



FOR USE WITH Einstein COLOUR MICRO COMPUTER

KUMA

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WPRO allow you to configure it for the features of your particular printer. To do this, first turn your computer on (or restore a reset) and then load the master disk in the normal way. Now run the printer configuration program by typing `CONF` followed by the `ENTER` key.

You will now have to answer the questions:

Driver letter (ENTER, A-F or 1-7)

If you simply press the `ENTER` key WPRO will use a default printer setting which will work with most printers with Centronics interfaces. However this setting will not take advantage of any special features. Some printers allow you to set them so that each carriage return (CR) code will also give an automatic line feed (LF). If you are using the default printer setting you should disable this code if option since WPRO expects the CR code to give carriage return only with no line feed. If the escape or indicator feature of WPRO do not work properly you have probably got this option set and should refer to your printer manual to discover how to disable it.

SECTION ONE - GETTING STARTED

WHAT IS WDFPRO?

WDFPRO is a powerful word processor for the Intel 8086 which has been designed to operate with a variety of printers. This manual describing WDFPRO is split into several parts:

- (a) GETTING STARTED - This section describes WDFPRO documentation in outline and gives details of how to set WDFPRO for your printer.
- (b) THE WDFPRO USER MANUAL - This section gets you started by introducing WDFPRO's major features.
- (c) THE WDFPRO REFERENCE MANUAL - This section describes all WDFPRO commands in detail.
- (d) WDFPRO COMMAND SUMMARY - This annex provides a quick reference summary of WDFPRO commands.
- (e) FORMAT COMMAND SUMMARY - This annex summarises WDFPRO format control commands.
- (f) BUILDING SPECIAL PRINTER DRIVERS - This annex gives details of how to set WDFPRO to operate with a printer which is not in the standard list.
- (g) EXAMPLE OF TEXT FORMATTING - This annex provides some examples of WDFPRO text formatting commands as used to compile this manual.

WDFPRO PRINTER CONFIGURATION

WDFPRO allows you to configure it for the features of your particular printer. To do this, first turn your computer on (or perform a reset) and then load the master disc in the normal way. Now run the printer configuration program by typing 'CONFIG' followed by the ENTER key.

You will now have to answer the question:

Driver letter (ENTER, A-F or Z)?

If you simply press the ENTER key WDFPRO will use a default printer setting which will work with most printers with Centronics interfaces. However this setting will not take advantage of any special features. Some printers allow you to set them so that each carriage return (CR) code will also give an automatic line feed (LF). If you are using the default printer setting you should disable this auto LF option since WDFPRO expects the CR code to give carriage return only with no line feed. If the emphasis or underline features of WDFPRO do not work properly you have probably got this option set and should refer to your printer manual to discover how to disable it.

GETTING STARTED

WDPRO has the following printer options:

Option letter: A ... Epson FX-80
B ... Epson MX-80 (Graphic ROMs)
C ... Epson MX-80 (Ascii ROMs)
D ... Standard Daisywheel
E ... Shinwa CP80
F ... Daisy Step 2000

If your printer is not in this list, or if you wish to set up your printer differently, you will need to use the Z option described in annex C before continuing.

After you have chosen your printer type you will be asked to specify whether you want to have a pause before each page is printed. This allows you to load cut paper if your printer doesn't have paper out detection. You will also be asked if you wish to suppress line feeds. If you answer Y, WDPRO will not output line feed characters hence allowing you to use your printer in the auto line feed mode. Note however that with some printers this may prevent emphasis and underlining working properly.

After answering these questions you will be asked to insert a disc on which the new version of WDPRO will be recorded. After doing this press the ENTER key and the configured version will be written using the name WDPRO. You can record this new version on the master disc but the use of a new disc is safer. You now have a working version of WDPRO which you can use simply by typing 'WDPRO'.

SECTION TWO - USER GUIDE

LOADING WDFPRO

To load WDFPRO simply insert a disc with WDFPRO on it. type CTRL-C to log the disc in, and then type WDFPRO followed by the ENTER key. After WDFPRO has loaded the screen will be divided into two parts separated by the message:

```
-----  
KUMA      WDFPRO v2.xx      KUMA  
-----
```

where xx is version number. The flashing block is called the cursor and indicates where the next character you type will be put. The upper area of the screen is the text area and will contain the text on which you are working. The lower area of the screen is used to input commands to the computer.

THE KEYBOARD LAYOUT

At first the keyboard may not look much like a conventional typewriter keyboard except for the QWERTY layout, however it behaves very much like one. Most of the keys work normally but a few have special functions which will be explained later. Normally the alphabetic keys give lower case, upper case being obtained by pressing the SHIFT together with the appropriate letter key. Upper case mode can be locked by pressing the ALPHA LOCK and SHIFT keys together after which letters will be in upper case. To release alpha lock press the ALPHA LOCK key on its own. The key marked ESC gives the special symbol $\text{\textcircled{0}}$ which is used for print format control. The BREAK key can normally be used to exit from commands which you do not want to complete.

STARTING TO USE WDFPRO

When the cursor is flashing in the lower part of the screen the computer is waiting for a command. This is called 'command' mode, the mode used to tell WDFPRO what to do, for example, to output a letter to the printer. A second mode, 'edit' mode, is used to type in and edit text. To enter 'edit' mode from 'command' mode simply press the ENTER key. Once you are in edit mode the cursor will start flashing in the top left-hand corner of the screen. To leave 'edit' mode simply press the ENTER key again and the cursor will return to the command area. Now you know how to enter and leave 'edit' mode, you are ready to try entering some text.

ENTRY OF A SIMPLE PASSAGE

One important thing to remember when entering text is that carriage return is not needed at the end of each line. If you are a typist this may seem strange but you will soon get used

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to it. The ENTER key is only needed when returning to command mode.

To get used to the feel of WDFRD try entering the following passage in edit mode. If you make a mistake, simply press the key marked DEL/INS (without SHIFT) and the last character you typed will be erased.

The Aardvark - This rather ungainly-looking mammal is a native of Africa. It has a tapering pig-like snout, donkey-like ears, a strong tail, a light covering of hair and powerful legs armed with sharp claws for digging into the mounds of termites on which it feeds with its long sticky tongue. It is solitary and nocturnal. The aardvark is not an aggressive creature but runs for cover as soon as danger threatens. It is about 6 feet from tail to snout and weighs around 100 pounds. It is sometimes known as the 'African ant-bear'.

Now you have entered this paragraph press ENTER to return to command mode. This paragraph is now in the memory of the computer and can be edited, printed, or saved to the disc.

