

Apple-Works **F** o r u m

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Support for AppleWorks and ///EZ Pieces Users

Problems with Zip Chips

Dear NAUG,

I ordered a Zip Chip directly from Zip Technology almost two years ago; it took about six months before they shipped the device. Once I got the chip, I was delighted with its performance, but after working well for about four months, the chip failed. I called Zip, got a return authorization number, and returned the product.

Now, months later, I still do not have a replacement. I called the company several times, and each time they promised to send my replacement "by the end of the month". Ultimately, I demanded a refund so I could purchase a replacement from a local distributor, and Zip transferred my call to a woman who claimed to be their President. She gave me her personal guarantee that I would receive a new chip by the end of July. Now, in mid-September, I still do not have the replacement.

What makes me mad is that Zip continues to sell chips to satisfy new orders and doesn't seem to feel any obligation to replace defective devices in a timely manner. They also refuse to give me a refund because I used the chip more than 90 days before it failed.

I believe you should examine the business practices of Zip Technology and should warn your readers.

Roger Mullins
El Cajon, California

[Ed: Mr. Mullins' letter is typical of several complaints NAUG received about Zip Technology during the past month. We discussed these letters with Richard Stivers, Executive Vice President and C.E.O. at Zip.

According to Mr. Stivers, Zip Chips are manufactured under contract from components provided by Zip and other suppliers. Mr. Stivers reports that, unbeknownst to Zip, the manufacturer changed suppliers of the S-RAM high speed memory on the chip and sold Zip a batch of approximately 6,000 chips that have an unusually high failure rate.

Stivers indicates that Zip tests each chip for 24 hours, but about 15% of the chips in that batch contain S-RAM memory that "floats" out of specification and fails after being put in service. He indicated that Zip stopped production of the chips, identified the cause of the problem, and is now shipping reliable processors.

When asked about Zip's selling new chips while former customers wait for replacements, Mr. Stivers indicated there are so many defective Zip Chips awaiting replacement, he would have to devote the entire current production run to replacing those chips, leaving him insufficient revenue to run the company. Therefore, he is allocating an unspecified percentage of new chips to replace defectives and is selling the other chips to raise revenue. He stated that he should have the backlog of defective chips replaced by the end of September.

Finally, Mr. Stivers indicated that some customer complaints might have "fallen through the cracks" and that he would call Mr. Mullins to arrange a replacement chip.

Mr. Mullins received a call from Mr. Stivers, who explained the problem and indicated he would ship Mr. Mullins a replacement chip by September 22. When this issue went to press on October 5, Zip had still not shipped Mr. Mullins' replacement chip. He called the company and Zip once again indicated they would ship his chip "by the end of the month".

AppleWorks Forum

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Letters...

We spoke with a large vendor of Zip Chip, Rocket Chip, and TransWarp accelerators who reported customer dissatisfaction rates of 20% for Zip Chips, 16% for Rocket Chips, and 7% for TransWarp accelerators over the past six months. This company generally replaces defective products themselves and gets replacements from the manufacturer. However, they recently suspended this policy with Zip Chips because of slow delivery of replacements by the manufacturer.

When the Zip Chip works, it is an excellent accelerator. However, NAUG members should be cautious about buying products from Zip Technology.]

Use AppleWorks to Check Your Phone Bill

Dear NAUG,

I thought my fellow NAUG members might like to try this simple application of the AppleWorks data base module.

My long distance telephone service sometimes bills me for calls I never made, so I check each month's bill carefully. First, I circle all phone numbers I do not recognize on the bill. Then I bring my name and address data base onto the AppleWorks desktop and use the Apple-F command to find those numbers. That leaves me with two or three unidentified calls to discuss with the family ... and then with the telephone company.

David Honigstock
Beaverton, Oregon

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**.

QuickSpell and RAM Disks

Dear NAUG,

I have an Apple IIe, a RamWorks III card with 576K of RAM, and a Zip Chip. I want to load my TimeOut QuickSpell dictionaries onto a RAM disk to speed up the spell checking process. I followed the directions in the **AppleWorks Handbook: Volume Two** and prepared an auto-boot disk that sets up the RAM disk and copies the QuickSpell dictionaries onto /RAM. However, when I run QuickSpell, the program can't find the dictionary files. What's my problem?

John Nielsen
Huntington Beach, California

[Ed: You must use the TimeOut Utilities to tell QuickSpell where to locate the dictionaries. Follow these steps:

1. Enter an Apple-Escape to bring the TimeOut Menu on the screen and select "Utilities".
2. Select "Configure" from the Utilities Menu.
3. Select "QuickSpell" from the Configure Menu.
4. Press the Return Key to indicate you want to specify the location of the Main Dictionary.
5. With the Location of Main Dictionary Menu on the screen, select choice #1, "ProDOS pathname".
6. Enter the pathname to the dictionary file. Since you have an Applied Engineering RamWorks III card, specify the location as /RAM.
7. Indicate you want to specify the location of the Custom Dictionary and specify that location as /RAM.
8. Press the Escape Key three times to indicate you are done configuring QuickSpell.

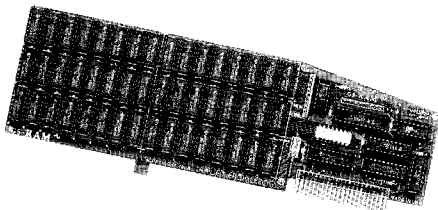
Now QuickSpell will find your spelling dictionaries on the RAM disk and will operate more than ten times faster than from a floppy disk.

Unfortunately, you cannot use this technique with AppleWorks 3.0. We will describe how to use a RAM disk with AppleWorks 3.0 in a future issue of the AppleWorks Forum.]

Three ways to grow a IGS.

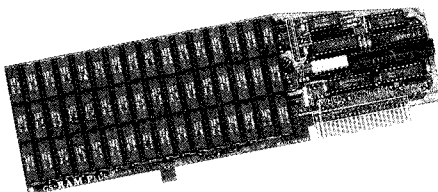
Applied Engineering makes three different memory cards for the IGS because every IGS owner is different. Each card was designed to suit specific needs:

1. **GS-RAM™** Start with as little as 256K of memory and grow in affordable 256K increments to 1.5 MEG (an amount that once sounded large, but is now considered a moderate amount of memory expansion.) Incorporates 256K x 1 chips.



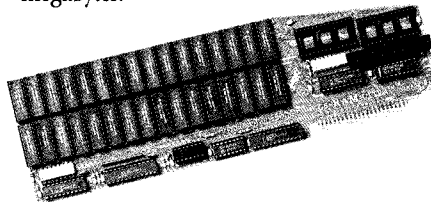
GS-RAM w/256K	\$169
1 MEG	\$319
1.5 MEG	\$419

2. **GS-RAM Plus™** Expands from 1 to 6 MEG in 1 MEG increments. Originally designed for power-users requiring a great deal of internal memory, this card has recently found favor with many moderate users. MEG-sized jumps in memory have now become practical for many users because of the enormous memory requirements of today's software titles. Incorporates 1 MEG x 1 chips.



GS-RAM Plus w/1 MEG	\$379
2 MEG	\$579
3-6 MEG	CALL

3. **GS-RAM Ultra™** AE's newest memory card incorporates a new chip - the 256K x 4, which has four times the density of 256K x 1 chips. GS-RAM Ultra offers incremental expansion like the GS-RAM and ultimate size like the GS-RAM Plus. It's expandable from 256K to 4 MEG in 256K increments, so you can start small and still grow to a massive 4 megabytes.



GS-RAM Ultra 256K	\$229
512K	\$279
768K-4 MEG	CALL

We've also added ROM sockets to the GS-RAM Ultra. ROM sockets allow hardware-based applications to be loaded permanently into EPROMs...an increasingly important feature when applications become available from Applied Engineering and others.

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How to Avoid Surprises with AppleWorks 3.0

by William Marriott
Claris Technical Support

NAUG has received more than a hundred letters from members describing questions and problems with the new version of AppleWorks, the most significant upgrade to the program since its introduction seven years ago. This article, submitted by Claris Technical Support, answers some of the most common questions about AppleWorks 3.0.

Has the new version of AppleWorks caught you off-guard? Perhaps your printer no longer works like it used to, or a feature that you used often has changed. Read this article for solutions and explanations to some of the most commonly asked questions about AppleWorks 3.0.

Q: Is AppleWorks 3.0 compatible with my accelerator card? My cursor flashes much more slowly in AppleWorks 3.0 than it did in 2.1.

A: Your accelerator card is still functioning and speeding up AppleWorks operations. In older versions of AppleWorks, using an accelerator card (or using AppleWorks on an Apple IIGs) caused the cursor to blink quickly. In fact, some of the newer chips made the cursor flash so fast it was hard to find on the screen. In AppleWorks 3.0, the cursor is programmed to flash at the same rate whether you have an accelerator card or not. Other parts of AppleWorks have also been changed to accommodate accelerator boards. For example, when AppleWorks performs a sort, it no longer lists the time it will take to complete the task. Instead, a "progress bar" shows you the rate at which the task is being completed.

Q: I use a mouse with my old copy of AppleWorks to choose commands from menus and navigate in the spreadsheet. Why did Claris remove this feature from AppleWorks 3.0?

A: AppleWorks has never supported a mouse. Many programs which customized AppleWorks were available for earlier versions of the program. If a friend or your dealer configured AppleWorks for you, your copy may have been enhanced with extra features like time and date display, screen savers, customized error bells, cosmetic changes to the AppleWorks screen, and macros.

Since you could use a mouse with the older version of AppleWorks, you most likely had a "macro" enhancement installed. Your copy of AppleWorks has been modified if you have a file called "ULTRA.SYSTEM" or "SUPER.SYSTEM" on your disk. If you wish to use the mouse (or other enhancements) with AppleWorks 3.0, you will need to install new versions of the add-on software. UltraMacros 3.0 is compatible with the new AppleWorks,

and adds mouse capability. A 50% discount coupon for UltraMacros is included with the 3.0 upgrade.

[Ed: The special offer for TimeOut UltraMacros expires at the end of the year.]

Q: My No-Slot clock, which worked fine with AppleWorks 2.1, does not work with AppleWorks 3.0. Does version 3.0 support clocks?

A: AppleWorks supports ProDOS-compatible clocks. For example, if you use AppleWorks 3.0 with an Apple IIGs, you do not need to enter the

Answers to important questions about Apple- Works 3.0.

AppleWorks 3.0 Primer...

date or time when you start AppleWorks. Also, your files will be "stamped" with the time of their modification.

The No-Slot clock is not normally ProDOS compatible. You make it compatible by modifying ProDOS with a special "patch", but the ProDOS shipped with AppleWorks 3.0 does not include this modification. If you have an older (patched) version of ProDOS, you can copy it from your AppleWorks 2.1 disk onto the ProDOS disk supplied with AppleWorks 3.0. Your clock should then work properly.

