

EASY READER

SMPTE/EBU TIME CODE READER

Operation and Maintenance

Release 1.0
Jan 1, 1990

Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Description	1
1.2 Accessories	1
1.3 Specifications	2
1.4 SMPTE and EBU Time Code	2
Chapter 2 Installation	9
2.1 Unpacking	9
2.2 Battery	9
2.3 Connections	9
Chapter 3 Operation	11
3.1 Front Panel	11
3.2 Serial Control	11
3.3 Serial Commands	12
Chapter 4 PC-LOG	15
4.1 Starting PC-LOG	15
4.2 Entering and Editing Text	16
4.3 The Editing Screen	22
4.4 The Prompt Editor	24
4.5 Basic Movement Commands	24
4.6 Basic Editing Commands	26
4.7 The Help System	27
4.8 The Main Menu System	27
4.9 The File Menu	29
4.10 The Window Menu	33
4.11 The Text Menu	35
4.12 The Goto Menu	41
4.13 The Search Menu	43
4.14 The Options Menu	46
4.15 The PC-LOG Menu	52
4.16 Print Formatting Commands	60
4.17 Keyboard Installation Program	62
4.18 Running LOGINST	63
4.19 Fast Entry	63
4.20 Quitting the Program	64

Chapter 5 Maintenance 65
 5.1 Preventive Maintenance 65
Appendix A Glossary 67
Index 81

Figures

Figure 1.1: Bi-Phase Mark encoding	3
Figure 1.2: Timing Relationship Between NTSC Video and Time Code	4
Figure 1.3: Timing Relationship Between EBU Video and Time Code	4
Figure 1.4: Longitudinal Time Code Waveform	4
Figure 1.5: SMPTE Vertical Interval Time Code Waveform	5
Figure 1.6: EBU Vertical Interval Time Code Waveform	5
Figure 1.7: Relationship Between Video, Color Frame Identification Pulse and Time Code	6
Figure 4.1: PC-LOG's Multiple Text Windows	23
Figure 4.2: PC-LOG's Main Horizontal Bar Menu	28
Figure 4.3: PC-LOG's File Menu	29
Figure 4.4: PC-LOG's Window Menu	34
Figure 4.5: PC-LOG's Text Menu	35
Figure 4.6: PC-LOG's Block Menu	39
Figure 4.7: PC-LOG's Goto Menu	41
Figure 4.8: PC-LOG's Search Menu	44
Figure 4.9: PC-LOG's Options Menu	47
Figure 4.10: PC-LOG's PC-LOG Menu	53

Tables

Table 4.1: Commands and their Associated Key Strokes	18
Table 4.2: The Prompt Editor and its Associated Key Strokes	24

Introduction

1.1 Description

The EASY READER is a compact, serially controlled time code reader. It was designed to be simple to use, sturdy and reliable.

The EASY READER reads the 80-bit time codes of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) and the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). This code, when recorded on video or audio tape, permits exact addressing of points on the tapes for precise editing, synchronization, dubbing and splicing.

It operates on an internal 9 volt alkaline battery.

Features include:

- User bits (any 8 hexadecimal) digits (0 through F)
- Operates in S.M.P.T.E. and E.B.U standards at frame rates of 30, 29.97 (drop frame), 25 and 24 frames per second.
- Battery condition indicator LED.

1.2 Accessories

- 9 pin to 25 pin RS-232 adapter
- EFP Electronic Front Panel program for the IBM PC
- PC-LOG Time Code Logging program for the IBM PC
- 9 volt battery

1.3 Specifications

Power	Internal replaceable 9 volt battery NEDA/ANSI type 1604A, IEC type 6LR61. 20 ma. typical current consumption. 25 hours typical battery life.
Time Code Input	10,000 ohms unbalanced 200 mv to 6 volts peak to peak +/- 20% jitter, .01 to 2.5 times play speed. RCA connector.
RS232	19,200 baud, 8 data bits, no parity and one stop bit. DB9 female connector wired as Data Communications Equipment.