SAVING TEXT ON A DISC

When you switch off your computer you will lose anything which is stored in its memory including your text file. If you intend to use your text again you will need to save a copy on disc. This is easy to do by simply entering the command: 'SAVE/aardvark' (without the quotes) followed by the ENTER key. The file will now be saved.

After doing this you have your text file (which is all about aardvarks) recorded with the filename 'AARDVARK' for future use. In this way any information you enter can be stored for future reference.

Note that commands to WDFRD (eg SAVE) must always be entered in command mode and must be followed by pressing the ENTER key which is the signal to WDFRD that you want it to do something.

SAVING TEXT ON A CHANGED DISC

If you change a disc while working with WDFRD and try to save text onto it, DOS will detect the change and will ask if you wish to unlock the new disc. If on loading the new disc you enter the command 'RESET' the disc change will be noted and the need to unlock the disc can be avoided. Thus 'RESET' should be used whenever a disc is changed.

LOADING TEXT FROM A DISC

To load a file from disc proceed as follows. Place the disc containing the file in the drive and enter the command: LOAD/filename where 'filename' is the name of a text file on

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the disc. In this case a filename must be used; to see a list of the text files on the disc simply enter the command LIST. If you do not use NEW before loading, the new text will be added to that already in memory.

OUTPUT TO THE PRINTER

Output to printer (known as hard-copy) can be formatted using special WDPRO commands embedded in the text being printed. You may find these difficult to understand at first but only a few simple format commands are needed to produce a simple, straightforward hard-copy. In fact it is possible to print text without any formatting whatsoever. Return to 'edit' mode and the cursor should appear at the end of the text already entered (if this does not happen position the cursor to the right of the last character in the text file - see the paragraph below headed 'how to edit text files' for details of how to do this). Now enter the two characters '@z' (i.e. the special control symbol followed by Z) followed by ENTER to return control to command mode. Now ensure that the printer is on and that it contains sufficient paper (for experimenting it is easier to use continuous paper, the type with sprocket holes along the side, as this eliminates the tedious task of feeding the printer single sheets). You are now ready to print the text file stored in the computer's memory. This is very easy to do: first ensure that the computer is in command mode and then enter the command PRINT. The computer will now send the text to your printer. After printing your text WDPRO will return to command mode. If you wish to stop the printing simply press the BREAK key.

HOW TO EDIT TEXT FILES

There are several ways to edit text and most of these methods are fairly simple. Firstly ensure that you are in edit mode. If you want to alter an existing character you must first position the cursor over it. To do this use the relevant cursor controls which are as follows:

- (a) Cursor up, down, left and right are simply achieved by pressing the keys marked cursor (with the SHIFT key if necessary).
- (b) Pressing the CTRL key and the cursor up/down key at the same time moves the cursor to the upper left hand corner of the text area. Pressing SHIFT and the cursor left/right key moves the cursor to the bottom left hand corner of the text area.
- (c) Pressing the GRAPH key will position the cursor to the start of your text (the text may reposition on the screen but do not worry about this).
- (d) Pressing the SHIFT and GRAPH keys together will position the cursor at the end of your text file (the first free position).

When the cursor has been moved to the correct position

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simply press any required key to over-write the original character. If you wish to delete a character, position the cursor to the right of the character to be deleted and press the DEL key (without SHIFT).

If you wish to insert text, position the cursor where you wish the text to be inserted and then press the key marked INS (with the SHIFT key). You are now in insert mode and the cursor will change to remind you of this. Any text now entered in this mode will be inserted to the left of the cursor. To terminate an insertion press the ENTER key, and the cursor will revert to normal. Pressing the INS key more than once will insert spaces into the text.

BLOCK EDITING FUNCTIONS

It is also possible to delete whole blocks of text. To do this return to command mode and then type the command DEL followed by ENTER. You will then be instructed to set the cursor on the first, and then on the last, character of the block to be deleted (after moving the cursor to the required position press ENTER), after which the deletion will be performed. To move a block of text, return to command mode and enter the command MOVE followed by ENTER. You will then have to define the first and last characters of the block to be moved and the destination. Use COPY instead of MOVE if you wish to copy rather than move the block. You will find these facilities very useful for editing large blocks of text.

PARAGRAPHING FACILITIES

WDFRO offers comprehensive paragraphing facilities and also has the capacity to handle sub-paragraphing. It is possible to re-define the paragraph indentation but this will not be dealt with here. The paragraphs will automatically be indented by 3 spaces unless otherwise defined. To start a new paragraph simply insert the three characters 'Op' (ie. Op and a space) into the text where a new paragraph is to start.

SIMPLE TEXT FORMATTING

In many cases it is desirable to be able to format text in particular ways. With WDFRO this is achieved by placing special commands in the text (Op described above is an example). The special character, 'O', is used to indicate a format command, the character which follows this giving the operation called for. Thus Op is used to start a new paragraph. Some format commands are followed by a number - for example Om4 will output 4 blank lines. The following are some simple format commands:

●Mn Terminates the current line and outputs n blank lines (n is a number, eg Om60). OM alone simply terminates the current line.

●Fn Terminate current page and then output n blank pages (OF will simply jump to the top of the next page).

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- Gn This terminates the current line and then goes to a new page if less than n lines are left for text on the current one.
- Z This is used as an end of text marker (ALWAYS use this at the end of the text file to be printed).
- Sn outputs n spaces.

These are just some of the many format options which are described in detail in the reference section of this manual.

ON SCREEN FORMAT CHECKING

It is possible to check the layout action of formatting commands prior to printing by using the SETV command (SET Video). After you have inserted the appropriate format commands into the text, return to command mode and issue the command 'SETV' which puts formatted output on the screen rather than the printer. The 'PRINT' command will now show the format of the output text a page at a time, the cursor keys being available to move around in order to see all of the displayed page. The ENTER key is used to move to the next page and the BREAK key can be used to exit to command mode. To direct printed output back to the printer rather than the screen use the command 'SETP' (SET Printer).

GENERAL NOTES

This guide briefly introduces you to the major features of WDFPRO. However, only a few fundamentals have been covered - after working through this manual with WDFPRO you should have the confidence to tackle the more complete description of WDFPRO in the reference section. This is not essential however since you already know a fairly large subset of the facilities available.

There are many powerful facilities available in WDFPRO which have not been dealt with here, including the following:

- (a) Search, find and replace functions.
- (b) A facility where parts of the text can be entered as required just before printing (e.g printing standard letters with different names).
- (c) More complicated output formatting including the setting of left and right margins, the printing of double and emphasised characters, the underlining, centring and justification of text (the last of these giving a straight right margin as in this manual).
- (d) A function where pages can be automatically numbered from any starting number or all pages can have a title printed on them.

