we had to install new versions of all our enhancement programs.

This is particularly true with the development of AppleWorks 3.0. While earlier updates were limited to changes in the AppleWorks program code, version 3.0 includes changes to both AppleWorks and to the structure of the data files written by the program. Once again, we will need to update the enhancement programs we use with AppleWorks.

However, the task of updating is easier than with earlier conversions, primarily because AppleWorks 3.0 includes many of the features users must add as enhancements to earlier versions of the program. In addition, Claris Corporation worked closely with many third-party developers to help insure compatibility between their products and the new version of AppleWorks.

Here are the plans of the various companies that offer AppleWorks enhancements:

## **Beagle Bros**

Users of TimeOut enhancements must update to version 3.0 of TimeOut and of each TimeOut module.

The new TimeOut modules are compatible with versions 2.0, 2.1, and 3.0 of AppleWorks and include features not available on earlier versions of the TimeOut programs, so we recommend that you update even if you continue to use AppleWorks 2.0 or 2.1. Some of the enhancements are significant. For example, TimeOut 3.0 automatically builds additional TimeOut menus if you have more than 30 TimeOut modules; earlier versions of the program required you to manually build those extra menus. Modules like SuperFonts will give you a list of all word processor files on the desktop instead of displaying an error message if you try to use the program without a word processor file on the screen. And TimeOut QuickSpell will use a more powerful algorithm to suggest spellings; an algorithm Alan Bird developed for the spell

checking program he built into AppleWorks 3.0. (If you plan to use AppleWorks 3.0, you will not need to update to the latest version of QuickSpell.)

In a gracious policy decision, Beagle will allow TimeOut owners to update their programs through the company's "Beagle Buddy" program instead of charging for the new versions of the program. Starting July 15, NAUG members can get these versions from our Beagle Buddies, Bruce Shanker or Oliver Roosevelt. To update, send your NAUG member number, return address, payment, and original TimeOut disk(s) to NAUG's Beagle Buddies at either of the following addresses:

Bruce Shanker, 1279 Boyd Road, Warminster, Pennsylvania 18974.

Oliver Roosevelt, Box 303, Fairforest, South Carolina 29336.

***"Most AppleWorks users will be happy with version 3.0 right out of the box."***

## AppleWorks Add-Ons...

The cost is \$2.50 for the first 5.25-inch disk and \$1 for each additional 5.25-inch disk, or \$3 for the first 3.5-inch disk and \$2 for each additional 3.5-inch disk. Enclose a check or money order in U.S. funds payable to Bruce Shanker or Oliver Roosevelt (not to NAUG). Do not send cash, credit card numbers, or purchase orders. Orders shipped outside North America require an additional \$2 per disk for postage.

Bruce Shanker also offers overnight delivery to U.S. addresses by Express Mail for \$12 additional per order.

Non-members can obtain TimeOut updates from a local users group or directly from Beagle Bros, 6215 Ferris Square, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92121; enclose your original TimeOut disk(s) and payment of \$10 per disk.

Later this summer, Randy Brandt and Mark Munz will introduce an AppleWorks 3.0 Companion Disk with a series of useful AppleWorks enhancements. More information about this product will appear in next month's issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

### Applied Engineering

Most owners of Applied Engineering cards will be able to use AppleWorks 3.0 right out of the box. (AppleWorks 3.0 automatically recognizes and uses RamWorks cards; previous versions of AppleWorks required a patch supplied by Applied Engineering that modified AppleWorks to recognize those cards.)

In addition, many of the enhancements formerly available only with the Applied Engineering AW 2 Expander program are built into AppleWorks 3.0. For example, the size of the clipboard in the new version of AppleWorks is limited only by available memory, and AppleWorks 3.0 allows more than 16,000 lines in word processor documents and 16,000 data base records; earlier versions of AppleWorks had much smaller limits, unless expanded with the AW 2 Expander.

Despite the high level of compatibility between Applied Engineering products and AppleWorks 3.0, Applied plans to release an update to their AW 2 Expander software. This product will let users store more than 22,000 records in a data base file, will segment files too large to fit on a single data

disk, and will add other enhancements to AppleWorks. The company has not finalized its design of this product; additional information will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

Meanwhile, users with large word processor documents (more than 16,000 lines) or data base files (more than 16,000 records) should continue to use older versions of AppleWorks until Applied's AW 3 Expander becomes available later this summer.

### Checkmate Technology

AppleWorks 3.0 is compatible with all Checkmate Technology memory cards, although not compatible with RAM disks on those cards. The company considers the new limits of AppleWorks 3.0 adequate, but plans to develop enhancement software to (a) let Checkmate owners use RAM disks with AppleWorks 3.0, and (b) enhance AppleWorks 3.0 so it segments large files that will not fit on a single floppy disk. NAUG will announce a planned release date for this enhancement program in a future issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

### Pinpoint Publishing

Pinpoint Publishing is no longer in business, and the company's AppleWorks enhancements are not compatible with AppleWorks 2.1 or 3.0. In addition, Pinpoint Document Checker, an excellent stand-alone spell checking program, cannot read AppleWorks 3.0 word processor files that use the new features of the program.

Beagle Bros offers a trade-in program for Pinpoint owners who want to update to the TimeOut series of AppleWorks enhancements; see the May issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* for the details of that offer.

### Patching Programs

AppleWorks 3.0 incorporates many of the enhancements included in the various patching programs on the market, and these programs are not compatible with the new release of AppleWorks.

Randy Brandt, owner of JEM Software, wrote a significant portion of the code in AppleWorks 3.0 and incorporated many of the popular patches on JEM's PatchMania and Late Nite Patches disks right into AppleWorks.

## AppleWorks Add-Ons...

John Link just announced version 5.0 of the most powerful patching program, SuperPatch. Version 5.0 offers more than 65 patches to AppleWorks versions 2.0 and 2.1, but is not compatible with AppleWorks 3.0. (SuperPatch 5.0 costs \$20 from John Link, 3382 Sandra Drive, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49004.)

AppleWorks 3.0 offers more printer options than earlier versions of AppleWorks; most programs that modify AppleWorks' printer driver are no longer necessary with version 3.0. For example, AppleWorks 3.0 supports up to three custom printers and lets you specify up to six custom printer codes with any printer. Most printer driver modifiers like the Dr. Schultz Disk, the Printer Code Editor, and the AppleWorks 2.1 Printer Enhancement Disk (all available from the NAUG Public Domain Library) are not compatible nor necessary with AppleWorks 3.0.

### Stand-Alone Programs

Most stand-alone programs, like spell checkers and grammar checkers, analyze or use AppleWorks data files. Programs that analyze AppleWorks word processor files are most likely to be compatible with version 3.0 files. For example, Sensible Speller and Sensible Grammar work with AppleWorks 3.0 word processor files (as mentioned earlier, Pinpoint Document Checker does not).

Programs that use the current version of TaskMaster (a run-time version of UltraMacros) are not compatible with AppleWorks 3.0. Randy Brandt (author of UltraMacros and TaskMaster) will release a 3.0-compatible version of TaskMaster later this summer; authors of the stand-alone programs will incorporate this version into their products. You should not expect AppleWorks 3.0-compatible versions of these programs until fall. (You can tell if your program uses TaskMaster if a TaskMaster screen appears when you boot the program.)

The current version of RepairWorks (a program that recovers damaged word processor and data base files) is not compatible with files that use the new features of AppleWorks 3.0. Quality Computers will release a 3.0-compatible version of that program shortly.

Cross-Works is a data conversion and file transfer program that makes it easy to transfer files between AppleWorks and popular MS-DOS programs like Word Perfect, Lotus 1-2-3, and dBase III and IV. The current version of Cross-Works converts AppleWorks 3.0 files that do not use the new features added to AppleWorks. SoftSpoken will release an AppleWorks 3.0-compatible version of Cross-Works this fall and will notify registered owners of the availability of this upgrade.

### Conclusion

AppleWorks 3.0 adds significant features to AppleWorks, including many of the features you must add as options to earlier versions of the program. Most AppleWorks users will be happy with version 3.0 right out of the box. The rest of us will soon be able to add our favorite enhancements to this new version of AppleWorks.