Q: I have a large data base created in AppleWorks 2.1 on two 5.25-inch disks. When I try to open this file in AppleWorks 3.0, I get an error message and I can't open the file.

A: If you have extra memory in your computer, you can create files that are too large to fit on standard 5.25-inch disks. You need to save the file onto a larger disk; either a 3.5-inch disk, or a hard disk. Memory board manufacturers offered a utility for earlier versions of AppleWorks that lets users take advantage of all the memory in their computer without purchasing additional disk drives. These utilities modified AppleWorks to "segment" files onto two or more disks when saving large files. If you have segmented files that you wish to use with AppleWorks 3.0, you have the following options:

1. Wait for the memory card manufacturer to release a compatible version of the utility. Applied Engineering and Checkmate promised new versions of their utilities that will be compatible with AppleWorks 3.0.
2. Purchase a 3.5-inch disk drive or hard disk. To use large files with AppleWorks 3.0, open the files with AppleWorks 2.1, then save segmented files onto a 3.5-inch disk drive or hard disk. You will be able to open the files from the 3.5-inch disk or hard disk with AppleWorks 3.0.
3. Use AppleWorks 2.1 to open the large file and manually divide the file into two or more smaller files. Then save the files on separate disks. Open the files with AppleWorks 3.0 and combine the files in memory. You will have to manually segment this file each time you want to save it on your disks.

A final note — because of its additional features, AppleWorks 3.0 uses 16K more memory than older versions. If you had files that nearly filled the desktop, you may not be able to open them in AppleWorks 3.0. You will have to make these files smaller or purchase additional memory if you want to take full advantage of the new version.

Q: I installed my Epson printer using the AppleWorks Printer Information setup menu. When I try to print, garbled text and extra characters appear on the printout. The AppleWorks codes are different than the codes in my printer manual, so I changed the codes to match the printer manual. The printer still doesn't work properly, even when I add it as a custom printer. What am I doing wrong?

A: You installed your printer correctly. Unfortunately, there is a problem associated with removing printers from the printer list that was discovered after Claris shipped AppleWorks 3.0. The problem is not limited to Epson or ImageWriter printers. For the most reliable printer setup, do not remove the ImageWriter from the printer list. Make a new copy of the AppleWorks program disk and add the Epson printer to the printer list. Your printer should work properly.

Q: I added a header to an AppleWorks word processor document using different tab settings than those used in the body text. When I print the document, the first page prints properly, but subsequent pages use the header tab settings for the body text. What's happening?

A: Your header is resetting the tab settings when it prints. For example, you might set up a header with only one tab stop (a center tab) for the page number. The body of your text might use more complex tab settings for columns and indented paragraphs. The tab settings for the body text will be in effect until the header prints on the second page. When AppleWorks prints the header, it resets the tab settings to those used in the header. The header tab settings remain in effect until AppleWorks encounters another tab ruler. If you want to have two separate rulers for your body and header, include the ruler for body text within your header just before the Page Header End command.

Q: I use multiple-line headers and footers in my documents. But when I print a document with a 15-line footer, it prints past the perforation on my paper! How can I correct this?

A: Printing can become erratic if there are more than nine lines in a header or a footer. Unfortunately, there is no solution to this limitation other than using fewer lines in your headers and footers.

Q: I have a Brother printer that I use with AppleWorks 3.0. Although, I set the "Needs line feed after each return" option in the "Add a Printer" menu to "No," and the interface card setting is correct, I still get double-spaced output. How can I correct this problem so it will print single-space output?

A: The 10 characters per inch setting for Brother printers ends with a Return. Some Brother printers treat the Return as a printer command, others do not. If you get double- or triple-spacing from your printer, re-enter the code for 10 characters per inch without the Return. You should now be able to print single-space output. If that workaround fails, remove the codes for 10 characters per inch and 6 lines per inch altogether.

Q: My Panasonic printer puts a zero at the beginning of every line. How can I eliminate the zeros from my output?

A: The AppleWorks print driver uses codes for characters per inch that do not work well with some models of Panasonic printers. The solution is to use the following codes, taken from the "PRINTER CODES" database on the sample files disk:

10 cpi: Escape P Control-A

12 cpi: Escape P Control-@

Refer to pages A-9 through A-12 of the AppleWorks Reference manual for instructions on entering the codes.

Q: I defined a "Color Imagewtr" and used the new special codes area to set up commands for color output on my ImageWriter II. Then I added a "Foreign IW" which had special codes for foreign language output. When I went back

to use the driver for color output, I discovered that my special codes for color were replaced with special codes for foreign language. Am I limited to only one set of special codes?

A: AppleWorks 3.0 lets you define up to six special printer control codes per printer. You can define unique sets of codes for each printer, but the labels are the same for all printers. For example, special code #1 for the Color Imagewtr is different than Special Code #1 for the Foreign IW, even though both codes might be labeled "Print Spanish". This is an inherent limitation in the program.

Q: I used the 10 cpi code for my Star printer listed in the "PRINTER CODES" database supplied with AppleWorks 3.0. When I print, "ES" appears at the beginning of every line of my document. Are the codes listed in the database incorrect?

A: You probably entered the code as it appears in the Multiple Record Layout. In that view, the columns are too narrow to display the entire code. If you enter part of the code, it won't work properly. To view the entire code, press Apple-Z for Single-Record Layout. You will discover

that the complete code for 10 cpi on a Star printer is as follows:

Escape B Control-A Escape W Control-@

You entered "Escape B Control-A ES," which causes "ES" to appear at the beginning of every line.

Q: I prepared a report in the data base module and specified that I needed three copies. The first copy printed out fine, but the other two copies printed out with only the header and the first record of the report. Is there a problem printing more than one copy of a data base report?

A: Yes. You have at least two alternatives. You can print the report to the clipboard and then move the file from the clipboard into the word processor module. You can then print the report from the word processor.

You can also press Apple-C to copy the database records you want to print. Open a new spreadsheet

How to solve AppleWorks 3.0 printer problems.

and press Apple-C again to copy the database records from the clipboard to the spreadsheet. The word processor and spreadsheet modules will print multiple copies properly.

Q: I tried to use the FastCopy program included with AppleWorks 3.0 to copy AppleWorks. However, when I insert my original disk, the computer beeps and I get the message "This disk must be write-protected!" As far as I can tell, the disk is write-protected. What should I do now?

A: FastCopy requires you to write-protect your source disks (the disk you're copying information from).

Try the following techniques if you have problems copying a disk:

1. Use nonreflective opaque tape to cover the notch. Some disk drives (including later model Apple drives) use optical sensors to see if a write-protect notch is covered; it will not recognize disks with transparent or shiny tape as being write-protected.
2. Use thicker, sturdier tape. Some drives use a mechanical button that is not fully activated when thin tape is used.
3. Make sure the tape wraps around both sides of the disk. If you only lay the tape sideways, across the surface of the disk, the detector mechanism may not work properly.
4. Try a different copy utility, such as Copy II+ or the programs included on the ProDOS Users Disk that came with your computer.

Q: I use the option "Omit line when all entries on line are blank" in the data base to make my mailing labels more attractive. But when I print three-across labels, AppleWorks sometimes omits the line, and sometimes it doesn't. It works fine with one-across labels. How do I correct this problem?

A: AppleWorks will only omit a line if *all* entries on the printed line are blank. If other labels in the same row have information on that line, AppleWorks prints the line. To minimize the problem, sort your database by the categories which most often have blank entries. Those records will move

to the top, and there will be a greater possibility of having a blank line in all three labels of a row.

Q: The manual says that I can now use parenthesis in calculated fields. However, when I try the example in the manual, all I get is a series of pound signs ("#####") in my report. Is there something wrong with my disk?

A: Your disk is fine. The manual incorrectly states that AppleWorks 3.0 follows algebraic rules for evaluating calculated database fields, and allows parenthesis in those fields. Actually, calculated fields behave exactly as they did in AppleWorks 2.1. You should arrange the formula so it does not use parenthesis.

Q: In earlier versions of AppleWorks, Open Apple-Tab moved the cursor to the previous tab stop. Open Apple-Tab in AppleWorks 3.0 moves the cursor forward to the next tab stop. The quick reference card says Open Apple-Tab moves the cursor to the previous tab stop. Which is correct?

A: The quick-reference card is in error. In AppleWorks 3.0, when you press the Tab Key (without holding down an Apple Key), a formatting caret is inserted into your document, and the cursor — as well as any text after the cursor — moves to the next tab stop. Some users of earlier versions of AppleWorks may not want to use tabs this way, so Open Apple-Tab was changed to behave as the regular Tab did in earlier versions of AppleWorks. Although you can no longer use Open Apple-Tab to move to the previous tab stop, Open Apple-Left Arrow provides a similar function: it moves the cursor to the previous word.

[William Marriott, former Associate Editor of the AppleWorks Forum, is now a Technical Support Specialist for Claris Corporation.]



Find an AppleWorks 3.0 bug or problem?
Notify NAUG and Claris Technical Support
(408) 727-9054.

NAUG will continue to publish information to help you get the most from AppleWorks 3.0.

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How to Use SuperFonts to Enhance Your Presentations

by Donna Takayesu

Programs that produce attractive slides and overhead transparencies are popular additions to the software collections of Macintosh and MS-DOS computer owners. In this article, Ms. Takayesu describes how to use AppleWorks and TimeOut SuperFonts to produce attractive "slides" on your Apple II computer.

The thing that impressed me most when I went to my first users group meeting was a projection monitor displaying a slide show that some whiz kid developed for the club. Now conferences and classrooms alike often take computer projection equipment for granted, and software developers sell "presentation" programs that let you prepare high quality "slides" you project from your computer onto those screens.

But, if you have AppleWorks and TimeOut SuperFonts, you already own a respectable presentation program. With a little experimentation, you can use AppleWorks and the "screen preview" feature of SuperFonts to produce an attractive presentation. Your screen, and therefore the projection monitor, can show high resolution graphics and text in dozens of attractive fonts. *Figure 1* shows an example of a SuperFonts "slide"; *Figure 2* depicts the AppleWorks word processor file I used to generate that output.

What You Need

All you need is a copy of TimeOut-enhanced AppleWorks and the SuperFonts program disk. The SuperFonts disk includes fifteen different font families in sizes from nine to 24 points. While there are dozens of extra fonts you can use with SuperFonts, there are enough fonts included on the SuperFonts disk to get you started.

For presentations, point sizes of 14 and larger work well. You will also want even larger fonts for the title and ending slides and to emphasize important points while you speak.

In addition, you should have an Apple II computer with enough memory to accommodate all the fonts you will use in your presentation. The more memory in your computer, the more fonts you can use conveniently in your slides, but 512K of RAM is more than adequate.