Now it is over to you and the reference section of this manual - good luck !!

SECTION THREE - WDPRO REFERENCE MANUAL

KEYBOARD OPERATION

The operation of the keyboard with WDPRO is slightly different to normal. Firstly since WDPRO uses only standard ASCII characters, the graphic characters are not available. This allows the GRAPH key to be used for other purposes. Secondly the ESC key gives the special print format control key '0'.

COMMAND MODE

On entry WDPRO awaits commands with the cursor in the command area, the lower part of the screen. In this mode WDPRO commands are typed in (in upper or lower case) and are executed by WDPRO when the ENTER key is pressed. To enter text into the text area, the upper part of the screen, simply type ENTER on its own - the cursor will move into the text area allowing you to enter text. This is called text mode - to return to command mode press either ENTER or BREAK.

WDPRO provides a wide range of commands which are described in the following paragraphs. In these descriptions commands will often be delineated by quotes, e.g. 'NEW', but must be entered on their own followed by pressing ENTER. Most commands can be aborted by pressing the BREAK key. To return from WDPRO to the monitor use the command 'EXIT'.

CURSOR MOVEMENT AND SPECIAL KEYS

The cursor up, down, left and right, the delete, and the space keys operate as usual. The other cursor keys have the following effects:

- (a) ENTER -- Commands which are typed in command mode in the lower part of the screen are executed by WDPRO when ENTER is pressed. On its own ENTER is used to enter and leave text mode.
- (b) INS -- In command mode INS (INS/DEL key with SHIFT) simply makes room for a single character by moving existing characters upwards. In text mode INS works differently. Normally in this mode characters typed will overwrite those already present. However, when INS is pressed, WDPRO enters insert mode after which characters at and above the cursor position move up to make room for any characters typed (if there is room - if not the bell sounds). If the INS key is pressed more than once space characters will be inserted in the text area. In insert mode a different cursor character is displayed to provide a reminder that this mode is operative. To return to normal mode press ENTER.

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- (c) HOME -- In text mode pressing the CTRL and the CURSOR UP/DOWN keys together moves the cursor to the top left screen position. If already there the screen 'window' moves up through the text until the start of the text area is reached. In command mode it moves to the start of the command area.
- (d) CLR -- In command mode pressing the CTRL and the CURSOR LEFT/RIGHT keys together will delete any text on the current line at and above the cursor position; if the cursor is at the home position in command mode CLR clears the command area. In text mode CLR has a different effect - it moves the cursor to the bottom left position on the screen. If the cursor is already there it moves the screen 'window' down through the text until the end of the text area is reached.
- (e) BREAK -- This key aborts the command in progress and returns to command mode.
- (f) START OF TEXT -- This is obtained by pressing the GRAPH key. In text mode it moves to the start of the text area, in command mode, to the start of the current line.
- (g) END OF TEXT -- This is obtained by pressing the SHIFT and the GRAPH keys together. In text mode it moves to the end of the current text. In command mode it moves to the top of the current line.
- (h) TEXT LEFT -- This is obtained by pressing the CTRL and the '<' keys together. In text mode it moves the text left under the cursor.
- (i) TEXT RIGHT -- This is obtained by pressing the CTRL and the '>' keys together. In text mode it moves the text right under the cursor.
- (j) CAPS LOCK -- Pressing the SHIFT and the ALPHA LOCK keys together provides upper case lock. This is released by pressing ALPHA LOCK alone.

If a tone sounds during text entry this means that the text area is full. If this happens unexpectedly it may mean that there is spurious text at the top of your file.

BLOCK EDITING COMMANDS

The DELETE Command

The command 'DEL' deletes a block of text. When this command is entered WDPRO will enter text mode with only the cursor movement keys active. You should now move the cursor to the first character in the block to be deleted and type CR. Repeat this process for the last character in the block after which the deletion will be performed.

The MOVE Command

This command allows text to be moved from one position in the text area to another, the block to be moved being specified as for delete. After this has been done the cursor is set to the position to which the block is to be moved.

The COPY Command

The command COPY is identical to MOVE except that the block is copied rather than moved.

FINDING AND REPLACING TEXT

The four functions, SHOW, FIND, REP and REPC are available for finding and manipulating sequences of characters (called strings in what follows). The strings given with these commands can be up to 16 characters in length.

The SHOW Command

This command shows the position of a specified string. For example:

SHOW3/and/

will find the first three occurrences of the string 'and', stopping with the cursor flashing over each in turn. The CR key is pressed to proceed to the next occurrence. If present, the repeat number (i.e. 3 in the above) must be less than 256; if absent all occurrences are located. As usual the command can be aborted by pressing the shift and break keys. Note that, in this command and the other three commands described here, the maximum string length is 16 characters and the string delimiter ('/' in the above) can be any punctuation character, 'SHOW3.and.' giving the same result as above. The delimiter is not needed if it is the last character on the command line. Thus the command line: 'SHOW3/and' functions as before.

The FIND Command

This command is similar to SHOW except that the cursor is moved to the n'th occurrence of the given string at or above the current cursor position, where n is the count value. If the count is not present a value of 1 is assumed and the cursor is moved to the next occurrence. Thus the command:

FIND3/and/

will move the cursor to the third 'and' at or above the current position. Edit mode will be entered automatically if the string is found (type CR if edit is not required). The FIND command can be used in combination with other search commands to skip over text. Thus the command line:

FIND4/Fred/SHOW3/Tom

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will move to the fourth occurrence of 'Fred' and then show the next three occurrences of 'Tom'. Edit mode is not entered after FIND unless it is the last command on the line. All four commands described in this section can be combined on a single command line in this way. In such multiple commands, if the search string for any command is null then the last string previously defined on the line is used. Thus:

```
FIND4/Fred/SHOW1//FIND3/Tom/SHOW
```

will first FIND the fourth occurrence of 'Fred' which it will then show. After this it will find the third occurrence of 'Tom' and then show all subsequent occurrences. Note that a null string is shown by two adjacent delimiters ('//') above) which can again be omitted at the end of the command line.