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# AppleWorks 3.0: My Favorite Features

by Randy Brandt

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*Randy Brandt, one of the authors of AppleWorks 3.0, gives his insights into the new version of AppleWorks.*

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Ask a software developer about his or her favorite features in a product they helped develop and you will probably hear about features the documentation barely mentions. AppleWorks 3.0 is no exception. So here is a list of my favorite features you might miss when skimming through the new manuals, or might not be able to find even if you tried.

## Dates and Checkmates

I was responsible for developing the data base and desktop enhancements for AppleWorks 3.0 (code named "Spike"); I spent about equal time on each project. You already read about the new date and time features [Ed: Enter an @ sign in a "DATE" category and AppleWorks 3.0 enters the current date; enter an @ sign in a "TIME" category and the program enters the current time.], but you probably didn't know that Spike can automatically print the date in the heading of data base and spreadsheet reports. When you're prompted for a report date, enter "@" and press Return — Spike does the rest.

Alan Bird made a major contribution when he wrote the memory manager for auxiliary slot memory cards such as Applied Engineering's RamWorks and Checkmate's MultiRam. You no longer need worry about memory board compatibility; AppleWorks 3.0 is now compatible with all popular peripheral slot and auxiliary slot memory cards. This is especially significant for TimeOut users with auxiliary slot cards; you can now make full use of TimeOut Paint, Triple Clipboard and other TimeOut enhancements, even with large word processor and data base files.

## Lazy Loads and Smart Saves

Here's an undocumented AppleWorks 3.0 command that can be handy. If you press Apple-Right Arrow when adding files to the desktop, AppleWorks will automatically select enough files to reach the twelve-file desktop limit. For example, if you have three files on the desktop, pressing Apple-Right Arrow will select nine files starting from the currently highlighted file.

AppleWorks' SmartSave feature is a carryover of something we learned from the Macintosh computers we used to write Spike. (Yes, your favorite Apple II program was written on a Macintosh! We used the Macintosh Programmer's Workshop on Mac II's. The Programmer's Workshop is a "cross-compiler" that lets us use the power of the Macintosh to write Assembly Language programs that run on the Apple II.) Most Macintosh programs remember the source of each file on the desktop; issue a Save Command and the Macintosh saves the file back in the original subdirectory on the correct disk. So I added the feature to AppleWorks. Press Apple-Control-S when you save a file and AppleWorks will restore the file's original pathname before saving the file. Press Apple-Return after you select "Save all files" at the Main Menu and AppleWorks 3.0 will automatically save all selected files to their original directories. This is especially handy for hard disk users. Anyone who uses subdirectories will find that the days are brighter and birds' songs are sweeter.

When changing the current disk, I like to change subdirectories easily by picking them from a list, so AppleWorks 3.0 automatically lists your subdirecto-

ries when you highlight "ProDOS directory" on a menu. However, if you like to type them in, you can press Apple-Return when you highlight "ProDOS directory". (My thanks to NAUG member Dave Gair for this excellent idea.)

## Improved Integration

One of my favorite features is Spike's enhanced clipboard that is limited only by desktop memory; you can copy entire files into this clipboard. Even more impressive, you can now paste the contents of the clipboard into any of the three AppleWorks modules. Alan Bird's TimeOut Data Converter provided the core routines for this feature, although we enhanced them further. For example, you can now create data base records taking advantage of the editing and spell checking features of the word processor, and then paste the entries into the data base.

Transferring formatted data from the data base to the word processor is as simple as arranging your data base categories in the desired order, copying records to the clipboard, and pasting them into the word processor file. Likewise, you can transfer a spreadsheet into a word processor file with just a few keystrokes.

## Clever Commands

You know how I feel about the features UltraMacros adds to AppleWorks, so I built a few UltraMacros commands into Spike. For example, Apple-Delete Key now deletes the character under the cursor. And Apple-Right Arrow and Apple-Left Arrow jumps a word at a time in all three AppleWorks modules.

## Powerful Printing and Super Spreadsheets

Rob Renstrom made some great printer improvements. My favorite is the ability to define up to six custom codes for each printer. You can insert the commands for these codes in your documents by selecting a new Special Codes choice on the Options Menu. For example, ImageWriter users can now enter "Red Begin" and "Red End" for color printing; Epson owners can add codes for italics. Put the cursor on the caret representing your code, and its name appears on the bottom of the screen just like a built-in code!

Rob also greatly enhanced the power of the spreadsheet. I'll never need 9,999 rows or the new exotic

## Some Interesting Background

The AppleWorks 3.0 project was code-named "Spike". Why Spike? We're Beagles, so Claris decided to adopt a Charlie Brown theme for the project. We were Snoopy and Claris was Charlie Brown. Snoopy's brothers are Spike and Olaf, so AppleWorks 3.0 took on the code name Spike and the network version became Olaf. Claris' Apple II champion, John Kinder, did the programming necessary to convert Spike to Olaf. He also had the delightful job of trying to keep us working on those nasty bug reports. I gave him a hard time, but he deserves a lot of credit, along with Product Manager Elisa Nakata and all the testers at Claris. Rob Burns, Robert Morris, and Kerry Riggs deserve to be singled out for bearing the bulk of the testing load.

A special thanks to AppleWorks' author Robert Lissner for making the whole AppleWorks industry possible. His source code was a pleasure to work with; I feel honored just to be a part of his masterpiece program.

calculating functions, so I think the ability to reference text strings is the most significant improvement to this module. For example, a spreadsheet cell can now display a product name based on a number in another cell; that makes tasks like invoicing incredibly simple. Teachers will use this feature to automatically calculate letter grades based on test scores.

## Conclusion

AppleWorks 3.0 represents many thousands of hours of effort by the Beagle and Claris teams. We used our personal experience with AppleWorks and the suggestions you submitted to Claris and NAUG to create a productivity tool of which you can be proud. Now get your update and show Apple that the II family is still strong, and more than just a K-6 machine! I'm looking forward to future issues of the *AppleWorks Forum* that will include the AppleWorks 3.0 tips and techniques you discover.

*[Randy Brandt, the owner of JEM Software, is the author of UltraMacros, PowerPack, and other AppleWorks enhancements.]*



# Branching Spreadsheets: How to Use @LOOKUP

by Warren Williams and Cathleen Merritt

*This is the third in a series of articles that describe how to prepare spreadsheets that "branch". Previous articles describe how to use the @IF and @CHOOSE functions. This month the authors describe how to use @LOOKUP to add branching capability to AppleWorks.*

The first two articles in this series describe how to use the @IF and @CHOOSE functions to create spreadsheets that follow different paths depending on the value in a particular cell. The @IF function lets you choose between two alternative branches; @CHOOSE lets you develop as many as 11 branches.

While @IF and @CHOOSE look for specific values in a cell, there are times you need a spreadsheet to branch depending on a *range* of values. For example, imagine that you are developing a spreadsheet that pays salespeople different commissions depending on the gross volume of their sales in a quarter. A person who sells between \$0 and \$49,999 earns a 1% commission, a person who sells \$50,000 to \$99,999 earns a 1.5% commission, and so on. The @IF and @CHOOSE statements do not handle these ranges of values efficiently; this is the domain of @LOOKUP.

## @LOOKUP

@LOOKUP is appropriately named; it "looks up" a value or formula in a table. Consider the formula @LOOKUP(A1,B5...F5) in cell B2 in *Figure 1*. This formula compares the value in cell A1 to the numbers in the table in cells B5 through F5. AppleWorks replaces the formula with the appropriate value from that table.

## Syntax of @LOOKUP

Every @LOOKUP statement follows this structure:  
@LOOKUP(test, tablestart...tableend).

**Figure 1: Example of @LOOKUP Function**

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	\$39.80					
2		\$200.00				
3						
4						
5	Value	\$0.00	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$60.00	\$80.00
6	Return	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$300.00	\$400.00	\$500.00
7						

The "test" is the cell you want to compare to the "table". The "table" is a series of cells that contain values, cell references, or formulas that will appear in place of the @LOOKUP statement.

Once again, consider the @LOOKUP statement that appears in *Figure 1*. This formula says, "Compare the number in cell A1 to the values in cells B5 through F5. Find the cell in B5 through F5 that contains the same number as in A1 and display the number that is in the cell below the cell you identify. If no number exactly matches the number in A1, check cells B5 through F5 for the next lower number and display the number in the cell below the cell you identify."