1.4 SMPTE and EBU Time Code

Time code is an electronic signal recorded on video tape and is synchronized to the accompanying video signal. The purpose of time code is to uniquely identify each frame of video on a video tape (or other video recording medium). This is done by assigning a number to each frame of video in an HOURS : MINUTES : SECONDS : FRAMES format. This is called the time information (time bits). There are two forms of time code and they both contain the same time and user bit information. They are referred to as longitudinal and vertical interval time codes.

There are also two organizations who set standards which specify the technical details of time code. They are the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE) and the European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

Longitudinal time code is a digital signal which uses a code format very similar to that used by computer floppy disks. This signal is recorded on an audio track, cue track or address track of a video tape. Time code uses a Bi-Phase Mark code format that is suitable for recording on magnetic tape. The format is based on transitions between clock pulses. Polarity of the signal, or the direction of the transition is unimportant. Bit positions are separated by clock transitions. If there is no transition between the clock transition for a given bit and the clock transition for the following bit the bit value is a logic 0. If there is a transition between clock transition, the bit value is a logic 1. The format of bi-phase mark encoding is shown in figure 1.1.

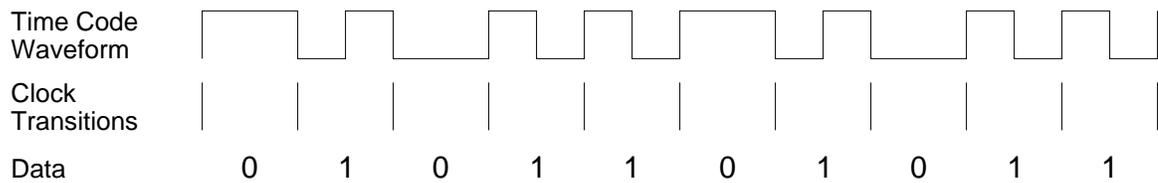


Figure 1.1: Bi-Phase Mark encoding

For each frame of video there is a corresponding frame of time code. Each time code frame consists of 80 bits. These are made up of 16 bits of synchronizing and direction sensing data (the sync word), 26 bits of time information, 32 bits of user information (user bits) and 6 bits of status information. The complete time code frame is repeated once per video frame. The 80 bit positions are divided into 16 four bit groups followed by a 16 bit sync word that identifies the end of one frame and the beginning of the next, as well as the direction of tape movement. 8 of the 16 four bit groups contain the time and status information and are arranged in frame numbers, seconds, minutes and hours order. The code consists of 4 bit time groups alternating with 4 bit groups dedicated to optional user bit information. Time code information is in binary coded decimal form. The *tens of frames* group uses only 2 bits for time (since it need only count up to “2”). The third bit position in this group is used to indicate the Drop Frame (DF) mode. The fourth bit position in this group is used to indicate the proper color lock of the time code generator (color frame flag CF). The *tens of seconds* group uses only 3 bits for time (since it need only count up to 5). The fourth bit position in this group is used to control parity.

Time codes are accurately phase-locked to the video signals with which the codes are to be used. This is necessary to insure that each time code frame is properly timed with respect to the video frame it identifies. This relationship is shown in figure 1.2 for NTSC video and in figure 1.3 for EBU video where the arrow points to the location in the video signal that corresponds to the starting point of the time code frame (the transition between code bit 79 and code bit 0).