The REPlace Commands

The REP and REPC commands are used to change character strings in the text area. The command:

```
REP3/Sir/Madam/
```

will replace the first three occurrences of 'Sir' with 'Madam'. If the repeat count is absent all occurrences will be replaced. Thus: 'REP/left/right/' will replace all occurrences of 'left' with 'right', and 'REP/Tom//' will remove all occurrences of 'Tom'. The conditional replace command REPC is similar to REP except that each time the search string is found it is shown to the user by flashing the cursor. Pressing the Y key will perform the string replacement and then continue the search; SHIFT-BREAK aborts the command while all other keys continue without replacement. As indicated earlier these functions can be combined with each other, or with FIND and SHOW, on a single command line. Thus the command line:

```
FIND4/and/REP//&/
```

will find the fourth 'and' in the text and then replace it and all subsequent occurrences with '&'.

DISC OPERATIONS

The SAVE Command

This command, followed optionally by a / character, and then a file name, will save the current text on disc. The file name must not be greater than eight characters in length for disc and any lower case characters will be converted to upper case. As an example, the command line:

```
SAVE/Textfile
```

will save the current text using a file name 'TEXTFILE'. The file name with SAVE must not include any ? or * characters - if it does an error will occur.

The LOAD Command

To load a text into the text area the command LOAD is used followed by a file name as described above. The text from the file will be appended to any text which is already in the text area and the screen will be set at the start of the new text (if necessary the text area can be cleared before loading by using the NEW command). When loading from disc the file name with LOAD can contain ? characters which will match any characters in corresponding positions during the disc directory search. Also, if a disc file name is terminated by a * character, the first file found with a name which matches the characters before the * will be loaded.

Disc Drive References

The disc load and save commands will normally use the disc from which WDPRO has been booted - to load or save to another disc drive the file name entered must be prefixed by the drive number followed by a ':'; thus: 'SAVE/1:text' will save a file named 'TEXT' on disc drive 1.

Listing the Disc Directory

The command 'LIST' will list the files stored on disc. WDPRO will pause if there are too many files to display in one attempt - at this point press ENTER to continue the listing or BREAK to abort it. This command can be followed by a file name which can be prefixed with a disc drive reference and can contain ? and * characters. Thus LIST on its own will list all files on the default drive while LIST: or LIST/1: will list all files on drive 1. The command: LIST/1:let* will list all files on drive 1 whose names begin with the string 'let'; the command: LIST/0:??? will list all files on drive 0 with three or less characters in their names; the command: LIST/0:??text will list files on drive 0 with 6 character names ending in 'text'. File names with ? or * characters are known as ambiguous file names.

Erasing Files

The ERASE command, followed by a file name which must not be ambiguous, will erase the specified file from disc.

Changing Discs

If you insert a different disc while using WDPRO and then attempt to write to it an error will occur. When you change discs use the command 'RESET' to tell WDPRO to note the change. It is good practice to use 'RESET' in this way whenever you change discs.

Disc File Name Properties

To summarise, disc file names have the following properties:

- (a) Any lower case characters in file names will be converted to upper case.

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- (a) file name can optionally be separated from the associated command with a / character.
- (b) It can optionally be prefixed by a disc drive reference which is number followed by a '!'.
Example: 1!FILE
- (c) File names must be eight or less characters in length (not counting any drive reference).
- (d) For the LOAD and LIST command the file name given can contain ? or * characters. In the search of disc file names a ? will match any character at a corresponding position; with a * character a match will occur if all characters before the * agree.

TEXT OUTPUT COMMANDS

Production of Drafts

It is often necessary to produce double spaced documents for editing purposes. This feature is provided by the commands 'SETS' and 'SETD' which set the print output for single and double line spacing respectively ('SETS' is the default).

Formatted Output to the Printer

The command 'PRINT' is used to output the current text to the line printer. If a number follows 'PRINT' then this number of copies of the text will be printed.

Formatted Output to the Screen

If the command 'SETV' is issued before the 'PRINT' command then the formatted output will be sent to the screen rather than the printer allowing its format to be checked. During the display of each page the cursor keys can be used to move the page around on the screen. ENTER is used to proceed to the next page and the BREAK key is used to abort the command as usual. Since this feature requires a portion of the text buffer for display purposes, there may not be enough space available for the command to operate - an error message will indicate if this is so. On screen format checking operated with a maximum of 64 lines each of 128 or less characters.

Output of Part of a Text

Sometimes it is desirable to output only part of a text file. However if earlier parts are deleted any format commands they contain will not be performed and this may cause the parts that are printed to be incorrect. This can be avoided by using the command '@.' which turns off printing but keeps a record of any formatting. A second '@.' turns printing on with correct formatting from any earlier non-printed component. In fact alternate '@.' commands turn printing off and on allowing several parts to be printed. Printing starts in the 'on' situation.

TEXT FORMAT CONTROL

In order to format printed output WDPRO texts can contain a variety of embedded format commands which will now be described. All format commands start with the special format control character '@' (the ESC key). In most commands the character after the '@' will be alphabetic and can be either upper or lower case. As an example @u or @U both turn underline on. In many cases a number will follow the letter to specify a setting, for example @L8 to set left margin position. In describing format commands this number will be represented by the character 'n', for example @Ln. When a number follows a command in this way, it is terminated by another control character, by a non-numeric character, or by a space. Such numbers are input in decimal and must be in the range 0 to 255. Format commands will be more easily understood by studying their use in the examples provided at the end of this manual.

Setting Margins

These commands have the following effects:

@Ln The left margin is set so that the first character on the line is at position n counting from 1. It is set to 1 on entry and has a maximum value of 140.

@Rn The right margin is set so that the last character on the line is at position n. It is set to 80 on entry and has a maximum value of 140.

These commands can be entered at any point on a line, the new values being used on subsequent lines. With the left margin command only there is a special facility: issuing @L on its own without a number (or @L0) sets a temporary left margin for subsequent lines at the current position on the current line. This temporary margin remains in force until an @Ln command sets a new margin position or until a line termination command is issued (these are described later). This facility eases the type of format used above in this section. Note that the left and right margin values lie between 1 and 140 giving a maximum line length of 140 characters. If these values are exceeded, or the right margin is set at or left of the left margin, printing will be terminated with a 'Format error' message.

Format Control Flags

There are eight commands available in WDPRO to switch a variety of facilities on and off. These commands can occur at any position on a line and have one of three forms:

@D+ @D- @D

where D is used as an example. The first form turns the specified facility on, the second form turns it off and the third form inverts it, that is converts on to off and vice

versa. The facilities controlled by these flags are:

D	double width characters
U	underline
E	emphasised characters
J	justify text
C	centre text on line
A	right adjust text
K	page header on/off
B	page footer on/off

These flags control a number of WDPRO facilities which will now be described.

Printer Control

The flags D, U and E are control printer features and will only operate if your printer has the necessary facilities to implement them.