In *Figure 1*, the value in cell A1 is \$39.80, and cells B5 through F5 do not contain a matching number. Cell C5 contains a value of \$20.00, the closest lower number, so AppleWorks replaces the @LOOKUP formula with the number \$200.00, the value in cell C6.

## Another Example

*Figures 2A and 2B* present two similar examples of simple @LOOKUP functions. These spreadsheets are functionally identical; tables can appear in either



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## AppleWorks Handbook Volume Two

Edited by  
Warren Williams  
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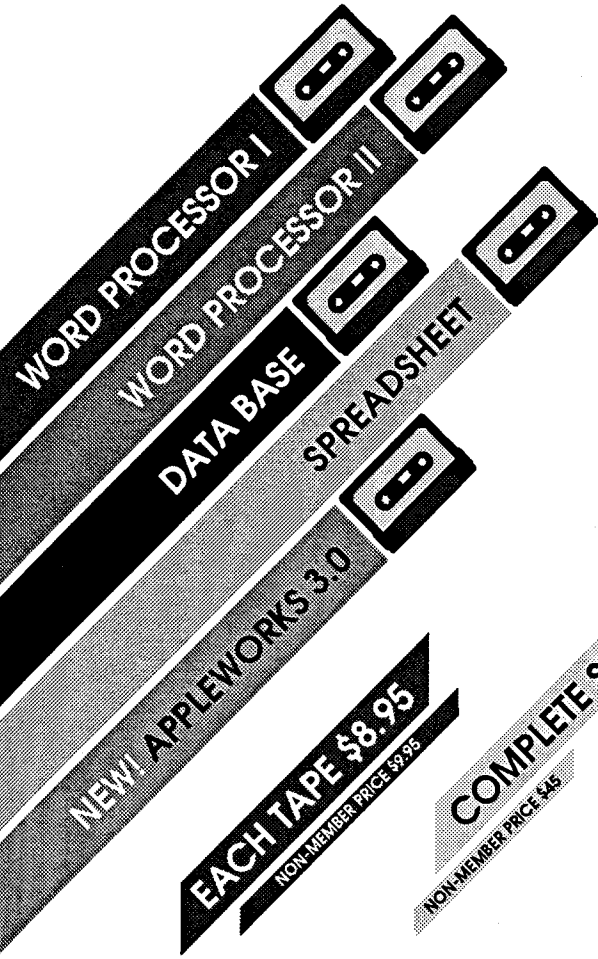
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## Figure 2: Exploring @LOOKUP Effects

**A**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2		Test Value -->		17						
3		Result ----->		.6						
4										
5				0	10	15	20	25	30	35
6				0	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	1
7										

@LOOKUP(D2,D5..J5)

**B**

	A	B	C	D
1				
2		Test Value -->		17
3		Result ----->		.6
4				
5		0	0	
6		10	.5	
7		15	.6	
8		20	.7	
9		25	.8	
10		30	.9	
11		35	1	
12				

@LOOKUP(D2,B5..B11)

### C Sample Output from the @LOOKUP Command

If cell D2 contains	Value in D3
5	0
10	.5
11	.5
15	.6
19.9	.6
19.99999	.6
34	.9
35	1.0
129	1.0

example before proceeding with this article; you must understand the basic operation of the @LOOKUP statement before proceeding.

Once you feel comfortable with the @LOOKUP formula in Figure 2, try to predict the number that will appear in cell D3 when cell D2 contains the numbers 1, 9, 9.9, 10.0, 10.1, 32, and 3298472.

Here are the answers: 1 → 0; 9 → 0; 9.9 → 0; 10 → .05; 10.1 → .5; 32 → .9; 3298472 → 1.0.

### Some Rules for @LOOKUP

All @LOOKUP tables must adhere to the following rules:

1. @LOOKUP tables can appear in horizontal or vertical format. Unlike Lotus 1-2-3 and other spreadsheet programs, you do not have to tell AppleWorks whether the table is formatted horizontally or vertically; AppleWorks

determines the format from the cell references in the @LOOKUP formula.

horizontal or vertical format. In addition, note that there are no labels attached to the table; the labels in cells A5 and A6 in Figure 1 are optional.

The spreadsheet in Figures 2A tests the value in cell D2 against the values in cells D5 through J5. The spreadsheet in Figure 2B tests the value in cell D2 against the values in cells B5 through B11.

Figure 2C shows the value that appears in cell D3 when you enter different numbers into cell F5. In each case, the @LOOKUP function checks for a table value that exactly matches the value in cell D2. If it does not find an exact match, it looks for the next lower number and displays the value in the adjacent cell. For example, the table does not contain an exact match for the value 19.99999. The next lower number in the table is 15 (in cell F5 in Figure 2A and in cell B7 in Figure 2B), so AppleWorks displays the value .6, the number in the cell adjacent to the cell that contains the value of 15. Study this

2. The "reference cells" (the left-hand column in a vertical table; the top row in a horizontal table) must contain numbers; the cells cannot contain text, cell references, or formulas.
3. The reference cells must be organized in ascending order. The first cell must contain the smallest number and the following cells must contain increasingly larger numbers.
4. The "result cells" (the right-hand column in a vertical table; the bottom row in a horizontal table) can contain numbers, cell references, or formulas. If you have version 3.0 or later of AppleWorks, reference cells can also contain text or references to cells that contain text. Versions 2.1 and earlier only allow numbers, formulas, or cell references in @LOOKUP formulas.

## Spreadsheet Tip...

- Unlike the reference cells, you can list result cells in any order.

### A Gradebook Example

Let's explore some applications of the @LOOKUP function. (Our examples work with all versions of AppleWorks and do not use a new feature of AppleWorks 3.0 that lets you use @LOOKUP to display text. The next article in this series will describe the power AppleWorks 3.0 adds to branching spreadsheets.)

Figure 3 contains a spreadsheet that uses @LOOKUP to compute students' grades depending on their average test and project scores.

We want the spreadsheet to display letter grades of "A" through "E", but the @LOOKUP function in AppleWorks 2.1 and earlier can only display numbers. So we design our gradebook to assign a "Grade Code" instead of a letter grade. A Grade Code of "1" (equivalent to a grade of "A") appears for students with averages over 90, a Grade Code of "2" (equivalent to a grade of "B") appears for students with averages between 80-89, a "3" for students with averages between 70-79, and a "4" for students with averages between 65-69. We want the gradebook to draw attention to anyone with a grade under 65, so we design the spreadsheet so a series of "#" signs appears in the grade column for those students. (Pound signs appear because the number in cell B50 is too large to fit in the Grade Code column. AppleWorks automatically displays "#" signs to represent numbers too large to fit in a cell.)

The @LOOKUP function in Column G determines the Grade Code. The formula @LOOKUP(F9,A50...A55) in cell G9 says, "Compare the value in cell F9 to the table of values in cells A50 through A55. Display the corresponding number from the list that appears in cells B50 through B55."

In this case, AppleWorks compares the number in cell F9 to the list of numbers starting in cell A50. If a number in cells A50 through A55 exactly matches

**Figure 3: Gradebook Example**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Teacher: Roberta Silfen						
2	Period: 2						
3	Class: U.S. History						
4							
5	Name		Midterm	Final	Project	Average	Grade Code
6							
7	Dalton	Frederick	82	74	90	82	2
8	Esch	Thomas	55	50	60	55	#####
9	Gillman	Cynthia	70	75	70	72	3
10							
11							

	A	B	C
49	Average	Grade	
50	0	99999999	
51	64.5	4	
52	69.5	3	
53	79.5	2	
54	89.5	1	
55	100.01	ERROR	
56			

the value of cell F9, the @LOOKUP formula displays the number in the cell to the right of the matching number. If no number exactly matches the value in cell F9, the program looks through cells A50 through A55 until it encounters the first number that is larger than the value in cell F9. Then AppleWorks returns to the previous cell in the list and displays the number to the right of that cell.

For example, cell F7 contains Frederick Dalton's overall average: 82. Since no number in cells A50 through A55 exactly matches Frederick's average, the formula in cell G7 says, "Look in cells A50 through A55 for the first number that is higher than 82." (That number is 89.5 in cell A54.) Then move to the next lower number on the list (79.5 in cell A53) and display the number to the right of that cell. That is how the formula determined that a "2" should appear in cell G7.