How to Proceed

Follow these steps to develop your presentation:

1. Enter the text for your slides in a single AppleWorks word processor file. Put a New Page Command followed by a blank line at the beginning of each slide. Specify any 12 or 14 point font for the blank line. (The blank line keeps the text from appearing too close to the top of the screen.)
2. Enter a Boldface Begin Command at the beginning of the document to print everything in boldface. This produces more attractive output on the screen. Unlike AppleWorks, SuperFonts does not turn off boldface after every paragraph, so one Boldface Begin Command at the beginning of the document prints everything in boldface.
3. You will have to experiment with the formatting commands that generate the most attractive output on the preview screen. Issue an Apple-O command to go to the AppleWorks Options Menu and enter the following formatting commands to get started:
 - A. Experiment with Page Length settings of 2.6, 2.7, and 2.8 inches. The actual setting

depends on the size of the fonts you use, but Page Length settings of 2.6 and 2.7 allow seven lines of SuperFonts text on the screen when you use a font the size of New.York.14.

When you preview your slides, look for a black line that appears on the screen. (That line signifies a page break in SuperFonts.) You should add or subtract .1 from the Page Length setting until the black line moves to the bottom or top of the screen.

- B. Set the Left Margin to 0.5 inches and the Right Margin to 2.0 inches. This centers the text on the screen.
 - C. Set the Bottom Margin to 0.1 inches, otherwise SuperFonts inserts an extra page between screens.
4. The fonts Cairo.18 and Mobile.18 on the SuperFonts disk let you add small graphic images to enhance your slides. You can use these fonts to add arrows, apples, flowers, and other pictures to your output. Remember that you can use characters from different fonts on the same line. However, each font leaves a different amount of blank space above and below the printed line. You will have to experiment to get output you like; you cannot change the amount of space left between lines by each font.
 5. If you like these graphic fonts, you can use Beagle Bros' new GS Font Editor to customize any existing font or construct your own font. There is no need to build an entire font; just

Figure 1: Sample SuperFonts Slide



Figure 2: Word Processor File that Generates Slide

```
<1=/G/NEW.YORK.14>
<2=/G/NEW.YORK.24>
<3=/G/CAIRO.18>
<p1=/G/BOT.BORDER5>
-----Paper Length: 2.6 inches
-----Left Margin: 0.5 inches
-----Bottom Margin: 0.1 inches
-----Right Margin: 2.0 inches
<1>
-----Centered
      ^Valley Wines presents. . .

      <3><nb>C<ne><2>1989<3><nb>C<ne>
              <2>Wine-Tasting
              Seminar
      <p1,010,098,274,143>
```

construct or customize the few letters you want to use as graphics. Give the font some creative name so it doesn't get confused with your regular fonts.

6. The fonts "print" on the screen at different speeds. Try various combinations of fonts and styles. For example, Geneva is very thin – not a good choice when you project the output. New.York prints quickly. Mobile.18 prints spaces slowly and gives dramatic punctuation to your talk if you use several spaces between letters.

How to Convert Print Shop Graphics for Use by SuperFonts

Broderbund's Print Shop program offers an excellent collection of graphics you can use with Time-Out SuperFonts. Unfortunately, Print Shop graphics are stored in a special format; you must convert these files into single-resolution graphics compatible with SuperFonts.

You will need a disk containing one or more Print Shop graphics, a DOS 3.3 formatted disk, a ProDOS formatted disk, Copy II+ or a ProDOS System Utility Disk, and Beagle Bros' MiniPix graphics utility program.

If the graphic is on the original copy-protected Print Shop disk, you must transfer the graphic to a standard DOS 3.3 disk. You can skip this step if the graphic is on a Print Shop Library disk or public domain disk. Then you must convert the DOS 3.3 file into ProDOS. Finally, you will have to convert the image into a single-resolution graphic readable by SuperFonts.

Follow these steps:

1. If the graphic is on a Print Shop Library disk or a public domain disk, skip to step #4 below. If you want to use a graphic from an original copy-protected Print Shop disk, boot up Print Shop and choose the Graphic Editor from the Main Menu.
2. Issue a Control-G to get a graphic from the Print Shop disk. Then follow the on-screen prompts to display the graphic you want to import into SuperFonts.
3. Issue a Control-S to save the graphic on a DOS 3.3 formatted disk. Print Shop lets you format a new DOS 3.3 disk if you don't have one available.

Repeat steps #2 and 3 to transfer as many graphics as you want onto the DOS 3.3 disk.

Now you must convert the DOS 3.3 files into ProDOS and convert the graphic into a HiRes screen.

Proceed as follows:

4. Boot up either Copy II+ or the ProDOS Systems Utilities.

Choose "Copy Files" from the menu and copy the DOS 3.3 files onto the ProDOS formatted disk.

5. Boot up Minipix and select "E" (Minipix Editor) from the Main Menu.
6. Insert the ProDOS data disk in a drive and specify the drive that contains the disk.
7. Select "L" to load the ProDOS Print Shop Graphic as a Minipix. (Issue a "?" if you want a list of the files on the ProDOS disk.)
8. You can save up to four graphics on a single screen. At the ">LOAD TO" prompt type the number 1, 2, 3, or 4 and press the Return Key.
9. Enter an "X" to change from "Minipix Mode" to "Screen Mode".
10. Enter an "S" to save the graphic as a SuperFonts-compatible HiRes graphic file.

7. Try a large font in outline or shadow style to add movement to your slides. (I particularly like Art-Deco.36 from the Font 02 Disk in the NAUG Public Domain Library.) SuperFonts draws these fonts first as solid letters and then outlines the text, so you can use these fonts to simulate animation and motion in your presentation.

Graphics in Your Slides

Within certain limits, you can use SuperFonts to include high resolution (HiRes) graphic images in your slides. The pictures must be small (they cannot use the entire graphics screen) but you can use these graphics to provide a common theme throughout the slides or to emphasize a particular

point. (For example, the border at the bottom of the slide in *Figure 1* was imported as a HiRes graphic from 816/Paint.)

Start by preparing HiRes screens with 816/Paint. If you want text to appear on the same lines as the graphic, add the text with the graphic program, not with SuperFonts.

You can also use Print Shop graphics, but you must first use Copy II+ to convert the graphic file into ProDOS and then use Beagle Bros' Minipix to convert the graphic to a SuperFonts-compatible HiRes graphic format. Directions for this conversion appear in the sidebar entitled "How to Convert Print Shop Graphics for Use by SuperFonts".

AppleWorks Applications...

SuperFonts lets you crop your graphic; I will describe that process in an article entitled "How to Add Graphics to Documents with SuperFonts" in next month's issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

TimeOut Paint

TimeOut Paint is an attractive graphic program that works within AppleWorks and comes on the SuperFonts 3.0 disk. Paint produces double-HiRes graphics that print nicely with SuperFonts. Unfortunately, double-HiRes graphics are out of proportion when shown on the SuperFonts page preview screen, so you cannot use Paint to produce graphic images for slides. While you can use Paint to identify coordinates when you crop images, you will need a program like 816/Paint to produce standard HiRes graphics for the slides.

Other Suggestions

Here are some additional suggestions to consider:

1. Use SuperFonts to "print" each page on the screen as you work. This is the only way to see if your text and graphics fit attractively on the screen.

My Apple IIc, equipped with a Z-Ram Ultra II one-megabyte memory expansion card, frequently locks up on these trials. If this happens, try to remove one or more lines from the current "slide". If you need all the text, consider dividing the idea onto two pages instead of presenting them on a single slide.

2. If you're working with large data files on a system equipped with an Applied Engineering memory board, you might not be able to return to AppleWorks after running SuperFonts. If this happens, prepare your presentation as a series of shorter files. That will let you return to AppleWorks without rebooting your computer. In addition, it's often easier to manage slides in these smaller files than in one large file.
3. You don't want to change disks during the presentation, therefore you should load the AppleWorks word processor file, fonts, and graphic images onto the same disk. Then check the pathnames you specify in the AppleWorks file

to make certain SuperFonts can find the fonts and graphics you want.

4. Don't make last minute changes. The addition or deletion of one page may move the black lines into the middle of other SuperFonts screens. A change in fonts may give your audience a chance to see everything printed in Cairo.18; that's amusing but not impressive.
5. Be sure to rehearse. You will be more relaxed when you know everything is set with your equipment and your files.

Above all, enjoy what you created and others will enjoy it too.

[Donna Takayesu is Vice-President of the Hamilton (Ontario, Canada) Apple Computer Klub (H.A.C.K.) and is the editor of the group's monthly newsletter.]

Products Mentioned in this Article

TimeOut SuperFonts (\$49.95), GS Font Editor and Minipix (\$29.95) are available from Beagle Bros, 6215 Ferris Square, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92121; (619) 452-5500; orders (800) 345-1750.

NAUG Fonts Disks, a collection of 11 double-sided disks with fonts compatible with TimeOut SuperFonts, are available for \$4 per disk plus \$2 s/h per order from NAUG, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187; (313) 454-1115.

Print Shop (\$49.95) is available from Broderbund Software, 17 Paul Dr., San Rafael California 94903-2102; (415) 492-3200.

816/Paint (\$75) is available from Baudville, 5380 52nd St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49512; (616) 698-0888; orders (800) 728-0888.

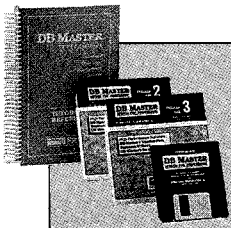
(Mail order dealers sell most of these products at significant discounts.)



Remember to notify NAUG if you change your address. Do not rely on the post office to forward your mail; you may miss some issues. Send address changes to NAUG; Box 87453; Canton, MI 48187.

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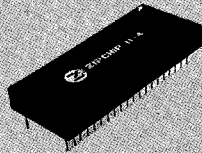


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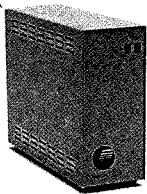
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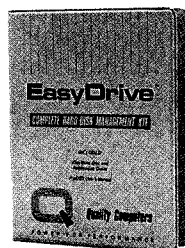
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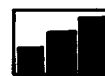
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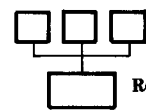
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How to Get Started with the Data Base Module — Part I

by Cathleen Merritt

This is the first of three articles designed to help novices get started with AppleWorks' data base module. More advanced readers will find some interesting suggestions to help them set up data base files. You might also save these articles for use with beginners.

While most AppleWorks users are comfortable with the program's word processor module, many users do not adequately explore the data base and spreadsheet modules. In this article, I describe how to develop and maintain an AppleWorks data base file. By the end of this article, you will be able to develop a simple data base and enter data into that file.

First, you must know when to use this module.