Line Justification

To print each line of text WDPRO adds words progressively until no more will fit, at which point there will generally be spare spaces since the words will not fit exactly. Normally these extra spaces will appear at the end of the line producing a ragged right margin - they can however be placed elsewhere by using the J, C and A flags.

If justify (J) is on these extra spaces will be fitted between the words on the line to produce a neat right margin. Justify will operate with a mixture of single and double width characters on each line if your printer allows this.

If centering (C) is on half of these extra spaces will be put at each end of the line so that it lies on the page centreline (note that C overrides J).

If right adjust (A) is on these extra spaces will be placed at the start of the line to force the line to the right margin. Note that A overrides both J and C.

If either T or H commands are used to set line position (see later), then any justification or centring or right adjust is applied to the remainder of the line only.

Normally WDPRO will determine where a line ends by adding words until the line is full; lines can be printed before they are full however by using the command **OM** which will terminate a line at the point where it occurs. **OM** is often needed to set the start and end of lines which are to be centered or right adjusted. **OM** is one of a number of format commands which have the effect of prematurely terminating a line which is being compiled for output. Justification (J) will not add spaces into lines which are prematurely terminated since this is generally undesirable (e.g. last line of a paragraph).

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Headers, Footers and Page Format

WDPRO divides each page into three areas, a header area at the top, a main text area, and a footer area at the bottom. The number of lines allocated to each area is controlled by the format command:

●Nm,n,p

where m, n and p are numbers, for example ●N2,58,6 which is the default setting giving a total of 66 lines per page. The header and footer areas can if desired be set to zero length. If either headers or footers are in effect these will be printed in the respective areas, otherwise these areas will be empty.

If a header is specified it will consist of two lines, a line of text plus a blank line, and will be output on the last two lines of the header area at the top of the page. No header will be printed if the header area contains less than two lines.

If a footer is specified it will again consist of two lines, a blank line followed by a text line, which will be output on the first two lines of the footer area at the bottom of the page. Again there will be no footer if there are less than two lines specified for the footer area.

The text for the header line is specified using a format command of the form:

●eh<Title Line●z>

which would give the title 'Title Line'. The ●z at the end is a terminator and must be present. Only a single line of text can be specified and this can contain any of the format commands:

H S D U E J C A

in order to layout the title. Thus for example, ●eh<●cCHAPTER ONE●z> will provide a centred title 'CHAPTER ONE'. This title will remain in effect until a new one is specified but can be turned on or off by the ●k command (the title facility is initially off but defining a title will automatically turn it on, ●k not being needed).

The text for a footer is specified using the format command:

●ef<footer●z>

which will print 'footer' at the bottom of each page. Footer facilities are the same as those for headers except that ●b rather than ●k is the on/off command.

Within headers and footers a page numbering facility is provided by the format command ●# which will output the page

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number of the current page. For example, when WDPRO is on page 10, the format command:

```
@f<@c - page @# -@z>
```

will output the footer '- page 10 -' (centred). Page numbers start at 1 and are automatically incremented; if necessary however the format command @Qn can be used to set the page number to n, for example, @Q10 to give 10.

Non Printing Comments

Non printing comments can be placed in WDPRO text by using the format command:

```
@<Non printing text>
```

where any text between the angle brackets will not be printed.

Direct Printer Output

The X command allows character codes to be sent directly to the printer and is useful for sending special printer control sequences. It has the form:

```
@Xn,n,... ..n,n
```

which is terminated by a space, the numbers in the sequence being sent as codes to the printer. The command can be issued at any line position but the codes output may destroy any formatting in progress.

Tabulation and Position Setting

Three commands are available in this category. The command @S followed by a number, for example @S7, will output the specified number of spaces. Any spaces which overflow the current line are ignored. The command @H followed by a number will move to the specified print position on a line. If the position is already above that requested, the current line will be terminated and the desired position will be set on the next line. Character positions on each line are numbered starting from 1.

WDPRO provides a tabulation facility, tab positions being set by the format command:

```
@t=n,n,...n,n
```

which allows up to 9 horizontal tab positions to be set (initial tab positions are 1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 57, 65). The command @Tn (n between one and nine) will move to the n'th tab position, either on the current line, or on the next line if already above this position. The command @T followed by a non-numeric character (or @TO) will move to the next tab position above the current position.

If a tab command is issued with J, C or A in effect, the justification, centring or right adjust action will take place between the highest tab position used and the end of the line, this being true also of the @H command. The results of a @T command will be unpredictable if it uses any tab positions which have not been set. Care must also be exercised to avoid using tab positions outside the left or right margin settings since these positions can never be reached.

Text Insertion from the Keyboard

It is often desirable to enter a small amount of text from the keyboard into the output during printing. For example, if the same letter is being sent to several people it is convenient to enter each person's name from the keyboard while each copy of the letter is being printed. This can be achieved by placing the command:

@(Prompt)

in the text at the point where keyboard input is required. When this is encountered during printing WDPRO will prompt you for input by sounding a tone and outputting the string between the round brackets (this string must be 16 or less characters long). For example, when the format command: @(Name) is encountered, WDPRO will sound a tone and prompt you with: 'Input: Name'. At this point text entered at the keyboard will be put immediately into the printed output. Note that this input must fit on the line currently being formatted, any excess being lost. Note also that format commands are not recognised during keyboard input. After keyboard input, printing will continue from the character following the closing round bracket of the format command.

Line Termination Commands

Unlike the commands described so far, those which will now be described:

Z F G M V P

have the effect of immediately terminating the line being compiled at the point where they are encountered. Any space filling for justification on this line is suppressed.

End of Text

The format command @Z signals the end of text and must be placed at the end of each WDPRO text - failure to do this may result in spurious printing. As already noted, it is also required in headers and footers.

New Page

The format command @F will terminate the current page and continue printing text on the next page. If a number follows this command, eg @F2, then the specified number of blank

pages will be output after terminating the current page. These blank pages will however contain any headers or footers in force.

Conditional New Page

Sometimes it is desirable not to start a new section of text if it will not fit on the remainder of the page or if it is too close to the bottom. The format command **ⓄGn** will go to a new page if less than n lines remain in the text area on the current page. Thus **ⓄG4** will go to a new page if less than 4 lines remain on the current page. Note that this command will always terminate the current line whether or not a new page is taken. For this reason it will most often follow another line termination command such as **ⓄM** or **ⓄP**.

Inserting Blank Lines

The format command **ⓄMn** where n is a number will terminate the current line and print n blank lines, any above the maximum number of lines per page being ignored. **ⓄM** on its own simply terminates the current line and is often used before and/or after lines being centred or right adjusted to indicate the text on which these actions are to be applied.