### "Flags" and Error Checking with @LOOKUP

In Figure 3, the table in cells A50 through B55 has two unusual elements.

- If a student's score falls below 64.5, the @LOOKUP function tries to display the contents of cell B50 (99999999). The number 99999999 is too large to fit in cell G8, so





# How to Use Subroutines to Simplify Macros

by Mark Munz

---

*You can simplify complex procedures by using "subroutines" — macros that serve as building blocks in larger macros. In this article, Mr. Munz describes how to create and use subroutines.*

---

Last month, I discussed some theoretical aspects of program flow. You learned how to write macros that "loop" to perform a single task repeatedly, and how to control those loops with variables. You learned that instead of writing a macro that says "Print, print, print, and print again", you could say, "Print four times". Loops save space and are a flexible tool with many applications.

## What Is A Subroutine?

While loops make it easy to repeat the same steps numerous times, they do not serve all your needs for repetition. For example, imagine a macro that includes a short procedure you re-use often. You do not want this procedure to repeat itself, but want to re-use the series of steps from time to time throughout the macro. That is the function of a "subroutine"; a macro containing steps you can "call" repeatedly from another macro.

Subroutine macros look like any other macro, but subroutines do not stand by themselves; they provide a "service" to other macros.

## A Macro within a Macro

Just as you use macros to simplify AppleWorks, macros can use other macros to simplify their work. While a keyboard macro reduces a complex series of tasks to a single keystroke, a subroutine reduces a complex series of program steps into a single token.

For example, consider the following two macros:

```
A:<awp>-subroutine-!  
B:<awp><sa-a>MAIN PROGRAM<sa-a>!
```

If you compile these two macros and enter a Solid-Apple-A, you will get the message, "-subroutine-". Type a Solid-Apple-B and you will get the message "-subroutine-MAIN PROGRAM-subroutine-".

When UltraMacros encounters a token that represents another macro, it transfers control to the second macro (the "subroutine macro") and then returns to the original macro to continue where it left off. In this example, macro <sa-a> is a subroutine for macro <sa-b>.

In most programming languages, a subroutine is a part of the main program. However, UltraMacros' programming language uses "subroutine macros"; completely separate macros that you call from another macro. Usually you call a subroutine macro from the main macro, but any macro can call another, so you can have subroutines call other subroutines.

## A Simple Subroutine

Imagine you want to write a macro that combines the contents of two AppleWorks word processor files into a single file. The task involves (a) loading both files onto the desktop, (b) creating a file, named "Joined" to hold the concatenated version of the two files, (c) copying the contents of the first file into "Joined", and (d) copying the contents of the second file to "Joined".

Figure 1A contains a macro that performs this operation without using subroutines. The macro repeats several tasks: Using Apple-Q to select a

file, loading the files onto the desktop, and copying the text into the new file. You have to re-type those lines, so the program is unnecessarily complex.

The macros in *Figure 1B* perform the same task and demonstrate how subroutines improve the structure of a macro.

Macro <sa-c> in *Figure 1B* uses two other macros, <sa-a>, and <sa-x>. Both <sa-a> and <sa-x> use a third macro, <sa-f>. The <sa-a> macro, combined with <sa-f>, takes any file name stored in \$Ø and puts that file on the AppleWorks desktop. <sa-x> uses the <sa-f> macro to locate the correct file and moves the contents of that file into the file named "BOTH".

The macros in *Figure 1B* consolidate repeated tasks into subroutines. Once you know the function of the subroutine, you can easily understand the function of the main macro.

## Why Use Subroutines?

Subroutines offer four advantages:

1. *Clarity.* It is easier to understand the flow of a macro; subroutines move the details out of the flow of the main program.
2. *Easier debugging.* It is easier to find errors when you "modularize" a program into subroutines.
3. *Efficiency.* Subroutines let you write shorter macros, saving space and reducing your typing.
4. *Flexibility.* Subroutines make it easier to enhance a program; you can "call" the subroutine in any additional steps you add to the macro.

*Figure 1B* demonstrates another advantage of subroutines: Variables established in the main macro hold their values when you call a subroutine. (In *Figure 1B*, I define the variable \$Ø in the main

## Figure 1A: Macro That Concatenates Two Files

```
c:<all :
  oa-Q esc rtn rtn:                {Load first file onto desktop}
  $Ø = "First" : find : rtn:
  oa-Q esc rtn rtn :
  $Ø = "Second" : find : rtn:      {Load second file onto desktop}
  oa-Q esc rtn>3<rtn rtn>Both<rtn:  {Create file to hold both}
  oa-Q : $Ø = "First" : find : rtn: {Copy text from first file}
  oa-1 oa-C>T<oa-9 rtn :
  oa-Q $Ø = "Joined" : find : rtn : {Copy text into new file}
  oa-1 oa-C>F<
  oa-Q $Ø = "Second" : find : rtn: {Copy text from second file}
  oa-1 oa-C>T<oa-9 : rtn :
  oa-Q $Ø = "Joined" : find : rtn : {Copy text into new file}
  oa-9 oa-C>F<oa-1>!              {Move to beginning of file and end}
```

## Figure 1B: Macro That Uses Subroutines

```
c:<all :
  $Ø = "First" : sa-a : $Ø = "Second" : sa-a:      {Load files}
  oa-Q : esc : rtn>3<rtn rtn>Both<rtn :             {Create file for both}
  $Ø = "First" : sa-x :                             {Add text from "First" into "Both"}
  $Ø = "Second" : sa-x :                             {Add text from "Second" into "Both"}
  oa-1>!                                             {Move to top of "Both" and end}

a:<all : oa-q : esc : rtn : rtn : sa-f! {Add file in $Ø to desktop}

x:<all : oa-q sa-f :                                 {Move to appropriate file}
  oa-1 : oa-C>T<oa-9 : rtn :                         {copy file contents}
  oa-q : $Ø = "Both" : sa-f oa-C>F! {move contents into 'Both'}

f:<all : find : rtn!                                {Select whatever file is in $Ø from list}
```

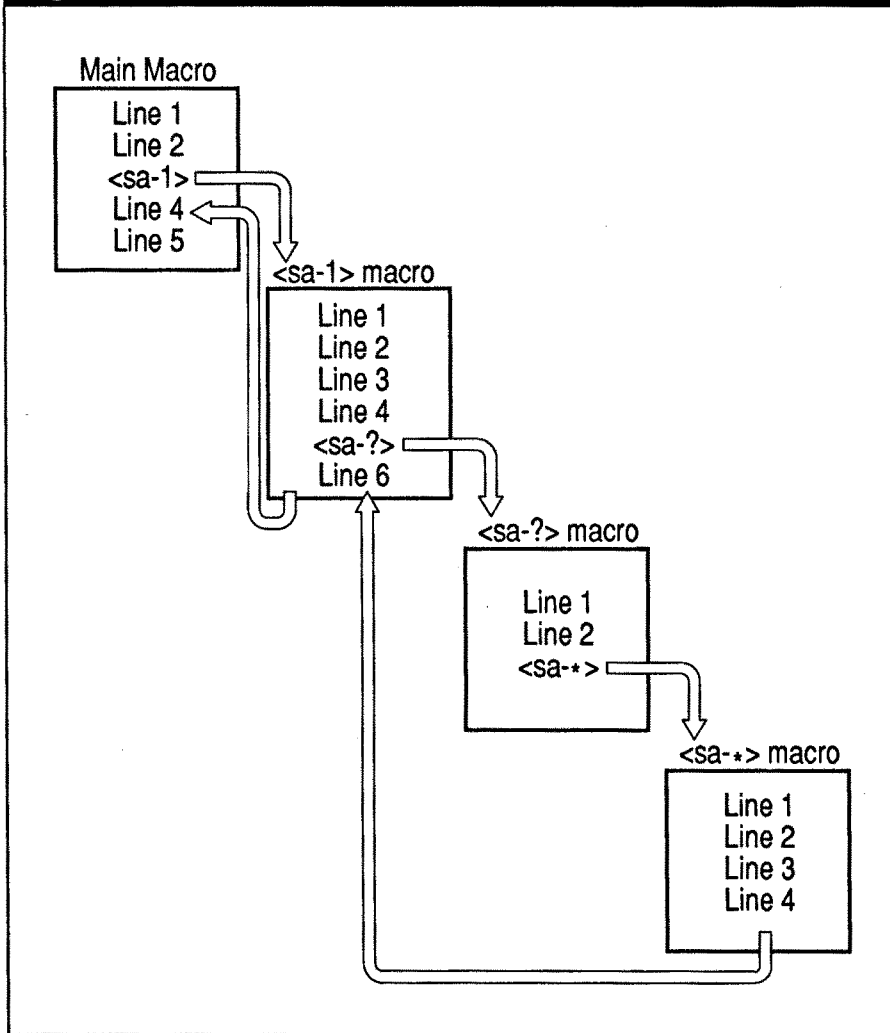
macro, even though I don't use that value until the subroutine.)