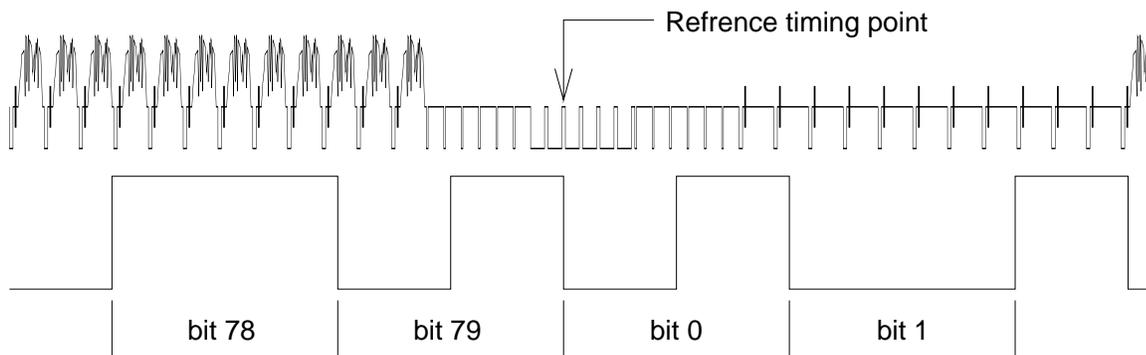


Figure 1.2: Timing Relationship Between NTSC Video and Time Code

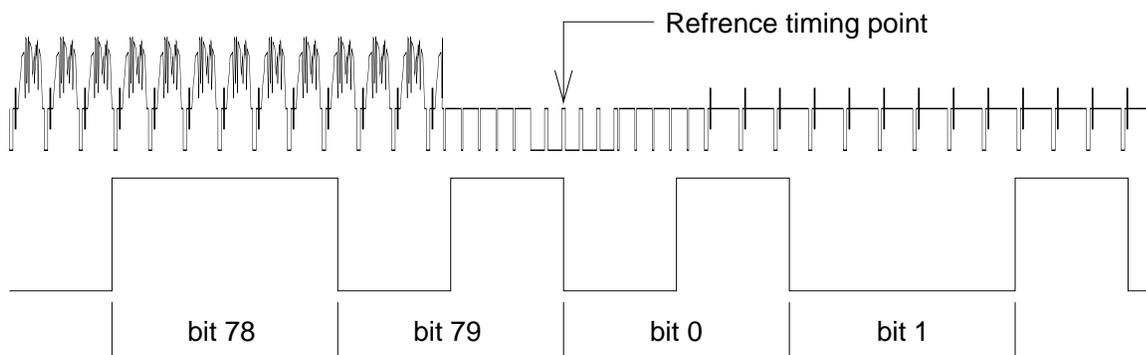


Figure 1.3: Timing Relationship Between EBU Video and Time Code

The format of a full frame of longitudinal time code is shown in figure 1.4. In this figure bit 0 (the start of the frame) is shown on the left and the last bit, bit 79 is shown on the right immediately followed by bit 0 of the next frame. Some of the status bits are labeled with their functions in the SMPTE standard. These bits have different meanings in EBU, except for the color frame flag.

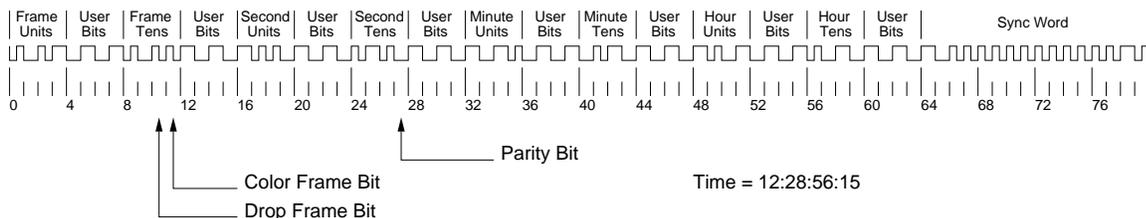


Figure 1.4: Longitudinal Time Code Waveform

SMPTE and EBU longitudinal time codes are very similar. They use the same number of bits per frame and the sync word, the time and the user information are in the same bit positions in both code format standards. The main difference is the number of frames per second in the respective television systems. The SMPTE system has either 29.97 or 30 frames per second and the EBU has a rate of 25 frames per second. This causes the number of bits per second to be 2400 in SMPTE and 2000 in EBU. Also some of the 6 status bits serve slightly different purposes in the two systems.