Vertical Positioning

The command **ⓄVn** will move to line n on the page provided that this is above the current position; if not WDPRO will start a new page and move to this specified line on it. Lines are numbered starting with 1.

Paragraph Indentation

WDPRO offers comprehensive paragraphing facilities. First of all, the command **ⓄP** followed by a space terminates the current paragraph and starts a new one with a single blank line in between. The first line of the new paragraph will be indented by three spaces unless the **ⓄI** command described later has been used to set a different indent value.

Alphabetic Sub-Paragraphs

The format command **Ⓞpa** in WDPRO starts a series of 'alphabetic' sub-paragraphs of the form:

- (a) paragraph one
- (b) paragraph two
- (c) etc.

The first sub-paragraph will be started by the **Ⓞpa** command after which each subsequent **Ⓞp** will start the next labelled sub-paragraph in sequence, the command **Ⓞp-** being used to terminate this mode and return to normal (with a blank line). The inset for these sub-paragraphs is defaulted to 8 but can be set differently by the **ⓄI** command described later. It

must be greater than three however to make room for the labels - if it is not no sub-paragraphs will be generated. The label letters normally start with (a) but they can be set in the range a-j by the command `●pn` where n is a number in the range 1 to 10 (1=a, 2=b, etc.). Paragraph indentation is not operative when sub-paragraphing is being used.

Numbered Sub-Paragraphs

WDPRO provides automatic paragraph numbering. If `●P+` is used rather than `●P` then subsequent paragraphs will be numbered automatically starting at 1 (note that numbering overrides the indent facility). After `●P+` has been issued, each `●P` will start a new paragraph with the next number in sequence. The command `●Pn` is available to set the paragraph number to a different value if required (unlike other `●P` commands, this command does not itself start a new paragraph or line). The command `●P-` turns off automatic paragraph numbering.

If an `●P+` command is issued when `●P+` is already in effect, this will start a sequence of numbered sub-paragraphs. These will be inset from the left margin by an amount determined by the `●I` command described later and will be numbered in the sequence 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 etc. (assuming a main paragraph number of 1). Now each `●P` command starts the next sub-paragraph, a return to main paragraph level being effected with `●P-`. This `●P-` command returns to paragraph level with a blank line output but it does not start the next numbered main paragraph - if this is required `●P` must be issued as well. While at sub-paragraph level, the `●Pn` command can be used to set the sub-paragraph number if that produced automatically is not appropriate. By using a third `●P+` a further level of sub-paragraphing can be produced with numbering in the form 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 etc. As usual each new second level sub-paragraph is obtained using `●P` with `●P-` being used to exit from this level and `●Pn` to set the number if desired.

Note that alphabetic sub-paragraphs can be defined within a numeric paragraph or sub-paragraph but not vice versa.

Paragraph Indent Values

The amount of indentation with the various paragraph options can be set with the command:

`●In,n,n,n`

The four numbers are respectively the indent for the first line of a paragraph, the alphabetic sub-paragraph indent and the two levels of numeric sub-paragraph indent. The default values are: 3, 4, 0, 0. Sub-paragraph indents are cumulative since it is possible to use alphabetic sub-paragraphs within numeric ones. If tab commands are used within sub-paragraphs care must be taken not to access a tab position left of the left sub-paragraph margin or right of the right margin since such positions are not possible.

ANNEX A - WDPRO COMMAND SUMMARY

EXIT	Return to monitor.
NEW	Clear the text area.
FINDn/string/	Find the n'th occurrence of the given string (first if n is absent).
SHOWn/string/	Show the next n occurrences of the given string (all if n is absent).
REFn/str1/str2/	Replace the next n occurrences of string 1 with string 2 (all if n is absent).
REPCn/str1/str2/	As above but wait for user confirmation of each replacement using the Y key.
DEL	Remove text from text area.
COPY	Copy text within text area.
MOVE	Move text within text area.
SETS/SETD	Set single/double line spacing.
SETP/SETV	Direct output to the printer/screen.
PRINTn	Output n copies of the text.
LOAD/filename	Append the text from the specified disc file to that already in the text area. The filename can be ambiguous.
SAVE/filename	Save the text in the text area in a disc file with the specified name. The filename cannot be ambiguous.
LIST/filename	List all files on disc whose names match that given. For example: LISTa: - list all files on drive 1.
ERASE/filename	Erase the given file.
RESET	Log in changed disc(s).

ANNEX B - TEXT FORMATTING COMMANDS

●Ln	Set left margin at position n (1-140).
●Rn	Set right margin at position n (1-140).
●D	Double width characters on/off.
●U	Underline on/off.
●E	Emphasised characters on/off.
●J	Justify (space fill) on/off.
●C	Text centering on/off.
●A	Right adjust on/off.
●K	Start/stop header output.
●B	Start/stop footer output.
●#	Output current page number.
●Nn,n,n	Set length of header, text and footer.
●Qn	Set page number to n.
●@h<header#z>	Set header text.
●@f<footer#z>	Set footer text.
●t=n,n,...,n	Set 9 or less tab positions.
●Tn	Move to tab position n, or next tab if n is zero or absent.
●Hn	Move to position n on line.
●Sn	Output n spaces.
●<comment>	Non printing comment.
●(Prompt)	Insert from keyboard into printed output, prompting user with the text between the round brackets.
●In,n,...,n	Output codes to printer.
●space	Do nothing.
●.	Turn printing off/on.
●Z	End of text marker.
●Pn	Set current paragraph number or letter.
●In,n,n,n	Set start of paragraph, alphabetic and numeric sub-paragraph indents.

Line Terminating Commands:

●Mn	End current line, output n blank lines.
●Fn	End current page, output n blank pages.
●Gn	End current page if less than n lines remain.
●Vn	Move to line n on page.
●P	Start a new paragraph or sub-paragraph.
●Pa	Start alphanumeric sub-paragraph.
●P+	Start paragraph or sub-paragraph numbering at next level.
●P-	Terminate a sub-paragraph level.

ANNEX C - BUILDING YOUR OWN PRINTER DRIVER

Entering '2' in response to the printer driver question allows you to set up your own printer driver in a way that will now be explained.

Before and after each line is printed WDFPRO outputs special code sequences which you can specify. These sequences can be different for lines with underlining, a feature which can be used with Epson printers to set the vertical position of underlining relative to the underlined characters. Before explaining how to set these codes it is necessary to describe how WDFPRO underlines and emphasises characters.