## Subroutine Limits and Features

Each time you call a macro from within another macro, UltraMacros leaves the main macro, runs the new macro, and either returns to the main macro or to another macro called by the subroutine. Thus, a macro can call a macro which calls a macro which again calls another macro ... and so on.

UltraMacros can remember up to 18 locations and can step back up the macro "path" for 18 steps, so you can repeat this process up to 18 times in a single path and write macros up to 18 levels "deep". UltraMacros always runs the subroutine macro and then returns to the correct place in the macro that called the subroutine.

**Figure 2: A Macro Calls Subroutine Macros**



each subroutine path can be up to 18 levels deep.

## Recursive Macros

Just as macros can call other macros, macros can call themselves. The macro then becomes its own subroutine. For example, consider this `<sa-x>` macro that prints a line of asterisks.

`X:<all>*<sa-x>!`

The macro prints an asterisk (\*) and then calls itself. Since UltraMacros can remember up to 18 different locations, this macro prints 18 asterisks and stops.

The `<sa-x>` macro is a "recursive macro", a macro which calls itself. Each time the `<sa-x>` macro calls itself, it acts as a new subroutine. Thus, if you do not use logical statements to stop their operation, recursive macros repeat themselves 18 times and then stop.

It is rare to have recursive macros within the body of a main macro, but recursive macros make it easier to do repetitive tasks within subroutines. For example, *Figure 3* depicts the useful `<sa-left>` macro that is part of UltraMacros' set of default macros. This macro moves the cursor to the beginning of the line in a word processor document.

As you can see from *Figure 3*, the original `<sa-left>` macro consists of many `<oa-tab>` commands. *Figure*

3 shows how you can use a recursive macro to perform the same task. The revised macro sends 36 `<oa-tab>` commands to AppleWorks; two `<oa-tab>` commands per subroutine multiplied by the 18 times a macro can call itself.

It is apparent that you can use subroutines to make your macros more efficient and understandable.

**Figure 3: Using Recursion in Subroutines**

### Original `<sa-left>` Macro

```
<left>:<awp><oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-
tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-
tab oa-tab oa-tab oa-tab>!
```

### Revised `<sa-left>` Macro

```
<left>:<awp:oa-tab oa-tab:sa-left>!
```

*Figure 2* depicts an example of a subroutine that is three macros deep. The main macro in *Figure 2* calls macro `<sa-1>`, a subroutine macro. `<sa-1>` calls another subroutine macro, `<sa-?>`, which calls `<sa-*>`. Control then returns to line 6 in macro `<sa-1>` and then back to the main macro. Line 4 in the main macro could call another subroutine macro that would start down another subroutine path;

## An Application

Figures 4 through 8 depict a practical application of subroutine macros. This application analyzes a spreadsheet that compares each sales representative's actual sales with his or her quota of expected sales. The macro prints a congratulatory letter to employees who meet or exceed their quotas and encouraging letters to the employees who fall short of their quota.

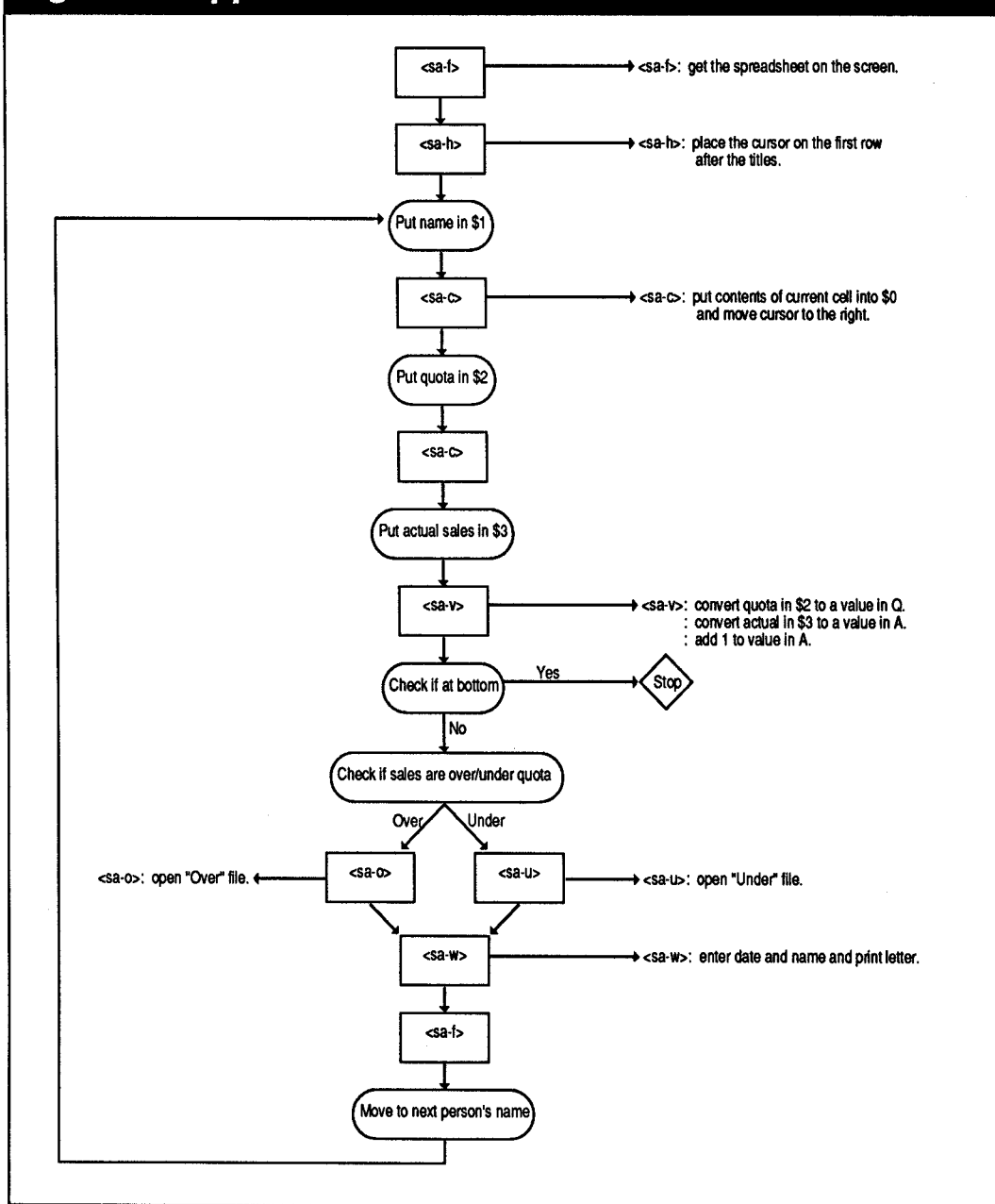
Figure 4 depicts the operation of this application, and Figure 5 presents the main macro and subroutine macros. Figures 6 through 8 present the spreadsheet and word processor files you must create and load onto the AppleWorks desktop before you can run this macro.

## How Subroutines Work in the Macro

To understand a macro, you must first try to picture the overall goal of the macro. In this case, the goal is to compare sales data with quotas in a spreadsheet and generate short memos to people who are above or below their quota.