When to Use the Data Base Module

AppleWorks' data base module is like an electronic file card system. Anything you can do with file cards, you can do with the data base. For example, you can keep track of names and addresses, books in a library, compact disks in a collection, purchase orders from an office, deliveries, or any other information when you want to keep each person, record, delivery, or thing on a separate "card".

Once you enter the data on these "cards", you can use AppleWorks to find the data you want, reorganize the "cards", and give you lists of the data in the file. [Ed: For more information about when to use the data base module, see the article entitled "Data Base or Spreadsheet: Which One Should You Use?" in the *AppleWorks Handbook: Volume Two*.]

Structure of the Data Base Module

There are four steps to developing and using a data base file:

1. Define the data base: This tells AppleWorks what you want to store in the file.

2. Enter data into the file.
3. Manage and edit the data.
4. Print "reports".

Definition of Terms

Before describing each step, I must define some terms.

Record: Each "card" in a data base file is a "record". When you maintain a name and address data base, each "record" contains the data for one person. When you maintain a data base of books, each record contains the data from one book.

Category: Each record contains a series of pre-defined areas where you can enter data. Each of these areas is a "category". In a name and address data base, you put a person's last name in a LAST NAME category. The person's telephone number goes in a PHONE category. You can assign any name you want to a category, but it's easier to enter data and maintain a data base file if you assign descriptive names like LAST NAME, PHONE, CITY, and the like.

Entry: Each category provides a place for an "entry" on the record. For example, the name "Jones" could be an entry in the LAST NAME category. The characters 454-1115 could be an entry in the PHONE category.

File: All the records taken together are a "data base", a "data base file", or simply, a "file". You might have one data base file with the names and addresses of everyone you know, and another data

Novice Notes...

base file with your collection of audio tapes, video tapes, and cd's.

Define the Categories

Let's develop a data base file with the names and addresses of everyone you know.

First, you must tell AppleWorks the name of the file and the categories you want in the file.

Follow these steps:

1. Boot up AppleWorks. With the Main Menu on the screen, indicate you want to "Add Files to the Desktop" (choice #1). Press the Return Key now and after each step in this article.
2. With the Add Files Menu on the screen, select choice #4, "Create a new data base file".
3. With the Data Base Menu on the screen, select choice #1 to indicate you want to create a new file "From scratch".
4. Enter a name for the file; for this tutorial, call the file ADDRESSES.
5. Now you must define the categories you want in the file. AppleWorks suggests the generic name "Category 1" for the first category, and you can press the Return Key to accept that category name. However, you will find it easier to use the file if you give the categories descriptive names.

Enter an Apple-Y to "Yank" out the name "Category 1" and type in "TITLE" as the name for the first category. Use all capital letters for the category names; that makes them easier to see on the screen.

Later, when you enter data, you will type "Mr.", "Mrs.", "Ms.", and so forth in the "TITLE" category. Then you can prepare mailing labels that include a person's title, first name, and last name.

6. Call the next category "FNAME", for "first name". You should use abbreviations whenever possible in your category names; that lets you keep the category names short and gives you extra room on the screen for data.

You might wonder why you will enter a person's first name and last name into different cate-

gories. Later, you will want to alphabetize your list by people's last names. If you put first names and last names in the same category, you will not be able to alphabetize by last name. One of the tricks of using a data base program is to make certain you don't combine two entries into a single category. If you ever want to manipulate the entries separately, you must put them in separate categories right from the beginning.

7. Call the next category "LNAME", for "last name".
8. Call the next two categories "ADDRESS1" and "ADDRESS2". If a person has a single line in their home address, you will enter that text in the ADDRESS1 category. But some people require two lines for their home address (e.g., people who live in mobile home parks). You can only put a single line of text in one category, so you must allow two categories for a street address.

This is an example of an important rule when defining a data base file: If you need an extra category for any record, you must define that category to appear in every record. Some records will require two street address categories, so you must define those categories for every record.

9. Call the next three categories "CITY", "STATE", and "ZIP". Again, you want this data in separate categories so you can use any one of the three categories to sort the records.
10. Name the next two categories "AREA CODE" and "PHONE". By putting the Area Code in a separate category, you can enter new codes easily if the telephone company changes the code for some region of the country.
11. Call the next category "CODES". This is an important category. One of the tricks of working with the data base module is to maintain few data base files. You should keep one data base file for everyone you know, not separate files for friends, relatives, work associates, and so forth. You enter codes in this category and use the Apple-R command to abstract any set of records from the total file. For example, you

Novice Notes...

can enter a code of "f" for a friend, an "r" for a relative, and a "w" for a work associate. You can also enter a code of "b" for anyone who should get a birthday card and a "c" for anyone who should get a Christmas card. I will describe how to use these codes later in this process.

12. Enter a category called "BDATE" to store each person's birthdate.
13. Those are the categories you will need for your file. Now you should define ten blank categories in case you need additional categories later. AppleWorks lets you add categories whenever you want, but you lose some of your formatting work when you add categories. Since you can rename and use these extra categories at any time and not lose any work, you should always have extra categories in your file.

You can call these categories any name you want; in this example call them X1, X2, and so forth through X10.
14. This completes the first step: naming the file and defining the categories. Your screen should look like the example in *Figure 1*. Press the Escape Key to tell AppleWorks you are done defining the categories.
15. AppleWorks displays a message indicating you have no records in the file, and that you should now enter data. Press the Space Bar to proceed.

Enter the First Record

AppleWorks will display a blank "INSERT NEW RECORDS" screen. (The name of the display appears at the top of the screen.) Unfortunately, your categories are in two columns and you cannot enter long addresses. You will enter your own name and address as a sample record. Then you will reorganize the categories on the screen so the file is more convenient to use and easier to read.

16. Enter your "Title" and press the Return Key.
You can use either the Insert Cursor or the Over-Write Cursor as in the word processor.
17. Enter your first name and last name in the

Figure 1: Screen after You Define Categories

File: FIGURE A	CHANGE NAME/CATEGORY	Escape: Review/Add/Change
Category names		
TITLE	X4	Options: Change filename Return Go to first category
FNAME	X5	
LNAME	X6	
ADDRESS1	X7	
ADDRESS2	X8	
CITY	X9	
STATE	X10	
ZIP		
AREA CODE		
PHONE		
CODES		
BDATE		
X1		
X2		
X3		
Type filename: FIGURE A		1077K Avail.

appropriate categories.

18. Enter as much of your address as will fit and press the Return Key. You probably cannot fit your complete street address in the available space; you will fix this problem in a moment.
19. Continue entering data until you get to the CODES category.
20. You are not a friend, relative, or work associate, and you will not be sending yourself birthday or Christmas cards, so press the Return Key to leave the CODES category blank.
21. Enter your month and day of birth in the form MM/DD where MM stands for the month and DD represents the date. (For example, March 4 is 3/04.) Then press the Return Key. Note that AppleWorks changes the format of your entry and moves the cursor to the next category.

When you used the letters "D-A-T-E" in this category name, you told AppleWorks you want to store dates in this category. Now, when you enter data, the program changes anything that looks like a date into "chronological format". Later, you can use the Apple-A command to arrange your records in chronological order.

Note that you did not enter the year of birth. While AppleWorks can put dates in chronological order, you don't want true chronological order when you work with birthdates. That would put the oldest person first, then the next oldest person and so on. You generally want a

list of all people with January 1 birthdays before all January 2 birthdays and so on. The trick of working with birthdates is to omit the year of birth in all the records. In that way, AppleWorks treats everyone as if they were born during the same year.

22. The cursor now rests in category X1, the first extra category. You can press the Return Key to scroll through these categories, or you can save time by issuing an Apple-Down Arrow command. That says, "I am done entering data into the current record, save this record and give me the next blank record".

Figure 2: Rearranged Single Record Layout

File: FIGURE A	REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE	Escape: Main Menu
Selection: All Records		
Record 1 of 1		
=====		
TITLE: -	FNAME: -	LNAME: -
ADDRESS1: -		
ADDRESS2: -		
CITY: -	STATE: -	ZIP: -
AREA CODE: -	PHONE: -	
CODES: -		
BDATE: -		
		X1: - X2: - X3: - X4: - X5: - X6: - X7: - X8: - X9: - X10: -
Type entry or use A commands		A-? for Help

Reorganize the Display

23. Now that you entered the first record, you can restructure the display so it is easier to read and use. You are still in INSERT NEW RECORDS mode, and this process only works in REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE mode. Press the Escape Key once and the message at the top of the screen will change from INSERT NEW RECORDS to REVIEW/ADD/CHANGE.
24. Issue an Apple-L command to change the single record layout. You can now move the categories anywhere on the screen.
25. Use the Arrow Keys to move the cursor to the first letter of any category name. Then hold down the Open-Apple Key and press an Arrow Key. The category and its associated data will move on the screen. Start by moving the extra categories (X1 through X10) to the lower right-hand corner of the screen. Then rearrange the categories so the TITLE, FNAME, and LNAME categories are on a single line. Leave enough space between categories for the longest entry in each category. Now you can see why you want short category names; they give you more flexibility when you reorganize the screen layout. Rearrange your categories so they correspond to the example in *Figure 2*.
26. If you are using AppleWorks 3.0, issue an Apple-T command to tell AppleWorks to display the category names in inverse. That makes them easier to read when you enter or edit data. You should issue the Apple-T command *after* you move the categories, because the inverse display makes it difficult to locate the cursor when it is on a category name. The Apple-T command does not work with earlier versions of AppleWorks.
27. Press the Escape Key to indicate you are done rearranging the categories. AppleWorks might ask where to move the cursor when you enter data and press the Return Key. If you select choice #1, you tell AppleWorks that the cursor should follow the order in which you originally defined the categories. That usually causes the cursor to jump around the screen. You should highlight the second choice, "From left to right, top to bottom" and press the Return Key.
28. Now enter the data for your friends, relatives, work associates, and anyone else you know. Use the codes I described in step #11.
29. Issue an Apple-S command to save your work.

Summary

In this exercise, you defined the categories and entered data into a data base. Those are the first two steps in the process of developing and maintaining a data base file. Next month, I will describe how to manage the data in your file.

How to Use the New Features of UltraMacros 3.0

by Mark Munz

This is the fifteenth in a series of articles that describe how to use TimeOut UltraMacros. This month Mr. Munz describes the new features available in UltraMacros 3.0. Next month he concludes this series with a summary of the commands and tokens described in these articles.

The most significant change in UltraMacros 3.0 is the addition of commands not available in earlier editions of the program. In this article, I describe how to use these new commands. Note that while UltraMacros 3.0 is compatible with AppleWorks 2.0, 2.1, and 3.0, these new commands only work with the latest version of AppleWorks.