Underlining

WDFPRO has two alternative ways of underlining text. If your printer has automatic underline (e.g. Epson FX-80) then you can simply specify the codes to turn this on and off and WDFPRO will use them. If you do not specify underline on/off codes WDFPRO will try to underline as follows:

- (a) Each line of characters will be output.
- (b) If the line contains underlining, WDFPRO issues the codes for carriage return and will then output the line again with each printing character replaced by an underline code and each space by a space underline code (you can choose these two codes).
- (c) Finally WDFPRO issues the codes for carriage return and line feed to position for the next line.

For this to be effective the codes for carriage return must not give an automatic line feed.

Emphasis

If you specify codes to turn emphasised print on and off WDFPRO will use them. If you do not then WDFPRO will provide emphasis in the following way:

- (a) Each line of characters will be printed.
- (b) If the line contains emphasised characters, WDFPRO will issue the codes for carriage return and will then print the line a second time with non-emphasised characters replaced by spaces and emphasised characters unchanged.
- (c) Finally WDFPRO issues the codes for carriage return and line feed to position for the next line.

As for underline the carriage return codes must not give line feed. On a line which needs reprinting for both underline and emphasis the latter is suppressed.

Postscript (CR)	This is the sequence to obtain a carriage return only.
Underlined line prefix	This sequence is output before a line of characters in which there is underlining.
Postscript	This sequence is output after a line of characters containing underlining but before any rescan in effect.
Underlining prefix	This sequence is output at the start of the rescan line for the underlining of characters.
Postscript	This sequence is output after the underlining rescan.
Printer initialisation	This sequence is output to the printer before each document is printed and should be used to set the printer in a defined initial state.
Codes for underline on	This sequence will be used to turn underline on; if a null sequence is entered (i.e. ENTER alone) then underline will be attempted by rescan.
Underline off	This sequence will be used to turn underline off.
Codes for emphasis on	This sequence will be used to turn emphasis on. If a null sequence is specified then emphasis by rescan will be attempted.
Emphasis off	This sequence will be used to turn emphasis off.
Codes to turn double on	This sequence will be used to turn double width characters on.
Double off	This sequence will be used to turn double width characters off.
Paper out sensor on	This sequence will be output to turn the paper out sensor on. Enter a '*' character before the codes (or just * and ENTER) if you wish to confirm paper load from the keyboard at the start of each page.
Sensor off	This sequence will be output to turn the paper out sensor off.

After the 16 sequences have been input, they will be

displayed in 4 groups of 4 sequences for you to confirm that they are correct. If not you will be asked to reenter them.

With the 3 pairs of sequences for underline, emphasis and double WDFRO will normally interleave the respective pairs of sequences. That is, if the same sequence of a pair is called for twice or more without the other sequence of the pair in between, WDFRO will only output the sequence on the first occasion. This mechanism allows for the same code sequence to be used for both the on and off functions.

However, on some printers there is interaction between codes for some or all of the WDFRO print functions with the result that performing one function will turn another function on or off (sometimes, for example, CR will turn double off). If this occurs it may be necessary for WDFRO to output code sequences again even though they should still be in effect. For each of the 6 code sequences for underline, emphasis and double, a '*' at the start of a line will suppress interleaving for the functions being specified (normally both sequences of a pair will be set the same way). If the underline, emphasis or double functions do not work properly it may be worth experimenting with this * function.

This completes manual setup. The configuration process now continues as described on page 5.

ANNEX D - EXAMPLE OF UNFORMATTED TEXT

The following text shows the WDPRO text used to produce the first part of this document. It provides an example of how to use WDPRO text formatting commands.

```
0x27,58,0,0,0x27,38,0,36,36x139,124,0,254,0,254,0,254x0,12
4,0,0x27,37,1,0x27,82,0m6014c*****
*****m**s34**m0d*s6WDPROs6*d0m**s34**m**s5The
Word Processor fors5**m**s5the Tatum Einstein
by@s5**m**s8Dr. B. R. Gladman.s8**m**s34**m**
Copyright: B R Gladman 1984
**m**s34**m*****m20c0m10
01180r660jThis software is supplied in the belief that it
operates as specified but neither the author nor the supplier
will be held responsible for any problems arising in or from
its use. This manual applies to WDPRO versions 2.40 and
later issues.0m1 (C) Copyright 1984: 01The WDPRO Reference
manual by Dr B. R. Gladman.0m1 (C) Copyright 1984: 01The
WDPRO User Guide by B. Verlaan.0m1ISBN 07457-0111-6. All
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reproduced without the express permission of KUMA Computers
Ltd., 12 Horseshoe Park, Pangbourne, Berkshire RG8
7JW.0f0q10@f<0c - page 0#
-0z>01100r700t=14,19,24,40,600m30c0d0eCONTENTS0e0d0c0m20t0e0u
SECTION ONE - GETTING STARTED0u0e0m10t2WHAT IS
WDPRO?0t5page 40m10t2WDPRO PRINTER CONFIGURATION0t5page
40m20t0e0uSECTION TWO - USER GUIDE0u0e0m10t2LOADING
WDPRO0t5 page 60m10t2THE KEYBOARD LAYOUT0t5page
60m10t2STARTING TO USE WDPRO0t5page 60m10t2ENTRY OF A SIMPLE
PASSAGE0t5 page 60m10t2SAVING TEXT ON A DISC0t5 page
70m10t2SAVING TEXT ON A CHANGED DISC0t5 page 70m10t2LOADING
TEXT FROM A DISC0t5 page 70m10t2OUTPUT TO THE PRINTER0t5
page 80m10t2HOW TO EDIT TEXT FILES0t5 page 80m10t2BLOCK
EDITING FUNCTIONS0t5 page 90m10t2PARAGRAPHING FACILITIES0t5
page 90m10t2SIMPLE TEXT FORMATTING0t5 page 90m10t2ON SCREEN
FORMAT CHECKING0t5page 100m10t2GENERAL NOTES0t5 page
100m20t0e0uSECTION THREE - THE WDPRO REFERENCE
MANUAL0u0e0m10t2KEYBOARD OPERATION0t5 page 110m10t2COMMAND
MODE0t5 page 110m10t2CURSOR MOVEMENT AND SPECIAL KEYS0t5 page
110m10t2BLOCK EDITING COMMANDS0t5 page 120m10t3The DELETE
Command0t5 page 120m10t3The MOVE Command0t5page 130m10t3The
COPY Command0t5 page 130m10t2FINDING AND REPLACING TEXT0t5
page 130m10t3 The SHOW command0t5 page 130m10t3 The FIND
command0t5 page 130m10t3 The REPLACE commands0t5 page
140m10t2DISC OPERATIONS0t5 page 140m10t3The SAVE Command0t5
page 140m10t3The LOAD Command0t5page 150m10t3Disc Drive
References0t5page 150m10t3Listing the Disc Directory0t5page
150m10t3Erasing Files0t5page 150m10t3Changing Discs0t5page
150m10t3Disc File Name Properties0t5page 150m10t2TEXT OUTPUT
COMMANDS0t5 page 160m10t3Production of Drafts0t5page 160m10t3
Formatted Output to the Printer0t5 page 160m10t3 Formatted
Output to the Screen0t5 page 160m10t3Output of Part of a
Text0t5 page 160m10g60t2TEXT FORMAT CONTROL0t5page 170m10t3
Setting Margins0t5page 170m10t3 Format Control Flags0t5 page
170m10t3Printer Control0t5page 180m10t3Line
Justification0t5page 180m10t3Headers, Footers and Page
Format0t5page 190m10t3Non-Printing Comments0t5page 200m10t3
```