Start at the top of the main macro and try to understand each step. Follow the macro when it sends you to a subroutine and try to understand the purpose of each subroutine. The subroutines are the short macros that follow the <sa-m> macro in Figure 5. Here is the function of each subroutine in this macro:

**Figure 4: Application That Generates Letters**



- <sa-f> Switches to the main spreadsheet file from anywhere in AppleWorks.
- <sa-h> Moves to the top of any spreadsheet file.
- <sa-c> Reads the value of a cell into \$Ø and moves the highlight one cell right.
- <sa-o> Moves to the word processor file used for representatives meeting or exceeding their quota.
- <sa-u> Moves to the word processor file for representatives under their quota.

## Figure 5: Report Generator Macro

```

M:<all:sa-f:                { put spreadsheet on screen }
  sa-h:                    { put cursor on first name }
  begin                    { start loop here }
  sa-c:                    { capture current cell in variable $Ø }
  $1=$Ø :                  { Put name into variable $1 }
  sa-c: $2=$Ø              { put quota in variable $2 }
  sa-c: $3=$Ø              { put actual in variable $3 }
  sa-v:                    { convert $2 and $3 into values Q and A }
  if $1 = "-----" then oa-l:stop:elseoff:{ Stop if end }
  if A < Q then sa-U : sa-W : elseoff : { Print "Under" letter }
  if F > Q then sa-O : sa-W : elseoff : { Print "Over" letter }
  sa-f:                    { go back into spreadsheet }
  oa-left:down:            { back to left side ... next person }
  rpt>!                    { repeat loop }

F:<all:oa-Q:                { call up Desktop Index }
  $Ø="Sales Summary":find:rtn>! { search for Spreadsheet file }

H:<asp:oa-f>c<oa-Y>Al<rtn:    { top of file }
  down:down>!              { Skip title info }

C:<asp:cell:right>!         { get current cell contents into $Ø }
                          { and move cursor to the right }
O:<all:oa-Q:                { call up Desktop Index }
  $Ø="Over":find:rtn>!      { search for Over file }

U:<all:oa-Q:                { call up Desktop Index }
  $Ø="Under":find:rtn>!     { search for Under file }

V:<all:Q = val $2 :          {Q = Quota}
  A = val $3 :              {A = Actual}
  F = A + 1>!              {F = Adjusted Actual}

W:<awp:oa-l:insert          { goto first line }
  rtn>DATE:<tab:date:rtn:    { enter header }
  rtn>TO:<tab:print $1:rtn:rtn:
  oa-P:rtn:rtn:rtn:         { print letter }
  up:oa-D:oa-l:rtn>!        { delete header }
  
```

<sa-v> Converts text read from spreadsheet cells into numeric values.

<sa-w> Places header information at the top of whatever document is current, prints the document, then deletes the header.

Make certain you always understand an operation before you proceed to the next instruction.

### How the Macro Works

The user enters a Solid-Apple-M to start the main macro; the <sa-m> macro controls the entire process and calls all the necessary subroutines. Study *Figures 4 and 5* carefully until you can understand the operation of this series of macros.

## Figure 6: Sales Summary

File: Sales Summary	REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE	
=====A=====B=====C=====D=		
1 Salesperson	Quota	Actual
2 -----	----	----
3 Larry Davis	400	301
4 Cherri Dawson	150	54
5 Elaine Grant	250	312
6 Richard Huber	325	397
7 Darel Jevins	400	408
:	:	:
:	:	:
13 TOTALS	2900	2988

## Figure 7: Sales Over Quota

File: Over REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE  
 =====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|  
 From: Terry Wilson, area manager

You met your ambitious sales quota for the past three months; I congratulate you on your fine achievement. It is difficult to achieve these goals and I hope you can continue your exceptional performance.

Sincerely,  
 ACME Widgets, Inc.

## Figure 8: Sales Under Quota

File: Under REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE  
 =====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|=====|  
 From: Terry Wilson, area manager

I am certain you were disappointed not to meet your sales goals for the past quarter. From my observations, I believe you are a dedicated member of the company and are working hard to contribute to our effort. Please let me know if there is any way I can help you achieve your goals.

Sincerely,  
 ACME Widgets, Inc.

### Other Applications

This application can serve as a model for many similar macros. For example, you could modify these macros to generate progress reports for students in a class or to generate different letters depending on whether a bill was 30, 60, or 90 days overdue.

## Macro Primer ...

### Conclusion

This month, I described how to use subroutine macros to improve your macros. Looping and subroutines let you write macros that perform repeated tasks efficiently. Use loops when you want to perform a repetitive operation one time after another; for example, to write a macro that repeats the Find Command until it finds a special character. Use subroutines when you need to perform a task often, but in different parts of the macro.

Subroutines let you write more efficient, understandable, and powerful macros.

Next month, I will describe how to make full use of UltraMacros' important <if-then-else> statement.

*[Mark Munz is a programmer on the staff at Beagle Bros, publishers of TimeOut UltraMacros.]*



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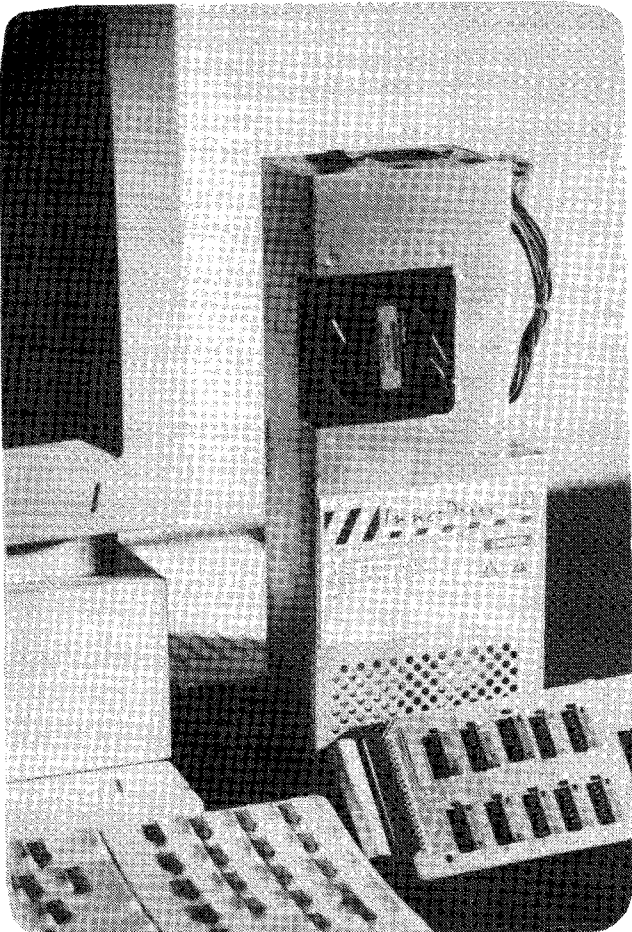
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# How to Manage Your Hard Disk

by Gary R. Morrison

---

*The previous articles in this series describe how to select and install a hard disk drive on your Apple II computer. This month, Dr. Morrison describes programs that manage your disk and how to name files you store on the disk.*

---

**Y**our hard disk is like a business; it needs a good management plan to function efficiently. In this article, I will describe the skills you need to manage your hard disk drive. By the end of this article you should understand filenames, pathnames, and prefixes. In addition, you should know how to install a disk management program on your hard disk drive.

## ProDOS Filenames

Last month you installed an operating system on your hard disk. Apple IIe and IIc owners installed ProDOS 8, Apple IIgs owners installed GS/OS. You also divided each volume on your hard disk into directories and subdirectories. Now, some additional background will help you manage the files you store in the subdirectories on your disk.

You must follow certain conventions when you name files on your disk. Fortunately, both ProDOS and GS/OS follow the same conventions, and these rules apply to every file on your disk, including program files, data files, and ASCII or DIF files.

Here are the rules for assigning names to files:

1. Every filename must begin with a letter.
2. All other characters can be either letters, numbers, or periods. You cannot use symbols, punctuation marks other than a period, or spaces in a filename. (Note that you can enter spaces within

## Figure 1: Correct and Incorrect Filenames

<u>Filename</u>	<u>Comment</u>
HOME	Correct
home.ba	Correct
ACCOUNT.1	Correct
ACCOUNT 1	Incorrect. Spaces not allowed in filenames.
1ACCOUNT	Incorrect. All filenames must start with a letter.
ACCOUNT.MAY.JUNE.89	Incorrect. Name is longer than 15 characters.

a filename in AppleWorks, but AppleWorks replaces each space with a period when it saves your file, thus the file "NEW DATA" becomes "NEW.DATA" on your disk. AppleWorks deletes the period when it displays the filename.)

