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QSUP is a collection of programs which should make the handling of your QL much easier. You should have a look at the files supplied with QSUP and the ones you are using. Make sure that you use the latest versions only!

This manual explains the following SuperBASIC functions and procedures:

Procedure- or function-name	Type	Page
TRA_LOAD filename	PROC	3
TRA_SAVE filename	PROC	3
TRA_DO	PROC	3
TRA_SET ql\$,prt\$	PROC	3
TRA_VAL\$ (ql\$)	FUNC	3

Extensions

First of all we explain how to use extensions. If you already know how to use them you may skip this chapter.

Extensions are code, which is used (shared) by many programs. This gives the advantage of smaller code of the programs, as the extension they use have to present one time only. The disadvantage is: extensions have to be loaded at the beginning of your session.

BASIC-Extensions also extend, as the name says, the range of SuperBASIC procedures and functions.

All extensions are loaded in the same way. There is a short form for all owners of SuperToolkit II

```
LRESPR filename
```

or for those without Toolkit

```
base=RESPR(size of file): LBYTES filename,base:  
CALL base
```

Of course, you have to know how large the file is. There are a lot of ways how to examine this, the easiest is: look into the BOOT file which is on the QSUP disc!

The following pages discuss the TRA Extension (TRA_REXT), you will also find other extensions explained in other parts of this manual (THING_REXT, HOT_REXT, MENU_REXT, PTR_GEN and WMAN).

TRA-Extension

This is a really complex version of the TRA-table. The TRA-Extension is a resident extension, you have to load it with the famous RESPR-LBYTES-CALL combination (but many people do it with LRESPR, as explained before).

The TRA-Extension tries to load a file of a given name. You may configure this name with CONFIG. You may define whether an error is reported if the TRA-Extension will not find the file or not (if you put the TRA-Extension into ROM, you should disable error-reports).

You will find some new commands:

TRA_LOAD filename

loads a translation-table with the name **filename**. If the file is not found, a translation table will be created which translates any character into itself. After loading or creating the table the current TRA is set to this table.

TRA_SAVE filename

saves the current translation table.

TRA_DO

activates the current translation-table (TRA 0 disables it).

TRA_SET ql\$,prt\$

changes the entry of the character ql\$ so that at the printer port a character prt\$ will be printed.

TRA_VAL\$ (ql\$)

is a function which returns the character, which would be printed if you print the character ql\$ to a printer port.

You see, it sounds a bit difficult, but here are some other things you should know:

First of all: TRA does not work on all QLs. You must have a ROM with the version name starting with JS or MG.

You will ask: Why do I need a translation table?

English people do not normally have that problem, but if you like to print special characters, Umlaute, e.g. ä ö ü ß Å Ö Ü, if you write in other languages, you need TRA. You can translate some character when you use the INSTALL_BAS program, but this translation is active only when you print from Quill. TRA works from any program.

You find a file called IBM_tra which translates many QL characters to those used on a printer which is able to print the IBM graphic characters (EPSON uses ESC t 1 to activate the characters, NEC uses FS I 1). You now have a lot of different characters, Umlaute, square and curly brackets and borders.

Another useful thing is the ability to modifying the translation table. If you are going to print something out of Archive, you notice, that Archive throws form feeds (CHR\$(12), FF) between the printout. If you do not like it, just translate FF to nothing. Very easy to do:

```
TRA_SET CHR$(12),CHR$(0)
```

That's all! You want to use the IBM-graphic-characters? Easy to do:

```
TRA_LOAD flp1 IBM_tra
```

You can access the translation table from machine code too! It is defined as a THING. Use SMS.UTHG and look for a THING called '**tra_table**'. It is very easy to get the start address of the table:

```
PRINT TH_USE(tra_table)+8:TH_FREE tra_table
```

If you look at the returned address, you will find the standard flag \$4afb, which marks the beginning of the table, followed by pointers and the table itself.

There is an easier way to do major changes to the translation table than using the TRA_SET procedure. Use TED -the TRA-table-editor! Please note that the TRA table version 2 (the one you now got) must not be modified with the TED from QSYS - you will see an error.

PROGRAMS

The following programs may be started in many different ways. You may put them onto HOTKEYs (please have a look at the HOTKEY manual), may be executed from a menu (e.g. QRAM-Files) or may be executed directly

EXEC filename

or, if you own SuperToolkit II

EX filename

All programs delivered in QSUP are ROM-able, not self-modifying. You do not need to use the 'T'-option if you put them onto HOTKEYs.