<asr>

Application tokens such as <all>, <awp>, and <asp> specify where a macro works; <asr> ("A SubRoutine") indicates that the macro will only function as a subroutine. Therefore, macro <sa-R> in *Figure 1* will only run as a subroutine; nothing happens if you issue a <sa-R> from the keyboard.

The <asr> token lets you write macros that users cannot access directly from the keyboard. This eliminates a concern of macro writers who often try to protect users from keystroke errors.

In addition, <asr> makes it easier to understand the logic of large macro sets. When you see "<ba-R: <asr>:", you know the macro is a subroutine and that you should look for macros that call the routine.

Finally, <asr> gives you more flexibility when assigning keystroke labels to tokens. You no longer have to reserve a name when it appears as the name of a subroutine.

<cls>

<cls> clears the AppleWorks screen between the line of hyphens or tab ruler at the top of the display, and the line of hyphens at the bottom of the screen.

You should use <cls> before you use the new <msgxy> command that lets you print text in the AppleWorks work area.

Note that <cls> does *not* clear the character at the current cursor position; that character appears each time the cursor flashes. The trick is to issue an <ahead> command immediately before a <cls>. That puts the cursor on a blank space so nothing appears on the screen. The <ahead> command is not required in the spreadsheet module because the AppleWorks cursor is at the bottom of the screen.

<display>

<display> lets you blank the entire screen while running a macro. It eliminates the flashing that occurs when UltraMacros runs AppleWorks through a procedure.

You enter <display Ø> in a macro to turn off the screen, and <display 1> to resume the normal screen display. Remember to issue a <display 1> command to restore the screen or you will have to reboot your computer to see the display.

The <find> command works only when the screen is active; don't issue a <find> when <display Ø> is active.

<msgxy>

<msgxy> lets you display messages anywhere on the AppleWorks screen. The syntax is:

<msgxy x,y>

where x represents the column number on the screen and y represents the row where the message

Figure 1: Application of the <asr> Token

```
F:<all:sa-R>!
R:<asr:msg ' You cannot call this macro from the keyboard '>!
```

Figure 2: Macro Demonstrating the Message Capability of UltraMacros 3.0

```
L:<all:
  ahead : cls :      { put cursor on a space and clear the screen }
  msgxy 255,5 :      { position cursor }
  msg '      ' :      { draw first line of blank inverse display }
  msgxy 255,6 :      { move cursor }
  msg ' Welcome ' :  { print message }
  msgxy 255,7 :      { move cursor }
  msg '      ' :      { draw another line of blank inverse display }
  msgxy 255,9 :      { move cursor }
  msg "Press any key to continue": { print message }
  x=key :           { wait for keypress }
  msgxy 0,128 :      { reset cursor to standard message position }
  oa-Q : esc>!      { return to Main Menu }
```

will start. For example,

```
<msgxy 0,2 : msg "Hello there">
```

prints "Hello there" at the upper left-hand corner of the AppleWorks screen.

<msgxy> lets you address 80 columns across the screen (labelled positions 0-79) and 24 rows (labelled 0-23). <msgxy 0,0> puts the cursor in the upper left-hand corner of the screen and <msgxy 79,23> puts the cursor in the lower right-hand corner.

Note the following if you use <msgxy>:

1. The command <msgxy 0,128> resets the cursor position so UltraMacros prints future messages on the standard message line. Remember to issue a <msgxy 0,128> after you use <msgxy> to relocate the cursor.
2. If you specify an x value of 255, UltraMacros will automatically center text horizontally on the AppleWorks screen. For example, <msgxy 255,10 : msg 'Hello' > will print "Hello" in inverse letters in the middle of the screen.

UltraMacros 3.0's ability to clear the AppleWorks screen and display messages using regular, inverse text, or mousetext greatly enhances the display capabilities of the program. Macro <sa-L> in *Figure 2*

demonstrates the sequence of commands you can use to control message displays with UltraMacros 3.0. This macro clears the AppleWorks screen, displays the message "Welcome" in an inverse box centered on the display and resets the cursor so future messages appear in their usual positions.

<endif>: <endif> is equivalent to <elseoff>; you can use either statement in your macros.

<first> and <last>: These cursor movement commands are equivalent to the <oa-> and <oa-> commands in AppleWorks 3.0.

<first> moves the cursor to the beginning of the current line in

a word processor document, to the first category of the current record in the data base module, and to column A in a spreadsheet. <last> moves the cursor to the end of the line in the word processor, to the end of the record in the data base, and to the last column in a spreadsheet.

<launch>: <launch> starts a task file from within a macro. This is equivalent to using the Macro Options to launch a new taskfile. <launch> lets you link task files, thus eliminating any problems caused by UltraMacros' somewhat smaller limit on the number of characters in a macro set.

The syntax of <launch> is as follows:

```
<launch 'string of text'> OR <launch $1>
```

You can replace the reference to variable \$1 with a reference to any string variable.

The macros in *Figure 3* demonstrate how to use <launch> to link AppleWorks spreadsheet files to their associated UltraMacros task files.

For these examples, imagine you are a teacher with two spreadsheet files; one maintains your home checkbook, the other is a gradebook that keeps track of student grades. You have separate task files for each application and you want to load the appropriate set of macros with each spreadsheet.

The first two macros in *Figure 3* will load the AppleWorks file and launch the associated task file with a simple keystroke.

The third macro lets you return to your original macro set with one keystroke. Note that macro <sa-3> launches “ultra.system”, not “default.macros”. Version 3.0 of UltraMacros restores the default macro set when you launch ultra.system; you no longer need a separate task file to maintain a set of default macros. When you convert macros prepared for earlier versions of UltraMacros, you can now restore the default macro set with the command <launch “ultra.system”>.

<mid>: The <mid> token lets you abstract any part of a string; it is similar to the MID\$ function in Applesoft BASIC. The syntax for <mid> is

<\$1 = mid \$2,X,Y>

where the “\$1” is the string variable that stores the result, “\$2” is the string variable that contains the text you want to abstract, “X” is the number of characters into the source variable where you want to start abstracting characters, and “Y” is the number of characters you want to abstract from the variable \$2.

For example, <\$Ø = mid \$1,5,10> extracts ten characters starting with the fifth character in variable \$1. It stores those characters in variable \$Ø.

The <sa-K> macro in *Figure 4* demonstrates a practical application of the <mid> command.

Imagine that you entered first and last names in a single category in a data base file. Now you want to divide the two portions of the name into separate first name and last name categories. You can use the <sa-K> macro in *Figure 4* as a subroutine to locate the space between the two names. <sa-K> stores the first name in variable \$1 and the last name in variable \$2. [Ed: This parallels the function of subroutine macro <sa-J> in *Figure 4* of the August 1989 Macro Primer article.]

<exit> and <endmacro>

These commands help you control UltraMacros loops. <exit> tells UltraMacros to exit the current

Figure 3: Examples Using <launch>

```
1:<all: oa-Q : esc : rtn : rtn : { go to the Add Files Menu }
    $Ø = "Checkbook" :          { set up for the Find Command }
    find : rtn :                 { find Checkbook file and load it }
    launch "check.macros">!     { launch the task file for Checkbook }

2:<all: oa-Q : esc : rtn : rtn : { go to the Add Files Menu }
    $Ø = "Gradebook" :          { set up for the Find command }
    find : rtn :                 { find Gradebook file and load it }
    launch "grade.macros">!     { launch the task file for Gradebook }

3:<all: launch "ultra.system">! { restore default macro set }
```

loop by skipping past the next <rpt> command. Use <exit> when you want to terminate a loop but stay within the current macro.

<endmacro> says “Exit the current macro immediately and proceed as if you completed the macro.” If you called the current macro as a subroutine, <endmacro> says “Return to the main macro now, whether or not you completed the activities in the subroutine.” This is sometimes necessary when dealing with complex <if-then-else-endif> statements inside loops.

The <sa-3> and <ba-3> macros in *Figure 5* demonstrate the <exit> and <endmacro> commands. The <sa-3> macro displays the message “Press Escape to cancel. Press Return to continue.” and transfers control to macro <ba-3>. <ba-3> waits for a keypress and stores that result in variable X. If the keypress is an Escape, the <ba-3> macro returns control to the <sa-3> macro which blanks the message area. If you pressed the Return Key, <ba-3> jumps past the <rpt> command at the end of the loop and inserts the word “Return” in your AppleWorks document. Then <ba-3> turns control back to macro <sa-3> which clears the message area on the screen.

<keyto>: <keyto> instructs UltraMacros to store user input in variable \$Ø until you press the Escape Key. You can also use the <keyto n> syntax, where “n” represents the ASCII value of a keystroke. Then <keyto> accepts input until you either press the Escape Key or the key with the ASCII value of “n”. <keyto n> also sets variable Z to zero if the user presses the Escape Key or to the ASCII value of the keystroke that terminated the macro.

Normally, entering a Return in response to an <input> command tells UltraMacros to stop accept-

Figure 4: Sample Use of <mid> to Separate a Name

```
K:<asr :           { this macro only works as a subroutine }
  X=1 :           { x is current character position in the string }
  Y=len $Ø :      { y is total length of the string }
  begin:         { start repeating the loop from here }
    $1= mid $Ø,X,1 : { store the current character in $1 }
    if $1 = " " then { if the character is a space... }
      Z=X-1 :      { store the number of characters to the left of }
                { the space in variable Z }
      $1=left $Ø,Z : { capture the string to left of the space }
      Z=X+1 :      { Z now contains the number of characters to the }
                { beginning of the last name }
      $2=mid $Ø,Z,Y : { capture the string to the right of the space }
    else :        { if the character is not a space... }
      X=X+1:       { go to the next character }
      if X<Y then : { if the current position is less than total length }
        rpt>!      { loop back to the <begin> statement }
```

Figure 5: Examples of <exit> and <endmacro>

```
3:<all:
  msg "Press Escape to cancel. Press Return to continue." :
  ba-3 :
  msg "">!

<ba-3>:<all:
  begin :
    x = key :
    if x = 27 then endmacro else :      { Check for Escape Key }
    if x = 13 then exit else :          { Exit for Return Key }
    print chr$ x :
  rpt
    if x = 13 then print "Return" : msg "">! { Display "Return" if Return Key }
```

ing input and continue the macro. The <sa-L> macro in *Figure 6* demonstrates how you can use the <keyto n> command to accept a Return in the string of text. This macro captures text until the user either presses the Escape Key or enters an <oa-Return>. The macro works because the value 141 is the high ASCII value of the Return Key, thus signifying an oa-Return (rather than a regular Return, which has an ASCII value of 13). [Ed: A table of the ASCII value of all keystrokes appears in the March 1989 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.]

<and> and <or>

<and> and <or> add and/or logic to the if-then-else-endif capability of UltraMacros.