Direct Printer Output page 20 Tabulation and Position
Settings page 20 Text Insertion from the Keyboard page 21
Line Termination Commands page 21 End of
Text page 21 New Page page 21 Conditional New
Page page 22 Inserting Blank Lines page
22 Vertical Positioning page 22 Paragraph
Indentation page 22 Alphabetic Sub-Paragraphs page
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Indent Values page 23 ANNEX A - WDFPRO COMMAND
SUMMARY page 24 ANNEX B - FORMAT COMMAND
SUMMARY page 25 ANNEX C - BUILDING YOUR OWN PRINTER
DRIVER page 26 ANNEX D - EXAMPLE OF UNFORMATTED
TEXT page 30 SECTION ONE - GETTING
STARTED GETTING STARTED WHAT IS WDFPRO?
WDFPRO is a powerful word processor for Tatung Einstein which
has been designed to operate with a variety of printers.
This manual describing WDFPRO is split into several
parts: GETTING STARTED - This section describes
WDFPRO documentation in outline and gives details of how to
set WDFPRO for your printer. THE WDFPRO USER MANUAL - This
section gets you started by introducing WDFPRO's major
features. THE WDFPRO REFERENCE MANUAL - This section
describes all WDFPRO commands in detail. WDFPRO COMMAND
SUMMARY - This annex provides a quick reference summary of
WDFPRO commands. FORMAT COMMAND SUMMARY - This annex
summarises WDFPRO format control commands. BUILDING SPECIAL
PRINTER DRIVERS - This annex gives details of how to set
WDFPRO to operate with a printer which is not in the standard
list. EXAMPLE OF TEXT FORMATTING - This annex provides
some examples of WDFPRO text formatting commands as used to
compile this manual. WDFPRO PRINTER
CONFIGURATION WDFPRO allows you to configure it for the
features of your particular printer. To do this, first turn
your computer on (or perform a reset) and then load the
master disc in the normal way. Now run the printer
configuration program by typing 'CONFIG' followed by the
ENTER key. You will now have to answer the
question: Driver letter (ENTER, A-F or Z)? If you
simply press the ENTER key WDFPRO will use a default printer
setting which will work with most printers with Centronics
interfaces. However this setting will not take advantage of
any special features. Some printers allow you to set them so
that each carriage return (CR) code will also give an
automatic line feed (LF). If you are using the default
printer setting you should disable this auto LF option since
WDFPRO expects the CR code to give carriage return only with
no line feed. If the emphasis or underline features of WDFPRO
do not work properly you have probably got this option set
and should refer to your printer manual to discover how to
disable it. WDFPRO has the following printer
options: 25,30 Option letter: t1A ... Epson FX-80 t1B ...
Epson MX-80 (Graphic ROMs) t1C ... Epson MX-80 (Ascii
ROMs) t1D ... Standard Daisywheel t1E ... Shinwa CP80 t1F ...
Daisy Step 2000 If your printer is not in this list, or if
you wish to set up your printer differently, you will need to
use the Z option described in annex C before continuing.
After you have chosen your printer type you will be asked to
specify whether you want to have a pause before each page is

printed. This allows you to load cut paper if your printer doesn't have paper out detection. You will also be asked if you wish to suppress line feeds. If you answer 'Y' WDFPRO will not output line feed characters hence allowing you to use your printer in the auto line feed mode. Note however that with some printers this may prevent emphasis and underlining working properly. After answering these questions you will be asked to insert a disc on which the new version of WDFPRO will be recorded. After doing this press the ENTER key and the configured version will be written using the name WDFPRO. You can record this new version on the master disc but the use of a new disc is safer. You now have a working version of WDFPRO which you can use simply by typing

```
'WDFPRO'.kfm3cSECTION TWO - USER
GUIDEcezm2eh<cUSER GUIDEz>uLOADING WDFPROu To load
WDFPRO simply insert a disc with WDFPRO on it, type CTRL-C to
log the disc in, and then type 'WDFPRO' followed by the ENTER
key. After WDFPRO has loaded the screen will be divided into
two parts separated by the message:m1s10-
```

```
-----ms14KUMA WDFPRO
v2.xx KUMAms10-
```

```
-----m1where xx is version
number. The flashing block is called the cursor and indicates
where the next character you type will be put. The upper
area of the screen is the text area and will contain the text
on which you are working. The lower area of the screen is
used to input commands to the computer.m1uTHE KEYBOARD
LAYOUTu At first the keyboard may not look much like a
conventional typewriter keyboard except for the QWERTY
layout, however it behaves very much like one. Most of the
keys work normally but a few have special functions which
will be explained later. Normally the alphabetic keys give
lower case, upper case being obtained by pressing the SHIFT
together with the appropriate letter key. Upper case mode
can be locked by pressing the ALPHA LOCK and SHIFT keys
together after which letters will be in upper case. To
release alpha lock press the ALPHA LOCK key on its own. The
key marked ESC gives the special symbol '@' which is used for
print format control. The BREAK key can normally be used to
exit from commands which you do not want to
complete.m1uSTARTING TO USE WDFPROu When the cursor is
flashing in the lower part of the screen the computer is
waiting for a command. This is called 'command' mode, the
mode used to tell WDFPRO what to do, for example, to output a
letter to the printer. A second mode, 'edit' mode, is used to
type in and edit text. To enter 'edit' mode from 'command'
mode simply press the ENTER key. Once you are in edit mode
the cursor will start flashing in the top left-hand corner of
the screen. To leave 'edit' mode simply press the ENTER key
again and the cursor will return to the command area. Now you
know how to enter and leave 'edit' mode, you are ready to try
entering some text.
```