All programs try to put their buttons into the Button Frame (supplied with QPAC II), if possible. If this fails, a simple, moveable button is created. Some programs need the Menu Extension to be installed.

MULTIPICK

Until now it has been impossible to pick jobs which have the same attributes. These attributes may be the beginning of the name or the priority of the job. At the moment more and more buttons are coming up and there is no way to pick them all together at the top of the screen.

You can put a MULTIPICK on a HOTKEY and activate it when needed. It is very helpful to execute MULTIPICK when you press both mouse buttons (you can do it with QPTR or PANEL of QSYS).

After MULTIPICK has done its work it removes itself automatically.

MULTIBUTTON

Multibutton contains a lot of different things: You see from left to right:

- the size of free memory left. Please note that the value shows the largest contiguous area which is free for jobs.
- TIME: select it and you get a new job. It is a clock which you can adjust while running. You can adjust the clock in the same way as the PANEL clock. You can start the clock separately, if you like. To do this, start the file 'CLOCK'. To change the time or date put the pointer over the arrows nearby the item you would like to change and press SPACE, ENTER or a mouse button.
- the CAPS LOCK indicator: If it is selected, CAPS LOCK is on. You may toggle the state of CAPS LOCK by selecting it.
- the TRA indicator: If a translation table is active, it is selected. You may also toggle the state of TRA.
- CTRL C: useful to allow this function for mouse.
- HOT: This shows you the current mouse hotkey. You can select the item to change the key. This character should be pre-defined in the DEFAULT_REXT extension as it is taken from there the first time MULTIBUTTON is started. If you already defined another mouse hotkey, then this one is used instead of the pre-defined. The default of DEFAULT_REXT is the #-character. If you run the BOOT program you will get a MULTIPICK which picks all buttons to the top when both mouse buttons are pressed simultaneously. If you own QRAM and it is installed, put in the HOTKEY of QRAM (normally '/'). You will notice that the next time you press both mouse buttons a new QRAM will pop up.

To explain it in general: when you press both mouse buttons, the combination ALT, followed by the mouse hotkey character, is stuffed into the keyboard queue. If HOTKEY is active, it traps the ALT key and does the HOTKEY action defined on the key. This offers enormous possibilities.

- DESTination default: pops up a new sub-menu. Have a look at DATA default.
- PROGram default: also pops up a new sub-menu. Have a look at DATA default.
- DATA default: pops up another sub-menu. If you are a SuperToolkit II-owner or owner of a floppy-disc controller you surely noticed that you may omit a drive name. There is a default drive which is used instead. The concept of a default directory is explained in the SuperToolkit II manual or in the floppy-disc controller manual. I do not repeat it here.

If you do not have default directories you cannot access the items which need default directories. So don't worry about it, and buy yourself a SuperToolkit II (you will find it helpful in 1000 ways!).

Let us assume the best case: SuperToolkit II is active: all defaults are available.

A new window opens (it is the Directory Select window produced by the Menu Extension - you've probably seen it in other software packages) which allows you to edit the default directory manually (press F2 first).

Below, in the left sub-window, you will see eight pre-defined drives. If you select one of them, the selected drive is put into the current default item. You can configure the file MENU_ext to set your own default directories.

The right sub-window allows you to go through the existing subdirectories, provided, you have a system with subdirectories.

- the right part of MULTIBUTTON displays the current DATA default.

The contents and states of MULTIBUTTON are updated every second (default), but you may configure the update-frequency.

SYSTAT

Eine einfachere Version des Multibuttons. Wer QPAC II besitzt, benötigt nicht alle Möglichkeiten des MultiButtons, da SYSDEF aus QPAC II viele Funktionen beinhaltet. SYSTAT hat alle Anzeige-Funktionen, es läßt sich jedoch nichts ändern.

DISCNAME

Once you have formatted a disc you cannot re-name it without re-formatting. There are some different ways of getting around this, here is the menu-way. A meaningful discname may be helpful in different ways, e.g. if you removed a disc with open files you immediately know which disc holds open files.

DISCNAME is a very small menu, as you can see. In the middle of the window you see a device name, flp1_ to flp4_ is possible. The drive number is the only interesting thing within that name. You can select READ to read the old name of the disc. If this fails (yes, you should insert a disc!), this item will be selected. The right item will be almost unreadable (this means: unavailable).

Let us assume a positive reaction: the disc is readable, in the drive and ok (a seldom occurrence). The right item will be available, the left item will become unavailable. You may edit the discname and, if you are satisfied, select WRITE. If this also works, WRITE will become unavailable and READ available. Otherwise WRITE will still be selected (perhaps a write-protected disc). Between READ and WRITE you should never change the disc.