The syntax for <or> commands is:

```
<if test1 or test2 or testn
then true : else : all.false
: endif>
```

where <test1> is the first test in the <if> statement, <test2> is the second test, and <testn> is the last test. <true> is what occurs if any one or more of the tests are true. <all.false> is what occurs if all tests are false.

When you use <or>, UltraMacros executes the commands after <then> if *any* test is true. If *all* the tests are false, UltraMacros skips the commands after <then> and executes the commands after <else>.

<and> statements use a similar syntax.

You can use <and> or <or> by themselves or you can combine these statements in a single if-then-else statement. However, be careful when you get into complex

and/or logic combinations. UltraMacros analyzes your statements from left to right and does not allow parentheses to control the flow of operations. For example, the macro

```
a:<all: if X=1 and Y>3 or $Ø="test" then sa-x
      : else : stop>!
```

calls macro <sa-x> if \$Ø contains the characters "test" or if *both* X=1 and Y>3. Consider this logic and you will see the difficulty one incurs when combining <and> and <or> in a single statement.

One useful application of the <and> and <or> commands is to check whether a response is within a specified range. For example, imagine an accounting spreadsheet where you want users to enter a tax code between 10 and 99 in a cell.

The <sa-m> macro in *Figure 7* demonstrates how to limit the entries to valid codes. This macro accepts a tax code of up to three characters and converts those characters into a value. The <if> statement checks if the entry is between 10 and 99 and, if so, prints the tax code in the spreadsheet. If your entry is less than 10 or more than 99, <sa-m> clears the screen and displays an error message. When you press a key, the macro repositions the message cursor at the bottom of the screen and issues an <oa-q> followed by a <Return> to restore the spreadsheet display.

<putvar> and <getvar>

UltraMacros 3.0 uses <putvar> and <getvar> to overcome UltraMacros' limit of 26 numeric and 10 string variables in a single macro set. These commands let you store and recall up to eight different sets of variables. For example, <putvar 1> saves the current variable settings into the space for variable set #1. <getvar 1> replaces the current variable settings with those in variable set #1.

The macros in *Figure 8* demonstrate an application of these commands.

Example of <putvar> and <getvar>

Imagine you use an accounting spreadsheet to track 18 different clients. You don't want to type each client's name when you record a transaction. The macros in *Figure 8* will automatically type the correct client's name when you enter two keystrokes.

UltraMacros normally can manage a maximum of ten string variables in a macro set. However, the macros in *Figure 8* use the <putvar> command to establish two sets of string variables. Macros <ba-1> and <ba-2> use <getvar> to replace the current entries in each variable with the alternate set.

Figure 6: <keyto n> Macro that Permits Entry of Returns

```
L:<awp:
  msg ' Press Escape to cancel ; oa-Rtn to continue ' :
  keyto 141 :           { permit anything except Escape and oa-Return }
  if Z=Ø then           { if user pressed Escape... }
    oa-D:oa-left:rtn:   { delete the current word }
  endif>!
```

Figure 7: Using <and>/<or> to Validate Entries

```
M:<asp:
  msg ' Enter Tax Code Number ' :
  $Ø = getstr 3 :        { get up to three characters }
  X = val $Ø :           { store the numeric value of $Ø }
  if X>9 and X<1ØØ then  { if entry is between 1Ø and 99... }
    print X : rtn:       { put the entry in the cell }
  else :                 { if entry is not between 1Ø and 99... }
    cls :                { clear screen for a message }
    msgxy 255,7 :        { move display cursor to middle of screen }
    msg ' Error .. tax codes must be between 1Ø-99; Press any key ' :
    { display message in inverse }

    Z=key :              { pause for a keypress }
    msgxy Ø,128 :        { reset cursor to standard message position }
    oa-Q : rtn           { restore view of the spreadsheet screen }

  rpt:                   { allow a new entry }
  endif>!
```

The <sa-I> macro stores "Acme Fish Vendor" in variable \$1, "Betty's Bake Shop" in variable \$2, and so on. Then <sa-I> issues a <putvar 1> command to store all nine entries in variable set 1. The macro then replaces the contents of variables \$1 through \$9 with new entries such as "Jay's Jets" and "Karin's Card Shop". The command <putvar 2> stores those nine entries in variable set 2. Then you can use the <ba-1> and <ba-2> macros to toggle between sets of variables. Once you choose the correct variable set, the command <sa-1> prints the contents of the first variable, <sa-2> prints the contents of the second variable, and so forth.

<peekword> and <pokeword>

<peekword> and <pokeword> are similar to the <peek> and <poke> commands I described in the September 1989 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*, with one exception: <peekword> and <pokeword> will display or manipulate the contents of two adjacent memory locations. <peek> and <poke> only let you address a single memory location.

Figure 8: Examples of <putvar> and <getvar>

```
I:<all:$1 = "Acme Fish Vendor" :
    $2 = "Betty's Bakeshop" :
    $3 = "Cori's Cannery" :
    $4 = "Dave's Diamonds" :
    $5 = "Edward's Easter Eggs" :
    $6 = "Fritz's French Fries" :
    $7 = "Gary's Garage" :
    $8 = "Harry's Hardware House" :
    $9 = "Irwin's Ice Cream Shop" :
    putvar 1 : { save as set 1 }
    $1 = "Jay's Jets" :
    $2 = "Karin's Card Shop" :
    $3 = "Larry's Letterhead" :
    $4 = "Mark's Macro Shop " :
    $5 = "Nina's Network" :
    $6 = "Oliver's Olive House" :
    $7 = "Pet Shop Boys" :
    $8 = "QuickPrint" :
    $9 = "Randy's Bug Exterminators" :
    putvar 2 >! { save as set 2 }
<ba-1>:<all:getvar 1>! { switch to first set of variables }
<ba-2>:<all:getvar 2>! { switch to second set of variables }
1:<all:print $1>! { print contents of variable $1 }
2:<all:print $2>! { print contents of variable $2 }
3:<all:print $3>!
4:<all:print $4>!
5:<all:print $5>!
6:<all:print $6>!
7:<all:print $7>!
8:<all:print $8>!
9:<all:print $9>!
```

Figure 9: Example of <peekword>

```
b:<all x = peekword $FD3 : msg str$ x + 'K Avail'>!
```

For example, AppleWorks always keeps a count of the total number of data base records in a file. Since that number can be greater than 255 (255 is the maximum number of different indicators you can store in a single byte), the program allocates two bytes of memory to store that number. You can check this value by using two <peek> commands as I did in macro <sa-J> in Figure 9 in the September issue, or you can use <peekword> to check both locations in one operation.

AppleWorks 3.0 stores this count in locations \$8522 and \$8523, so the correct command is <peekword \$8522>. You specify the first of the locations, and the <peekword> command assumes

you want the values in the two memory locations starting at the address you specify.

<pokeword> works in the same fashion but *inserts* a value in two adjacent locations. For example, <pokeword \$300,3000> puts the decimal value 3,000 in locations \$300 and \$301.

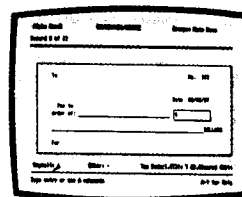
Macro <sa-b> in Figure 9 uses <peekword> to read the desktop space available from locations \$FD3 and \$FD4 and displays that value on the screen.

Conclusion

UltraMacros 3.0 represents the latest evolution of a product first announced in 1985 as MacroWorks. Version 3.0 includes 21 new commands and modification to eight existing commands that add power and flexibility to UltraMacros' programming language.

[Mark Munz is a programmer with Beagle Bros, publishers of TimeOut UltraMacros.]

CHECK IT OUT



A CURE FOR BILL PAYING HEADACHES ... Inside AppleWorks a check like interface permits entry of data plus financial and tax reporting. It prints any type personal, business or Quicken checks. Alpha Check loads through its own menu or Beagle Bros. TimeOut system (Read about us in the May inCider pg. 48).

Runs inside AppleWorks® 2.0, 2.1, 3.0
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New Disks Added to the Library

by Brian Theil

Wellman Templates

The NAUG Public Domain library now includes a two-disk collection of shareware templates prepared by Jim Wellman.

The WELLMAN 01 Disk includes FormWorks, Expense and Tax Reporting, MemoWorks, and My Personal Secretary.

FormWorks includes 19 business forms you can print from AppleWorks and reproduce with a copier. Forms include a meeting agenda, a "to do" list, a telephone message report, and a daily schedule.

Expense and Tax Reporting tracks your business travel expenses, prepares vouchers for reimbursement, and maintains your expense records.

MemoWorks includes a word processor file with a memo format and a data base file to help you keep track of your memos and other correspondence.

My Personal Secretary (MPS) helps you schedule your day and keep daily records. MPS includes three styles of appointment calendars with expense accounting, a "to do" list, an address list, a telephone book, and a mailing list template.

The WELLMAN 02 Disk contains ChurchWorks, CoinWorks, CouponWorks, HomeWorks, and WDIPT (Where Did I Put That).

ChurchWorks includes two data base templates that help you track contributions of the members of any church or organization. Pre-programmed reports will print summaries of contributions for any period you specify. You can also print annual summaries that members can use for their tax records.

CoinWorks is a tool to help coin collectors and dealers maintain a coin inventory. CoinWorks consists of an AppleWorks data base file that tracks a coin inventory and calculates the profit on each coin. The author, Jim Wellman, was formerly a coin dealer.

CouponWorks is a set of AppleWorks templates that track your product discount coupons and the expiration date of each coupon. CouponWorks includes a shopping list template, a grocery data base, and a coupon data base template.

HomeWorks is a data base template that tracks your personal possessions for insurance purposes. HomeWorks lets you record the date you purchased each item, the price, where it is located, and a description of the item.

WDIPT (Where Did I Put That) is a data base template that helps you keep track of important papers, memoranda, letters, and other documents.

The Wellman templates include excellent documentation in a word processor file on each disk. These templates are shareware. If you use the template, you send a small payment to the author, not to NAUG.

Columnist 2.05

Columnist is a stand-alone program that prints AppleWorks word processor documents in multiple columns. Version 2.05 of Columnist works with files from any version of AppleWorks, offers two-column and three-column output, lets you scroll horizontally and vertically when you preview documents on the screen, supports multi-line headers and footers, preserves blank areas in the text where you can insert graphics, appends multiple word processor documents into a single output file, and sends an initialization string to the printer so you can print documents in italics or in other character sets supported by your printer.

Columnist 2.05 is shareware; the author Karl Bunker requests a contribution of \$10 if you use the program.

AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup

This 3.5-inch disk lets you produce attractive, proportionally-spaced Palatino output from Apple-

Public Domain Update...

Works with an Apple LaserWriter printer on an AppleTalk network. You need the disk, your working copy of AppleWorks, and the hardware necessary to connect your Apple IIGs or Apple IIe to the network.

See the article entitled "AppleWorks and the LaserWriter: An Advanced Discussion - Part II" elsewhere in this issue for more information about the files on this disk.