3. Filenames can be up to 15 characters long.

*Figure 1* includes examples of correct and incorrect ProDOS filenames.

You should try to assign meaningful names to your files, but that can be difficult with the 15-character limit imposed by ProDOS and GS/OS, so you should use meaningful abbreviations you can remember.

## Pathnames

As you know from last month's article, you should subdivide your hard disk into different segments called "subdirectories". These subdirectories make it easier to find a file on the disk.

*Figure 2* depicts the subdirectory structure of a disk called "DATA". I established two main subdirectories called "BUS1" and "HOME". I further subdivided the BUS1 subdirectory into two subdi-



rectories, called "SULLIVAN" and "OWENS". Then I further subdivided the "SULLIVAN" subdirectory into two subdirectories called "ACCT" (for "accounting") and "TAXES". Finally, I saved two files called "MAY" and "JUNE" in the "ACCT" subdirectory and two files called "Y88" and "Y89" in the "TAXES" subdirectory.

When I want the file "JUNE", I must tell AppleWorks the "path" to that file. Pathnames are like directions. Suppose someone asks you for directions to the post office. You might reply "Go down Main Street to Elm, turn left on Elm, continue to Second Avenue, and make the first right." You described the "path" to the post office.

Similarly, ProDOS and GS/OS use pathnames to locate the files stored in different subdirectories on the disk.

A pathname begins with the volume name and includes all the subdirectories between the volume name and the file. For example, in *Figure 2*, the pathname to the June accounts file is /DATA/BUS1/SULLIVAN/ACCT/JUNE.

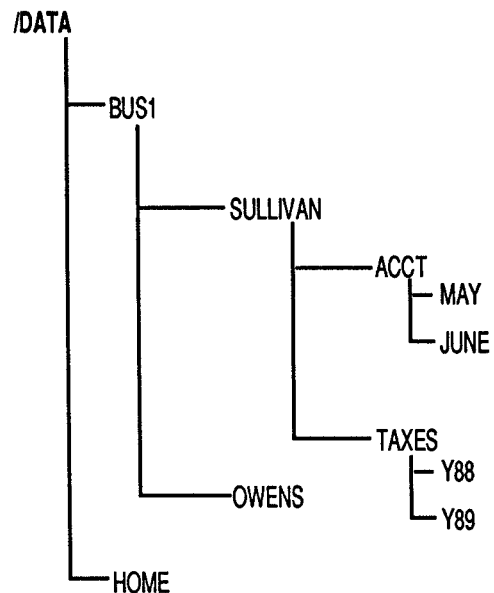
There are three rules for pathnames:

1. They must begin with a slash and the volume name.
2. You must separate each segment of the pathname with another slash.
3. ProDos accepts pathnames up to 64 characters-long, but AppleWorks only lets you enter up to 48 characters in a pathname. (You can see the importance of using short names for your subdirectories and files. If you use long names you might not be able to access the files in a subdirectory.)

## Prefixes

A prefix is a pathname that consists of the names of the subdirectories leading to a file, but not the name of the file itself. For example, the prefix for the spreadsheet named "JUNE" in *Figure 2* is /DATA/BUS1/SULLIVAN/ACCT. By specifying this prefix, you can access the files in the ACCT directory by entering only the filename, you do not have to enter the complete pathname to the file.

**Figure 2: Hard Disk Subdirectory**



## Summary

Remember, all filenames and subdirectory names must follow the rules for ProDOS and GS/OS filenames. A pathname includes the complete route to the file, including the filename. A prefix lets you specify the path to all the files in a specific directory. We will use these concepts later as we set up our hard disk.

## Hard Disk Management Software

If you followed the steps I outlined in previous articles in this series, you formatted your disk and installed either ProDOS 8 or GS/OS. The next step is to install disk management software on the hard disk.

But why do you need disk management software?

One advantage of floppy disks is that they are easy to manage. You rarely need to subdivide your files into subdirectories, so you usually don't deal with pathnames and prefixes. In addition, you generally keep each program on a different disk, so all you do to change programs is to insert the correct disk in the drive and boot your computer.

Things are different with a hard disk, where you put your programs in different directories on a single large storage device. Then you "launch" (or start)

your programs with the GS/OS Finder or with ProDOS commands.

The popularity of hard disks and the difficulty of keeping track of the files on those disks spawned a new genre of software, called "disk management packages". These programs help you structure and locate the files on your hard disk drive. Disk management packages include:

*Program selectors* that let you launch different programs from your hard drive without the need to enter pathnames and ProDOS commands.

*Management utilities* that let you copy files to and from your hard disk, delete files, rename files, create subdirectories, and backup and restore files on your hard disk system.

The three most common disk management programs are the Finder, EasyDrive, and ProSel. You can use EasyDrive and ProSel with any Apple II computer; the Finder only works on the Apple IIgs.

## Using the Finder

The Finder is a part of GS/OS; you installed the Finder when you installed GS/OS on your hard disk.

The Finder is a visual, mouse-driven disk management program that uses Apple's desktop metaphor. You use the mouse to move a pointer to an icon and double-click the mouse on the icon you want to "open". For example, to execute AppleWorks, you double-click on the appropriate icons until the file APLWORKS.SYSTEM appears on your screen, then you double-click on the APLWORKS.SYSTEM icon. (The easiest way to learn to use the Finder is from the first 93 pages of the Apple IIgs System Disk User's Guide that came with your computer.)

The Finder has three advantages over other disk management programs: (a) it is graphically based and easy to learn, (b) it is free, and (c) you do not have to install the Finder; it automatically appears on your desktop when you install GS/OS. Unfortunately, the Finder is slow and lacks some important features built into the other disk management programs. While many IIgs owners use the Finder, I recommend you install either EasyDrive or ProSel to manage your hard disk. EasyDrive and ProSel are fast, inexpensive, menu-driven programs with

easy-to-use program selectors and powerful disk management utilities.

## How to Install EasyDrive

Follow these steps to install EasyDrive:

*Apple IIe or IIc:*

1. Boot your computer from the hard disk. That leaves you with the BASIC prompt on the screen.
2. Put the EasyDrive disk in Drive 1, type PR#6, and press the Return Key.
3. Press the Escape Key when the EasyDrive Main Menu appears on the screen.
4. Use the Arrow Keys or mouse to select "Install" on the top menu bar and press the Return Key. That will display the installation screen.
5. The installation program displays a list of volumes currently on-line and asks where you want to install EasyDrive. If you used the volume names recommended in this series of articles, use the Up Arrow and Down Arrow keys to highlight the volume named PROGRAMS and press the Return Key.
6. The next question asks which operating system to install. You already installed your operating system, so select "None".

EasyDrive will install itself and all its utility programs. Installation is complete when you see the EasyDrive Main Menu.

*Apple IIgs:*

1. Boot your computer; the Finder desktop appears on the screen.
2. Insert the EasyDrive program disk in a disk drive and double-click on the drive icon to display the contents of the disk.
3. Double-click on the file EZINS.SYSTEM to display the EasyDrive Installation Menu.

Now continue with steps 5 and 6 in the Apple IIe/IIc directions above.

## How to Install ProSel

There are two versions of ProSel: ProSel-8 and ProSel-16. While you can use either version of

ProSel with AppleWorks, I suggest you use ProSel-8 if you installed ProDOS and ProSel-16 if you installed GS/OS on your hard disk.

Follow these steps to install ProSel:

## *Apple IIe or IIc:*

1. Boot the computer from the hard disk.
2. Insert the ProSel program disk in Drive 1.
3. Enter the command "PREFIX UTIL" and press the Return Key.
4. Enter "-INSTALL.PROSEL" and press the Return Key.
5. ProSel asks for the name of the volume where you want to install ProSel. If you followed our recommendations last month, enter "/PROGRAMS". (Remember to type the slash before PROGRAMS.)
6. Select "Full Installation" from the menu choices.