DISCNAME now checks for ED disks first, then for HD and finally for DD. Therefore, if you insert a DD disk into a drive which allows all densities, it may take 2 or 3 seconds until it discovered that it's a DD disk, as it spends the time checking for the other formats.

TED - TRA EDITOR

To make life easier, start TED to make a new translation table for yourself. TED is completely menu-driven and easy to use. It allows you to modify the current translation table in the TRA Extension.

If TED does not find a TRA-Extension loaded when invoked it will stop with a small window which will inform you of the fault.

You will see a window which contains the name of a translation file for load and save, to the left are items to load and save translation tables.

The main window is the edit-window. On the left you see the QL-side, the meaning of the codes in the QL, on the right you see the character at the printer port, say, the printer. You can press SPACE when the pointer is over a scroll arrow to scroll one row in the direction you wish, or press ENTER to scroll one screen. You can select any item on the printer side and edit decimal, hexadecimal or ASCII. ASCII may be a character (the whole IBM-font will be displayed) or an ASCII-control-code. These are NUL, SOH, STX, ETX, EOT, ENQ, ACK, BEL, BS, HT, LF, VT, FF, CR, SO, SI, DLE, DC1, DC2, DC3, DC4, NAK, SYN, ETB, CAN, EM, SUB, ESC, FS, GS, RS, US, SP.

NOTEPAD

NOTEPAD is a very useful thing. It can hold dates, notes, addresses etc. The first time you open the NOTEPAD a Thing '**pad_contents**' will be created. This is a part of the memory which contains the contents of the pages of NOTEPAD. You can even open some NOTEPADs and have a simultaneous look at different pages.

The advantage of declaring the contents to be a Thing is: If you remove all NOTEPADs, their contents will not be lost. As soon as you open another NOTEPAD you will find the contents unchanged.

NOTEPADs may be configured to work in two ways; you can do it (yes, you guessed it) with CONFIG. NOTEPAD may be defined to be a button, i.e. a small window which appears anywhere on the screen and, if you hit it with the ENTER key or the right mouse button, it opens up and shows the contents of the NOTEPAD. If the Thing '**pad_contents**' did not exist before, it will be created now. This means, a NOTEPAD button only takes memory if you use it.

You can wake up the button if you press CTRL F2. You can move the button if you hit it with SPACE or the right mouse button. If you hit ESC while you are in the button window the NOTEPAD will be removed.

When NOTEPAD is in the active state, you can press ESC or CTRL F1 to bring it back into sleeping state.

You can configure NOTEPAD to make it behave like a 'normal' job. You can execute it the normal way (EXEC, or by HOTKEY etc.) and you can remove it by pressing ESC. The contents are not lost!

In the active state NOTEPAD offers you the following functions:

Hit the scroll bars to go to the next or previous page.

To select a specific page, move the pointer over the page area and press the number keys 1 to 8 for the pages 1 to 8.

The symbol in the upper left corner lets you move the window as usual.

'Clear Page' deletes the current page.

'Page to Buffer' puts the contents of the current page into the HOTKEY stuffer buffer. You can call the contents of the buffer into the active cursor queue by pressing ALT SPACE.

'Delete all' should be handled with care. It does not only delete the current NotePad, it also removes the Thing '**pad contents**' and all other NotePads which are currently running in your machine.

You can edit the contents of the current page by hitting the area of the page with SPACE, ENTER or a mouse button.

If you wish to save the contents of NOTEPAD to a file, select the SAVE item. The contents of NOTEPAD are save into a file (normally 'flp1_notes_pad', but you may configure this). If it is not possible to save the contents for any reasons, the item does not turn off, it keeps on being selected.

To load in the file at a later date, simply select the LOAD item. Again, after successful loading it turns to its normal state.

ADDVERSION

This program adds version numbers to files which do not have version numbers. This is helpful to know which version of program you are running when you get new versions. Sometimes only minor changes have been made so there is no 'optical' difference between the programs; AddVersion would have helped. You can load the file modified by AddVersion with the Thing- extension (TH_LOAD) in order to see the version number. Start the program and enter the name of the file to which you wish to add a version number. After doing that, enter the version number, e.g. 1.14. The number should be exactly 4 characters long.

You can see the version number if you TH_LOAD the file and have a look with THINGS or if you configure the program with the CONFIG program. Do not try to do real configuration, just have a look at the version number! The current version of CONFIG does not accept empty configuration tables.

Please do not wonder that ADDVERSION does not work on CONFIG. The reason is: CONFIG already contains the CONFIG flag, which is ignored by the THING Extension as the version number which does not really exists is recognized as bad.