Apple IIGs System Disk, Version 3.1

You need this older version of the Apple IIGs System Disk to create your own AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk following the directions in the article entitled "AppleWorks and the LaserWriter: An Advanced Discussion-Part II" elsewhere in this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

WELLMAN 01, WELLMAN 02, and COLUMNIST 2.05 are 5.25-inch disks. Each disk costs \$4 (plus \$2 s/h per order) from the NAUG Public Domain Library, Box 87453, Canton, Michigan 48187. The AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk and the Apple IIGs System Disk, Version 3.1 are 3.5-inch disks and cost \$6 each (plus \$2 s/h per order).

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AppleWorks News

Clariss 10-Pack Upgrade Offer

Clariss Corporation recently announced reduced prices for schools that want to upgrade to AppleWorks 3.0. Schools with 10-packs of earlier editions of AppleWorks can now upgrade their 10-packs for \$299 plus \$3 s/h. The school must return ten original disks or proof of purchase and enclose payment or a purchase order. The school receives ten 3.5" or 5.25" AppleWorks 3.0 disks and one set of documentation. Five-packs of additional AppleWorks 3.0 Reference Manuals cost \$68 plus \$3 s/h. For more information, contact Clariss Corporation at (408) 727-8227.]

A reminder to NAUG members that the \$99 Clariss/NAUG AppleWorks 3.0 upgrade offer for members who do not have original AppleWorks disks expires on December 31. See the July issue of the *AppleWorks Forum* for the details of this offer.

Beagle Ships TimeOut 3.0

Beagle Bros released the AppleWorks 3.0-compatible versions of its TimeOut products (except DeskTools I, DeskTools II, MacroTools I, and MacroTools II) during the last week of September. Beagle is working on the two DeskTools disks but has not announced a release date for these products. The company reports it has no plans to update the MacroTools I and II disks for AppleWorks 3.0, although they plan to release a new MacroTools-like product.

Beagle also released the long-awaited TimeOut TeleComm, a telecommunications program that runs within AppleWorks. TeleComm is compatible with AppleWorks 2.0, 2.1, and 3.0.

TimeOut Updates

NAUG's Beagle Buddies received their TimeOut 3.0 updates on September 29 and immediately started preparing disks for distribution. They expect to fill all orders by the time you receive this issue of the newsletter. If you did not receive your updates, please send them a note either with a return postcard or with your telephone number and permission to call you collect.

AppleWorks and the LaserWriter: An Advanced Discussion—Part II

by John Link and Warren Williams

This is the fourth in a series of articles designed to help you use a LaserWriter printer with AppleWorks. This month the authors describe how to improve Apple's ImageWriter Emulator program to get Palatino output and to fix a line spacing problem.

Last month, you created a short PostScript program which generated a printout of important information about your LaserWriter. This month, we will describe how to use those same techniques to alter Apple's ImageWriter Emulator software (IWEM) so it gives you higher quality output from AppleWorks. Specifically, we will describe how to get your printouts in Palatino instead of the standard Times font, and how to fix a line spacing problem in the IWEM program.

This process involves patching the IWEM file and adding that file to a new AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk you create to initialize the LaserWriter and launch AppleWorks. If you want to learn more about your LaserWriter, we suggest you work through the procedures in this article. If you want to get the best possible output from your LaserWriter without implementing the procedures described in this article, get the AppleWorks LaserWriter Startup Disk from NAUG's Public Domain Library. We put the necessary files and a modified copy of the ImageWriter Emulator on that disk. (A description of the AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk appears in a Public Domain Update article elsewhere in this issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.)

What You Need

We will assume you have an Apple IIGS or an Apple IIe equipped with an Apple Workstation Card and that you access an Apple LaserWriter printer through an AppleTalk network. You will also need copies of version 3.1 of the Apple IIGS System Disk and the GS/OS 5.0 System Tools Disk to make the

patches we describe in this article. (The System Tools disk includes version 1.3 of IWEM; earlier versions of IWEM have a serious bug in their memory management routines, a minor bug which affects the horizontal length of each character, and several other bugs which cause trouble from time to time. You can determine if you have IWEM 1.3 by looking at the version number that prints on the LaserWriter when you download the emulator.) The

GS/OS 5.0 System Tools Disk and version 3.1 of the Apple IIGS System Disk are also available from the NAUG Public Domain Library.

Finally, you will need a 3.5-inch drive and a copy of the August 1989 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*.

We will describe how to use AppleWorks 3.0 to make these patches. You

can use other versions of AppleWorks if you know how to use pathnames to load text files onto the desktop. However, remember that UltraMacros-enhanced copies of AppleWorks 2.0 and 2.1 are not compatible with AppleTalk. You must forgo using UltraMacros if you want to use a LaserWriter on an AppleTalk network with these versions of AppleWorks.

Why Palatino Output from IWEM?

The essence of the patches to IWEM is to replace Times with Palatino as the proportional font. This accomplishes three goals. First, we find Palatino more elegant than Times. Second, Palatino more closely approximates the character width of the

**"You will
learn how
to patch
PostScript
programs."**

Advanced Techniques...

proportional fonts in the ImageWriter. These are the font widths AppleWorks expects when you issue a P1 or P2 command from the Options Menu. Third, you will learn how to patch PostScript programs through this exercise.

While Times offers the advantage of residing in all LaserWriters, LaserWriter Plus and NT printers offer Palatino. If you ran last month's Printer Query program and got Avant Garde output, your LaserWriter has Palatino built in and you can install these improvements in your working copy of IWEM. If you have a standard LaserWriter, you will need to upgrade your printer to a Plus before you can use these patches. (See last month's article for information about the other advantages of this upgrade.)

Palatino and Times are both attractive, well designed fonts. The problem with Times is that its character widths are small compared to the character height. That makes it a poor choice for emulating the proportional fonts in the ImageWriter which are more balanced in their height/width ratios. We selected Palatino for the patch since its character widths and height/width ratios are much closer to those in the ImageWriter. New Century Schoolbook is almost as good as Palatino; with some experimenting you should be able to patch IWEM to use New Century Schoolbook if you prefer that font.

Patching IWEM

You will use AppleWorks as a text file editor to make these patches. You will start by loading IWEM into AppleWorks, make twelve changes to the program, and save the revised copy of IWEM on your GS/OS System Tools disk. Do all your work on a backup copy of your working GS/OS 5.0 disk.

Follow these steps:

1. Use a disk utility program such as Copy II+, FileMaster, or the GS/OS Finder to rename the file IWEM to IWEM2. You will find IWEM in the DRIVERS folder within the SYSTEM folder on the System Tools Disk. Changing the name of IWEM preserves the original IWEM file should you want to return to the original Times font.
2. Boot up AppleWorks and select #1, "Add Files to the Desktop" from the Main Menu.

3. You have to specify the location of the IWEM file so AppleWorks can find the file. With the Add File Menu on the screen, indicate you want to "Get files from a different disk".
4. With the Change Current Disk Menu on the screen, select "ProDOS Directory" and enter an Apple-Return.
5. Enter "/SYSTEM.TOOLS/SYSTEM/DRIVERS" in response to the "Directory?" prompt. (Do not type the quotation marks.)
6. With the Add Files Menu still on the screen, indicate you want to create a new file for the word processor.
7. With the Word Processor Menu on the screen, select choice #2 to indicate you want to create a AppleWorks document from a text file. AppleWorks 3.0 will display IWEM2 as the only text file in the DRIVERS subdirectory; press Return to load IWEM2 onto the desktop.
8. Issue an Apple-N command and change the name of the file to IWEM.
9. Issue an Apple-1 to insure that you are at the beginning of the file. Then go to the Options Menu and set the Bottom Margin, Right Margin, and Left Margin settings to 0.0 inches. The line numbers we specify in this article assume you entered these three formatting commands.
10. Now you will change the Times-Roman specification to Palatino-Roman. Issue an Apple-F command, indicate you want to find "Text", and enter "Times-Roman". AppleWorks should locate the first reference to Times-Roman on line 784. Since PostScript is case sensitive, be sure to make your changes exactly as we present them.

11. Line 784 reads

```
/Times-Roman/My-Times-Roman TimesVectors ReEncodeSmall
```

Use AppleWorks to edit that line so it reads

```
/Palatino-Roman/My-Times-Roman TimesVectors ReEncodeSmall
```

12. Line 785 reads

```
/Times-Bold/My-Times-Bold TimesVectors ReEncodeSmall
```

Change line 785 so it reads

```
/Palatino-Bold/My-Times-Bold TimesVectors ReEncodeSmall
```

These changes tell IWEM to print in Palatino or Palatino Bold when the program calls for "My-Times-Roman" or "My-Times-Bold".

Adjust the Average Dot Density

Now you must change the constant that adjusts the average dot density of the proportional spaced output. The ImageWriter technical reference states that the constants are an approximation, and the principal author of this article arrived at the adjusted figures by measuring several hundred lines of output from both the ImageWriter in proportional mode and the LaserWriter using the Palatino typeface. While the adjustment is part "scientific" and part "seat of the pants", it works well. Continue as follows:

13. Issue an Apple-F command and find the text "dpi 160". AppleWorks should find that text in line 1249.
14. Make the following changes. This will adjust the average dot density and the point size of the font so it corresponds to the P1 font built into the ImageWriter.

Original line 1249: {/prop? true store/dpi 160
store doFont)bdf
Replace with: {/prop? true store/dpi 158
store doFont)bdf

Original line 1251: {/prop? true store/dpi 144
store doFont)bdf
Replace with: {/prop? true store/dpi 142
store doFont)bdf

Original line 1256: {160 eq{10}{12}ifelse
Replace with: {158 eq{10.75}{12}ifelse

Original line 1416: {160 eq{12}{10}ifelse}
Replace with: {158 eq{12}{10.75}ifelse}

Original line 1473: {160 eq
Replace with: {158 eq

That completes the modification of IWEM so you can print in Palatino instead of Times on your LaserWriter. Next, you will modify the emulator to correct a minor problem with the space between lines when you print at six lines per inch. The code for eight lines per inch is accurate and does not need to be changed.

How to Correct a Line Spacing Problem

You probably know that the LaserWriter cannot print to the very edge of an 8.5" x 11" page. In fact, the LaserWriter can only print on 10.78 inches of each 11-inch page. Since the ImageWriter can print to the very top and bottom of the page, there is no way to get the LaserWriter to fully emulate an ImageWriter. Since the LaserWriter must be able to print the same number of lines per page as the ImageWriter, Apple Computer wrote IWEM so it leaves slightly less space between lines than the ImageWriter.