Vertical interval time code is a digital signal in the form of pulses which are placed on two nonadjacent video lines in the vertical interval of the video signal. Figure 1.5 shows an NTSC video signal with VITC inserted in lines 17 and 19. Figure 1.6 shows an EBU video signal with VITC inserted in lines 19 and 21. There are 90 bits per line in VITC time code. The code is repeated twice in each video field, once on each of two nonadjacent video lines in the vertical interval. Each line contains 18 bits of synchronizing data (the sync bits), 26 bits of time information, 32 bits of user information (user bits), 6 bits of status information and an 8 bit cyclic redundancy check character (CRC). The CRC is the result of doing some arithmetic on the other bits in the code when it is being generated. When the code is recovered this arithmetic is repeated and the result is compared to the recovered CRC and is used to verify that the code is correct and error free. Errors can be caused by noise or dropouts. The CRC provides a 99.61% confidence level in the recovered code.

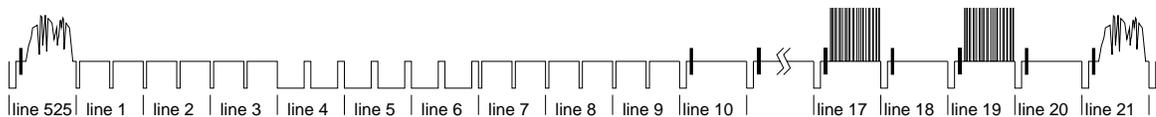


Figure 1.5: SMPTE Vertical Interval Time Code Waveform

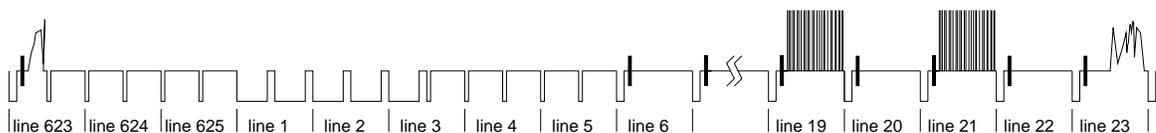


Figure 1.6: EBU Vertical Interval Time Code Waveform

SMPTE Drop Frame (DF) time code was conceived to correct for the NTSC color system frame rate not being exactly 30 frames per second. The NTSC frame rate is only 29.97 Hz, which results in 30 frames being equal to 1.001 seconds. This would produce an accumulative error of about -86.41 seconds per day (the time codes falling behind real time) if no correction was introduced. To fix this problem Drop Frame time code counts 30 frames per second except at the start of each minute not including minutes 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50. At the start of each minute (except as noted above) the first two frames are skipped (or dropped), leaving only 28 frames in the first second of that minute. For instance **15:43:59:29**

will advance to **15:44:00:02**. Time code frames numbered **15:44:00:00** and **15:44:00:01** do not exist in Drop Frame mode. This scheme keeps the time codes in step with real time when used with the NTSC color system. Utilizing the DF mode results in a static error of only +75 milliseconds per day, \pm any inherent sub-carrier error. EBU time code has no equivalent of Drop Frame because the frame rate in that color system divides the second into 25 parts with no remainder.

Color Framing is a result of the growing sophistication of video tape editing. In color television not all frames are the same, even if there is no change in the picture content. The color part of the signal changes from frame to frame. In NTSC there are two variants of a frame and in EBU there are 4. These may be thought of as a repeating sequence of 'A B A B A B' in NTSC or 'A B C D A B C D' in EBU. The result of these minor differences between frames is that if the sequence is not preserved across edits, a horizontal shift in the picture occurs at the edit point. This is only visible if the picture content is substantially the same on either side of the edit. In most situations this shift is unnoticeable. In order to avoid disturbing the sequence the NTSC system assigns even frame numbers to 'A' frames (fields 1 and 2) and odd numbers to 'B' frames (fields 3 and 4). Therefore to maintain the sequence, if the frame on one side of the edit is odd make sure that the frame on the other side is even.

Modern sync generators provide a color frame identification pulse which identifies field one of the 4 field (NTSC) or 8 field (EBU) video signal. This is shown for the NTSC system in figure 1.7 on page 6. The video signal is shown as the top waveform, the color frame identification pulse is shown as the middle waveform and time code is shown as the bottom waveform. The color frame identification pulse is shown as occurring at line 10 of field 1.