ProSel will install itself on your hard disk and display the ProSel Main Menu. Now you should select the option that prints the ProSel documentation. ProSel includes a powerful set of utility programs; you will want the documentation so you can use the utility programs on the disk.

## *ProSel-16 on an Apple IIGS:*

1. Boot the computer from the hard disk. Wait until you see the Finder desktop.
2. Put the ProSel-16 disk in a drive and double-click on the icon for that drive. That will display a list of the files on the ProSel disk.
3. Double-click on the SYSTEM folder on the ProSel disk.
4. Double-click on the START file within the SYSTEM folder. You will see the ProSel-16 Main Menu.
5. Enter a "G" and press the Return Key.

ProSel will install itself on your hard drive and will display its Main Menu. Select the choice that prints the documentation.

## *ProSel-8 on an Apple IIGS:*

AppleWorks and all AppleWorks-compatible enhancements, are 8-bit programs that do not use the 16-bit operating system built into GS/OS. So many AppleWorks users install ProSel-8 on their Apple IIGS computers. While I recommend that you install ProSel-16 on your IIGS, follow these steps if you want to install ProSel-8 on your system:

1. Boot your computer from the hard disk and wait for the Finder desktop to appear.
2. Put the ProSel disk in a drive and double-click on the icon for that drive.
3. Double-click on the folder labelled "UTIL".
4. Scroll through the list of files in the folder UTIL until you find the file "INSTALL.PROSEL", then double-click on that file.
5. ProSel asks for the name of the volume where you want to install ProSel. Enter "/PROGRAMS". (Remember to type the slash before PROGRAMS.)
6. Select "Full Installation" from the menu choices.

## Summary

In this article I explained pathnames, filenames, and prefixes. I also described how to install two popular disk management programs, EasyDrive and ProSel, which make it easier to use your hard disk.

New month I will describe how to install and modify AppleWorks and other applications to run on your hard disk system.

*[EasyDrive, version 1.5, costs \$69.95 from Quality Computers, 15102 Charlevoix, Grosse Pointe, Michigan 48230 ((800) 443-6697).*

*ProSel-8, version 4.0, and ProSel-16, version 7.1, cost \$40 each from Glen Bredon, 521 State Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. You can upgrade from ProSel-8 to ProSel-16 for \$20]*

*[Dr. Gary R. Morrison is an Associate Professor at Memphis State University. He is the author of the book "ProDOS 8 and 16", RepairWorks, and numerous other articles and software.]*

# How to Get Help with AppleWorks-Compatible Software

by Nanette Luoma

Each month, the *AppleWorks Forum* lists the member-volunteers who offer technical support for AppleWorks products. This month's list identifies the volunteers who can answer questions about AppleWorks-compatible software. Next month's issue will contain a list of members who offer help with applications of AppleWorks and Apple IIGs-specific questions.

## Software Add-Ons

### How to Use This List

Use this month's list to find help with Beagle Bros and Pinpoint enhancements. To the left of each volunteer's name is one or more numbers indicating the enhancements that consultant supports. Volunteers are listed alphabetically by state.

1 = 1040Works	6 = ReportWorks
2 = AutoWorks	7 = RAMUP
3 = GraphWorks	8 = SchoolWorks
4 = ThinkWorks	9 = Sensible Grammar
5 = Mega Works	10 = Sensible Speller

	City	Home	Work
<b>Alabama</b>			
2	Rebecca Cathey	Eutaw	205/ 372-3581

	City	Home	Work
<b>Alaska</b>			
1,2	Ross Lambert	Unalakleet	907/ 624-3161

	City	Home	Work
<b>California</b>			
2	Michael Beebe	San Diego	619/ 224-8823 619/ 221-2363
1,2	Robert Demmon	Coronado	619/ 435-0554 619/ 435-0520
2	Donna Ewing	Costa Mesa	714/ 556-3169
2	Berenice Maltby	Corona del Mar	714/ 640-7369

	City	Home	Work
<b>Colorado</b>			
1,2	Gary Armour	Littleton	303/ 933-9493
1	Lyle Graff	Littleton	303/ 794-5970 303/ 977-4557
2	Carol McPeck	LaSalle	303/ 284-5508

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1,2	Martin Knight	Middletown	203/ 346-9698

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2	John Andrianoff	Ft. Pierce	305/ 466-6653

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1,2,3	Jim Sulsona	Doraville	404/ 455-0853

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1	J. Terry Flynn	Lake Bluff	312/ 234-2820 312/ 680-0980
2	Connie Peters	Decatur	217/ 429-6242 217/ 875-2431
2	Dennis Ricke	St. Charles	312/ 377-4829 312/ 377-4829
2	Walter Schillinger	Oak Park	312/ 386-2278 312/ 451-3000

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2	Stanley Boler	Knightstown	317/ 345-5663
1,2	Brenda Crenshaw	Shelbyville	317/ 398-0525 317/ 264-1286
2	Irvin Haas	Carmel	317/ 848-0050

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<b>Iowa</b>			
1	Dan York	Marion	319/ 373-1883 319/ 373-2083

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2	Dick Fogliasso	Girard	316/ 724-4590 316/ 724-4330
2	Marcia Philbrick	Seneca	913/ 336-3645 913/ 336-3557

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<b>Maryland</b>			
2	Ron Jacobs	Laurel	301/ 498-0558 301/ 725-3228
1	David Ottalini	Silver Springs	301/ 681-5792
2,3	Ronald Romanowicz	Glencoe	301/ 472-2983 301/ 472-4800
2	Michael Spurrier	Baltimore	301/ 298-0263 301/ 955-5938

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2	Jim Anker	Hazel Park	313/ 391-0030 313/ 542-3910
1	Joe Connelly	Livonia	313/ 421-8729
2	Arthur Daniel	Warren	313/ 445-7105 313/ 445-7142
2	Jane Harris	Grand Rapids	616/ 458-2653
2,3	Pete Ross	Wayne	313/ 728-8720
2	Brian Theil	Taylor	313/ 287-4608
1	Richard Zajac	Mt. Clemens	313/ 465-2615 313/ 465-5040
1,2,3	Keith Zook	Grosse Ile	313/ 675-1550

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1,2	James Hirsch	Coon Rapids	612/ 421-8393 612/ 422-5572

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2	Bob Shipek	Great Falls	406/ 452-9104	406/ 791-2130
<b>Nebraska</b>				
1,2,3	Larry B. McEwen	Hastings	402/ 463-2267	402/ 463-1387
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1	Matthew Jones	Neptune	201/ 774-0983	
2	Link Keur	Augusta	201/ 875-2568	201/ 992-7000
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2	James Nicoll	Pittsford	716/ 381-9480	716/ 546-6732
1,2,3	Jerry Taylor	Hilton	716/ 964-3319	716/ 964-3587
1	Walter Taylor	W. Henrietta	716/ 359-2857	716/ 263-7700
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2	Terry W. Robertson	Charlotte	704/ 536-4261	704/ 377-0111
<b>Ohio</b>				
2	Mark Ball	Paris	216/ 862-3277	216/ 627-7606
3	Jessie Beale-Hansen	Cinti	513/ 751-6834	513/ 241-6400

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1,2	Martin Friedman	Philadelphia	215/ 473-6137	
2	Don Pratt	Bloomsburg		717/ 389-4639
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 Members Helping Members • 30 • How to Get Help with AppleWorks Compatible Software • Luoma, Nanette • special programs; Members Helping Members; software  
**New Key Words:** ProSel; EasyDrive; Finder

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The presenter, Dr. Warren Williams, is a technical  
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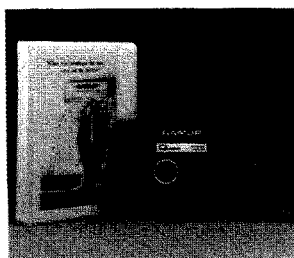


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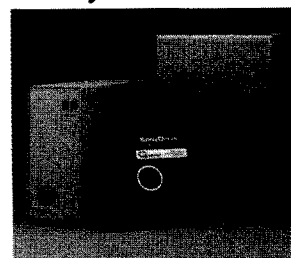
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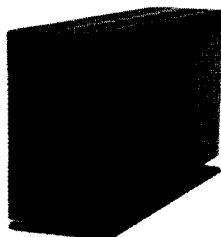
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