More specifically, the ImageWriter allocates .1667 inches for each line; IWEM allows .1625 inches per line. While this difference of about .004 inches per line does not seem significant, in a 60 line page, the cumulative inaccuracy amounts to approximately 1/4 inch. That causes the bottom line to be a line and a half too high on the page. In a word processor document this is not usually bothersome, unless you print on pre-printed forms. However, when you print label format reports from a data base file, you will find the output "creeps" up at the bottom of the page and the last labels on the page are not usable.

Our next patch will modify IWEM so its line spacing corresponds to that of the ImageWriter. This will let you print data base reports on labels and will make single spaced output from the word processor look better, since there will be slightly more room between the "descenders" from one line and the "ascenders" from the following line of text.

Note that your modified version of IWEM will only work properly when you use programs like AppleWorks that generate a top of page command at the beginning of each page. Thus, you should keep two versions of IWEM. Use the enhanced version for your AppleWorks output and the original IWEM when you print Applesoft listings and do other printing tasks that do not print correctly with the revised IWEM program.

Implementing the Patch

You will use AppleWorks' Apple-R command to change a constant in IWEM from 11.7 to 12 at five different locations in the program. The 12 repre-

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sents 12 points, or 12/72 of an inch, which is equivalent to 1/6 of an inch and is exactly the line spacing you want.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue an Apple-1 command to move the cursor to the beginning of the IWEM file.
2. Issue an Apple-R and indicate you want to replace the characters 11.7 with 12. Specify "All" when you see the "One at a time or All" prompt.

This will change the value of the constant from 11.7 to 12 in lines 886, 920, 1203, 1267, and 1569 of the IWEM program.

Print the File to Disk

You want to save the revised IWEM program on your SYSTEM.TOOLS disk as a text file, not as an AppleWorks document. Thus, you must "print" your file to disk as a text file named IWEM.

Follow these steps:

1. Issue an Apple-P command and indicate you want to print from the beginning.
2. With the Print Menu on the screen, indicate you want to print as a text (ASCII) file on the disk.
3. If you are using AppleWorks 3.0, enter a Return to select choice #2, "Standard text format with Spaces substituted for Tabs" in response to the "Should the file have:" prompt. This prompt does not appear in earlier versions of AppleWorks.
4. Enter "SYSTEM.TOOLS/SYSTEM/DRIVERS/IWEM" in response to the "Pathname?" prompt at the bottom of the screen and press the Return Key.

Your disk now includes both the original version of the ImageWriter Emulator (you renamed this file IWEM2) and the new version saved as IWEM. You can switch between these versions by changing the filenames with a utility program or the IIGS Finder.

Downloading the New Emulator

While there are several ways to download the new emulator to your printer, the easiest approach for AppleWorks users is to prepare a new AppleWorks Startup Disk that downloads the emulator and lets you launch AppleWorks.

Follow these steps:

1. Use any utility program (such as the Apple IIGS System Disk or Copy II+) or the IIGS Finder to format a ProDOS disk. Call this disk APPLEWORKS; it will be your AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk.
2. Copy the file PRODOS from your current AppleWorks Startup Disk onto the new disk.
3. Copy the following files from version 3.1 of the Apple IIGS System Disk onto your AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk. (You must copy the files in the order specified below. Make certain you take these files from version 3.1 of the System Disk.)

<u>ProDOS Prefix</u>	<u>Filename</u>
/SYSTEM.DISK	BASIC.SYSTEM
/SYSTEM.DISK/SYSTEM/SYSTEM.SETUP	ATINIT
/SYSTEM.DISK/APPLETALK	CHOOSEER.II
/SYSTEM.DISK/APPLETALK	CHOOSEER.0
/SYSTEM.DISK/APPLETALK	MTXABS.0

4. Copy the files /IWEM and /IWEM2 from the GS/OS System Tools Disk onto your AppleWorks LaserWriter Startup Disk. The pathname to /IWEM and /IWEM2 is /SYSTEM.TOOLS/SYSTEM/DRIVERS.
5. Quit the utility program and boot your computer with the new AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk. This will leave you in BASIC, not in AppleWorks.
6. When you see the "]" prompt, type the following lines (Type each line carefully and proof-read each line before pressing the Return Key.):

```
10 REM Startup Program
20 REM by Apple Computer
30 REM Modified by John Link and Warren Williams
40 PRINT CHR$(4) "PR#3" : HOME
50 PRINT " PROGRAM LOADER ":PRINT
60 PRINT " 1) AppleWorks w/o UltraMacros "
70 PRINT " 2) AppleWorks w/ UltraMacros "
80 PRINT " 3) Chooser ":PRINT
90 INPUT " Enter your choice:";A$
100 A = VAL (A$)
110 ON A GOTO 130,150,170
120 GOTO 10
130 PRINT CHR$(4); "-APLWORKS.SYSTEM"
140 END
150 PRINT CHR$(4); "-ULTRA.SYSTEM"
160 END
170 PRINT CHR$(4); "-CHOOSEER.II"
180 END
SAVE STARTUP
```

7. Use a file copy program to copy the files from your working AppleWorks Startup Disk onto your new AppleWorks/LaserWriter Startup Disk.

Summary

This month we described how to modify Apple's ImageWriter Emulator program to get enhanced output from AppleWorks and print at a true six lines per inch. You will now enjoy a new level of performance from the AppleWorks/LaserWriter combination. Next month we will describe how to patch AppleWorks so you can get both proportional printing and full justification in your documents.

[John Link is a Professor of Art at Western Michigan University and is the author of SuperPatch, the ultimate patching program for AppleWorks.]

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How to Get Help with Your Hardware

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 printers and hardware, including memory cards, interface cards, the Apple /// computer, and disk drives. Next month's issue will list the members who help with Beagle Bros' TimeOut enhancements to AppleWorks.

Printers/Hardware

How to Use This List

To the left of each volunteer's name are numbers that indicate the product the consultant supports. Volunteers are listed alphabetically by state.

- 1 = Apple II +
- 2 = Apple ///
- 3 = Apple Memory Cards
- 4 = Checkmate Cards
- 5 = Floppy Disks
- 6 = 3.5-inch disks
- 7 = Hard Disk Drives
- 8 = Printers and Interface Cards
- 9 = RamWorks Cards
- 10 = TransWarp Cards
- 11 = RamFactor Cards
- 12 = RAM Disks
- 13 = Laser Computers
- 14 = Laser Printers

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7,10	Larry Merow	Sayville	516-567-0603	516-422-0315
3,5-12	James L. Nicoll	Pittsford	716-381-9480	716-546-6732
10	Frances H. Snedeker	Larchmont	914-834-3081	
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5,6	Debby Henning	Sharon	414-736-9229	

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7	Jeff Pavlou	Melbourne		462-2177
4,5,12	Dr. Jules S. Black	Bondi Junction	612-327-7501	612-389-8881

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1,3,5,9,11,12	Nick Van Helsdingen	Tranquillity Base	604-296-3260	

New Zealand				
12	H.P.H. Harrison	Tauranga	075-442-842	075-778-000

Members Helping Members Update

This month's Members Helping Members segment lists the names of members who responded to the survey included in the September 1989 issue of the *AppleWorks Forum*. Responses received after October 3 will appear in future listings. To volunteer for this program, complete the Members Helping Members insert in the September 1989 issue of the newsletter.

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Electronic Index Disk Update

The list to the right contains the Nov 1989 update for NAUG's Electronic Index Disk. If you have more than 128K of RAM, enter the data into the file "Forum Index.All". If you have a 128K system, enter the data into the file "Forum Index.III".

NAUG updates the Electronic Index Disk monthly. You can order the latest version from the NAUG Public Domain Library (\$4 per disk; \$2 postage per order) or download the latest version of the file from the NAUG bulletin board, (313) 482-8090, or the NAUG area on CompuServe.

Electronic Index Disk November 1989 Update

Enter the default values for these categories: Volume #: 4 • Issue #: 11 • Date: Nov 89

Enter the rest of the data in the following order: TYPE • PAGE • TITLE • AUTHOR • KEY WORDS

Letters • 2 • Problems with Zip Technology • Mullins, Roger • Zip Chip; Zip Technology
 Letters • 3 • How to Use AppleWorks to Check Your Phone Bill • Honigstock, David • data bases
 Letters • 3 • QuickSpell and RAM Disks • Nielson, John • TimeOut; RAM Disks; QuickSpell; RamWorks
 AppleWorks 3.0 Primer • 5 • How to Avoid Surprises with AppleWorks 3.0 • Marriott, William • AppleWorks 3.0; printing; bugs; Claris
 AppleWorks Applications • 10 • How to Use SuperFonts to Enhance Your Presentations • Takayesu, Donna • SuperFonts; printing; Print Shop
 AppleWorks Applications • 12 • How to Convert Print Shop Graphics for Use by SuperFonts • Takayesu, Donna • SuperFonts; printing; Print Shop
 Novice Notes • 17 • How to Get Started with the Data Base Module – Part I • Merritt, Cathleen • data bases; record selections; data entry
 Macro Primer • 21 • How to Use the New Features of UltraMacros 3.0 • Munz, Mark • UltraMacros; TimeOut; macros
 Public Domain Update • 27 • New Disks Added to the Library • Theil, Brian • Public Domain; templates; library
 AppleWorks News • 28 • Claris 10-Pack Upgrade Offer, Beagle Ships TimeOut 3.0 • N/A • Claris; Beagle; TimeOut; AppleWorks 3.0
 Advanced Techniques • 29 • AppleWorks and the LaserWriter: An Advanced Discussion – Part II • Link, John; Williams, Warren • LaserWriter; printing; margins; PostScript
 Members Helping Members • 34 • Help with Printers and Hardware • Luoma, Nanette • Members Helping Members; Special Programs; Hardware; Printers
 New Keywords: PostScript

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Corrections

Please make the following corrections to your back issues:

May 1989; Page 27; Figure 5.

Macro <sa-j> should read:

J:<all: \$3 = "Beagle Bros" : \$4 = left \$3,6 : msg \$4 >!

July 1989; Page 21; Figure 1A.

The sixth line in macro <sa-c> should read:

oa-Q esc rtn>3<rtn rtn>Joined<rtn:

August 1989; Page 6, Column 1.

The last paragraph in this column indicates you should use version 3.2 of the Apple IIgs System Disk. You should use version 3.1 of the System Disk, not version 3.2. The Apple IIgs System Disk is a 3.5-inch disk and costs \$6 plus \$2 s/h from the NAUG Public Domain Library.

October 1989; Page 5; Figure 2.

This figure depicts how to rearrange the AppleWorks 3.0 files if you use 5.25-inch disk drives and have more than 256K of RAM. Add the file SEG.ER to Side One of this disk.

October 1989; Page 27; Figure 2.

PostScript is case sensitive. Change the word "Save" in the third line of the program so it is all lower case.

Delete the space between "show" and "page" in the last line of the program. The correct entry is "showpage".

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