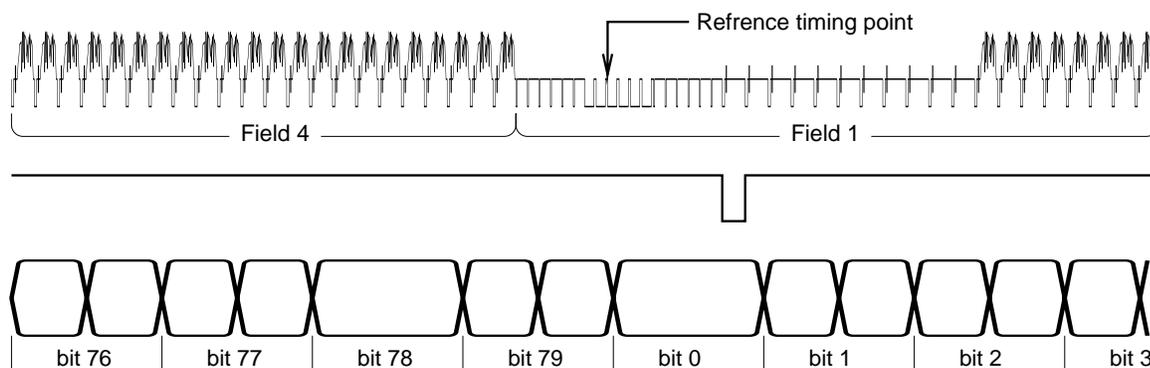


Figure 1.7: Relationship Between Video, Color Frame Identification Pulse and Time Code

In EBU the problem is a little more complicated because the sequence is 4 frames (an even number) and the time code is based on 25 frames per second (an odd number). Color framing is achieved by assigning time code numbers to the video frames in a sequence that guaranties that the remainder when dividing the sum of the frames count and the seconds count by 4 ($(\text{frames} + \text{seconds}) / 4$) is 0 for a 'D' frame (fields 7 and 8), 1 for a 'A' frame (fields 1 and 2), 2 for a 'B' frame (fields 3 and 4) and 3 for a 'C' frame (fields 5 and 6).

Installation

2.1 Unpacking

The EASY READER time code reader is shipped, with accessories, in a single carton. After opening the carton, carefully examine the equipment for damage that may have occurred during shipment, and report any damage to the carrier and Telcom Research.

2.2 Battery

Slide the battery cover off and install the supplied battery. Replace the battery cover. Turn on the power switch and confirm that the green LED on the front pane lights.

2.3 Connections

Time code input connection to the EASY READER is made by means of an industry standard RCA connector on the EASY READER front panel. Computer communication is through a 9 pin DB9 attached cable and connector. A 9 pin to 25 pin adapter is also supplied.

Computer RS-232 serial data to/from a computer. This is a female DB9 type connector wired as data communications equipment. If your computer has a 25 pin RS-232 connector use the supplied 9 pin to 25 pin adapter.

Time Code Input The reader input is a unbalanced line with an impedance of 10,000 ohms. It is an RCA type connector.

Operation

3.1 Front Panel

LED	Indicates that the EASY READER is on. The relative brightness indicates the condition of the battery.
Power Switch	Slide this switch to the right to turn the Easy Reader on and to the left to turn it off.

3.2 Serial Control

Output Format 1

This is the default output format at power up. When output format 2 is active, format 1 is activated by sending a 'T' command to the Easy Reader.

HHMMSSFFX

H = hours
M = minutes
S = seconds
F = frames
U = user bits
X = status character : ? = Unknown
 A = 24 f.p.s.
 B = 25 f.p.s.
 C = 30 f.p.s.
 D = Drop Frame
 E = Error

The output string ends with a carriage return character.

Errors

An 'E' at the end of an output string indicates an error condition. This is usually due to bad or missing time code input to the EASY READER.