PRINTERPANEL

This program is intended to be used with 24 pin printers. How often do you need to change the margins (especially if you own a wide printer)? Or, when you want to change something, how often do you have to go to the printer and change it (if it is possible) in a circumstantial way. This program can be used with most 9 pin EPSON- compatible printers, if they also 'understand' all the control codes. Most printers which have NLQ-modes will work. The principle of PRINTERPANEL is to have it waiting in the background (a button, again!) and to activate it when necessary. When it is activated it will first send the default settings to the printer. It then lets you change all the parameters. You can configure the defaults as usual with CONFIG.

You can send control codes to the printer when you select the items or send text if you select the wide bar under the ruler. That's an easy way to make some disc labels or prepare the printer to list something etc. You can skip to any sub-menu by pressing the corresponding function key, the printer port is selected by a special character, 'right arrow'. RESET is selected with @.

The current setting will be sent to printer as soon as you modify an item or, if the program is woken (Pick with right mouse button or press CTRL F2). As soon as you make PRINTERPANEL sleeping, the current printer port will be closed.

You will find the 'flash'-symbol, which means 'send current settings to printer'. This is helpful when another program modified the settings of the printer or when the printer has been turned off and on.

<u>Low noise</u>	selects/deselects half-speed printing to reduce the printing noise.
<u>Form feed</u>	makes one form feed.
<u>Line feed</u>	makes one line feed.
<u>Skip perforation</u>	skips 6 lines of perforation.
<u>Paper feeder</u>	selects the given paper feeder. If you configured PRINTERPANEL to have no paper feeder you cannot select either items.
<u>Justification</u>	selects the justification you wish.
<u>Size</u>	selects the width of the characters per inch.
<u>Style</u>	selects the given option. You can change the style of the font to any attribute shown in this sub-window.
<u>Font</u>	selects either draft mode, one of the LQ fonts or selects the current download font. Download low sets the download characters to characters 0 to 127, high to 128 to 255.
<u>Left margin</u>	sets the left margin.
<u>Right margin</u>	sets the right margin.
<u>RESET</u>	sets all items to the state defined with the Config program (exceptions are the printer port and the margins. They remain unchanged). RESET then sends all defaults to the printer, and also makes a kind of 'reset'. RESET will not be selected by pressing 'R'. You have to press the '@'-key to make sure you do not hit R by mistake.

CONFIGURATIONS

This chapter explains which configurations the different programs allow. The easiest way to find it out is: load in the files you would like to configure into CONFIG. You will find a description of how to use CONFIG in another part of this manual.

Some programs allow 'colourways'. This is a set of four useful colour combination of which you can choose one. The allowed combinations are

- Green ink on white paper
- Red ink on black paper
- Red ink on white paper
- Green ink on black paper

CONFIGURATION OF TRA_EXTENSION

There are two things to configure: first of all you can give a filename which should be loaded when the TRA_EXTENSION is initialised. You may also set whether an error message is reported if the given file is not found or not.

CONFIGURATION OF DEFAULT

You may define the eight different default directories and the mouse-HOTKEY. The use of this items is described in the MULTIBUTTON section.

CONFIGURATION OF MULTIPICK

You can define whether MULTIPICK should look for the same name, priority or both.

Please note that the beginning of the name has to match exactly, i.e. there is a difference between upper and lower case.

CONFIGURATION OF MULTIBUTTON

You can define where the MultiButton should come up on the screen. You can define which colourways should be used. A value of 50 or 100 is useful, otherwise the computer will spend a lot of time only for updating the Multibutton.

CONFIGURATION OF NOTEPAD

You can define the X- and Y-origin to make the button come up at this position.

You can define whether the job should start in active or sleeping state. 'Sleeping' means that the job will come up with a small 'button'-window. 'Active' means you will get the full NOTEPAD directly.

You may define which colourway should be used for the BUTTON window.

Finally, you can specify the filename where NOTEPAD should be saved to and loaded from.

CONFIGURATION OF PRINTERPANEL

Here you can define all the parameters which PrinterPanel should have after its activation or after a RESET.

First you give the type of printer you use: EPSON LQ/SQ (which is suitable for LQ 400, 500, 550, 850, 1050, 2550 and SQ 850, 2550; older models do not allow shade, outline and double height), FX compatible (do not allow double height, shade, outline and 15cpi), NEC P6/P7, or different types of STAR printers.

The comes origin of the button window, then the window origin for the full-sized menu.

Now you may specify which colourway should be used.

Now you can set all parameters.

QSUP - System Utility