Output Format 2

This is the alternate output format. When output format 1 (the default) is active, format 2 is activated by sending a 'U' command to the Easy Reader.

HHMMSSFFUUUUUUUX

H = hours
M = minutes
S = seconds
F = frames
X = status character : ? = Unknown
 A = 24 f.p.s.
 B = 25 f.p.s.
 C = 30 f.p.s.
 D = Drop Frame
 E = Error

The output string ends with a carriage return character.

Errors

An 'E' at the end of an output string indicates an error condition. This is usually due to bad or missing time code input to the EASY READER.

Serial Port

RS-232 port wired as Data Communications Equipment

Pin 1 — GND
Pin 2 — TxD to computer
Pin 3 — RxD from computer
Pin 5 — CTS to computer
Pin 6 — DSR to computer
Pin 7 — GND
Pin 8 — DCD to computer

3.3 Serial Commands

T This command causes the Easy Reader to send time information only to the RS-232 port. This is the default condition at power up. See output format 1 above.

U

This command causes the Easy Reader to send both time information and user bits to the RS-232 port. See output format 2 above.

PC-LOG

PC-LOG is a powerful tool offering all of the features you've come to expect in a word processor or text editor. Computer novices will appreciate the spell-checking, font display, windows, and the un-delete command. More advanced users will value the background printing, 43 line mode (EGA), 50 and 28 line modes (VGA), DOS shell, and macros.

PC-LOG can also manage up to six text windows at once: You can choose multiple views of the same file, six different files, or mix and match. You can move or copy text between windows at the press of a key – even if you've "zoomed" one of them to fill the entire screen and you can change their sizes to get just the right perspective. And no matter how many windows you have open, PC-LOG can display how your document will look when it is printed page breaks, margins, justification, boldface, underlining.

Repetitive editing tasks are easy to do with the built in macro system, and you can even invoke your macros from within search operations.

Finally, after you've formatted your document just right, polished your prose, and checked your spelling, PC-LOG can put the print job in the *background*, sending characters to the printer only when there's no action at the keyboard. Once you stop typing, though, PC-LOG automatically makes it a *foreground task*.

4.1 Starting PC-LOG

Before running PC-LOG, create a working copy of the program disk or copy the necessary files to your hard disk for the distribution disk. To run PC-LOG, you'll need the file

LOG.EXE (executable program)

These files are optional:

LOG.HLP (without it, on-line help is not available) *.PDF (any printer definition file, needed only when printing) LOG.MAC (sample macros)

If you want to modify the program before running it, run the installation program LOGINST.EXE (described later in this chapter).

The first time you run PC-LOG, make sure you're logged on to the drive and directory containing the program and its optional support files. You can start the program in one of three ways:

1. You can enter **LOG** at the DOS command line, and PC-LOG will create the file NONAME for you to edit. You can name it later on.
2. You can specify one to three file names at one time. For example

LOG ONE.DOC TWO.DOC THREE.DOC

tells PC-LOG to open three text windows, one for each file. If a file doesn't exist, PC-LOG will create it.

3. You can specify a *file mask*, like this:

LOG *.DOC

This tells PC-LOG to display a list of file names matching the mask ***.DOC**; you can then pick the file to edit from a sorted directory listing.

Once you have PC-LOG and your document(s) loaded, you will probably want to specify a "home directory." To set the home directory from inside PC-LOG, press *F2* to get to the main menu. Then press *O* for **O**ptions, *L* for **L**oad file options, and *H* for **H**ome directory. Enter the name of the driver and directory that contains PC-LOG and its optional support files and press *Enter*. Now press *Esc* to return to the **O**ptions menu and press *S* to **S**ave your setup. After you have done this once, PC-LOG will always look for its support files in this same drive and directory. If no home directory is specified, PC-LOG will assume that its files are in the current drive and directory. For more information about customizing PC-LOG, see the section entitled "Configuration Commands" later in this chapter.

4.2 Entering and Editing Text

You enter text in PC-LOG in much the same way as you enter text on a typewriter, and most of the keys on the keyboard behave in the same fashion (press *Enter* to end each line, for example). But there are many important differences as well.

The cursor always indicates where new text will be entered. You can move the cursor in a number of ways, and the commands to do so are described below. You can correct mistakes quickly and easily using the delete commands; you can copy and move text with the block commands; you can locate a particular *string* of text with the Find command, and optionally replace it with another using the Find-and-replace command; and in most cases you can even *undo* your last few changes with the Restore Line or Undo commands. Each of these commands and others is described briefly in the sections that follow.

For a quick glance at all of the commands and their respective keystrokes, refer to Table 4.1. In this table, the PC-LOG Menu commands are displayed in boldface, under the menu in which they appear. Non-menu commands are printed in plain type. They are broken down into basic movement commands, basic editing commands, and commands related to a particular menu. These last are printed after the menu commands under the appropriate menu.

Note to users wishing to customize PC-LOG: Owing to the restrictions imposed on menu design, the names of the menu commands often do not match the names of these same commands in the keyboard installation program (discussed later in this chapter). In the case of such commands, the command name in the installation program will be placed after the menu command name in the section of this chapter in which the command is discussed.

Table 4.1: Commands and their Associated Key Strokes

Character left	<i>Lft</i> or <i>Ctrl-S</i>
Character right	<i>Rgt</i> or <i>Ctrl-D</i>
Word left	<i>Ctrl-Lft</i> or <i>Ctrl-A</i>
Word right	<i>Ctrl-Rgt</i> or <i>Ctrl-F</i>
Line up	<i>Up</i> or <i>Ctrl-E</i>
Line down	<i>Dn</i> or <i>Ctrl-X</i>
Scroll up	<i>Ctrl-W</i>
Scroll down	<i>Ctrl-Z</i>
Page down	<i>PgDn</i> or <i>Ctrl-C</i>
Page up	<i>PgUp</i> or <i>Ctrl-R</i>
Go to Top of File	<i>Ctrl-PgUp</i> or <i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-R</i>
Go to Bottom of File	<i>Ctrl-PgDn</i> or <i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-C</i>
Cursor to left side	<i>Home</i> or <i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-S</i>
Cursor to right side	<i>End</i> or <i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-D</i>
Go to Top of screen	<i>Ctrl-Home</i> or <i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-E</i>
Go to Bottom of screen	<i>Ctrl-End</i> or <i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-X</i>
Go to line	<i>Ctrl-J, Ctrl-L</i>
Go to column	<i>Ctrl-J, Ctrl-C</i>
Go to page	<i>Ctrl-J, Ctrl-P</i> or <i>F6</i>
Go to window	<i>Ctrl-J, Ctrl-W</i>
Go to Top of block	<i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-B</i> or <i>Ctrl-F3</i>
Go to Bottom of block	<i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-K</i> or <i>Ctrl-F4</i>
Jump to marker 0	<i>Ctrl-Q, 0</i>
Jump to marker 1	<i>Ctrl-Q, 1</i>
Jump to marker 2	<i>Ctrl-Q, 2</i>
Jump to marker 3	<i>Ctrl-Q, 3</i>
Jump to marker 4	<i>Ctrl-Q, 4</i>
Jump to marker 5	<i>Ctrl-Q, 5</i>
Jump to marker 6	<i>Ctrl-Q, 6</i>
Jump to marker 7	<i>Ctrl-Q, 7</i>
Jump to marker 8	<i>Ctrl-Q, 8</i>
Jump to marker 9	<i>Ctrl-Q, 9</i>
Set marker 0	<i>Ctrl-K, 0</i>
Set marker 1	<i>Ctrl-K, 1</i>
Set marker 2	<i>Ctrl-K, 2</i>
Set marker 3	<i>Ctrl-K, 3</i>
Set marker 4	<i>Ctrl-K, 4</i>
Set marker 5	<i>Ctrl-K, 5</i>
Set marker 6	<i>Ctrl-K, 6</i>
Set marker 7	<i>Ctrl-K, 7</i>
Set marker 8	<i>Ctrl-K, 8</i>
Set marker 9	<i>Ctrl-K, 9</i>
Previous cursor position	<i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-P</i>
Up to equal indent	<i>Ctrl-J, Ctrl-B</i>
Down to equal indent	<i>Ctrl-J, Ctrl-E</i>
Go to Next sentence	<i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-Z</i>
Go to Previous sentence	<i>Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-W</i>
Set a marker via menu	<i>None</i>
Jump to marker by menu	<i>None</i>
New line	<i>Ctrl-M</i>
Insert line	<i>Ctrl-N</i>
Insert control character	<i>Ctrl-P</i>

Delete current character	Del or Ctrl-G
Delete left character	Ctrl-H or Backspace
Delete right word	Ctrl-T
Delete to end of line	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-Y
Delete line	Ctrl-Y
Delete Line (no undo)	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-T
Find pattern	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-F or F5
Find-and-replace	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-A or Alt-F5
Search and apply macro	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-M
Find next	Ctrl-L
Edit another file	None
Abandon file	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-Q
Read file into window	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-R
Write block to file	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-W
Save and continue edit	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-S or F2
Save/switch files	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-D
Save and exit to DOS	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-X or Alt-X
Write to named file	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-N
Add a new window	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-A or Alt-F1
Close window	Shift-F1
Go to Next window	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-N or Alt-F2
Go to Previous window	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-P or Shift-F2
Re-size current window	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-S
Zoom current window	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-Z
Mark Beginning of Block	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-B or F3
Mark End of Block	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-K or F4
Copy block	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-C
Move block	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-V
Delete block	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-Y
Toggle block display	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-H Display block
Mark current word	Hide block Ctrl-K, Ctrl-T
Toggle macro record	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-T
Playback scrap macro	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-I
Playback scrap 1 time	Ctrl-J, 1
Playback scrap 2 times	Ctrl-J, 2
Playback scrap 3 times	Ctrl-J, 3
Playback scrap 4 times	Ctrl-J, 4
Playback scrap 5 times	Ctrl-J, 5
Playback scrap 6 times	Ctrl-J, 6
Playback scrap 7 times	Ctrl-J, 7
Playback scrap 8 times	Ctrl-J, 8
Playback scrap 9 times	Ctrl-J, 9
Playback macro 1	Alt-1
Playback macro 2	Alt-2
Playback macro 3	Alt-3
Playback macro 4	Alt-4
Playback macro 5	Alt-5
Playback macro 6	Alt-6
Playback macro 7	Alt-7
Playback macro 8	Alt-8

Playback macro 9	Alt-9
Playback macro by menu	None
Edit macro	None
Load macros from disk	None
Write macros to disk	None
Toggle Insert mode	Ctrl-V or Ins
Toggle Autoindent mode	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-I
Toggle Word wrap	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-W
Toggle Right justify	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-J
Toggle Compress at wrap	None
Set Left margin	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-L
Set Right margin	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-R
Set Temporary margin	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-G
Temporary margin to cursor	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-H
Margin release	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-X
Center line	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-C
Toggle Case	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-O
Lower Case	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-V
Upper Case	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-U
Reformat paragraph	Ctrl-B
Reformat block	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-F
Toggle Tab line	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-T
Toggle Marker display	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-M
Toggle Pagination	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-B
Toggle Attributes	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-D
Toggle Key help	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-K
Invoke DOS shell	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-O or F7
Log drive/path	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-D
Show system info	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-V
Show available memory	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-R
Display File directory	None
Set Undo limit	None
Set Support path	None
Set Default extension	None
Set Colors	None
Toggle Snow check	None
Toggle Block cursor	None
Toggle 25/28 or 43/50 line mode	None
Toggle Tab expansion	None
Toggle Tab writing	None
Toggle Hi-bit strip	None
Toggle Initial zoom	None
Save defaults	None
Tab	Tab or Ctrl-I
Backward tab	Shift-Tab
Toggle Fixed tabs	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-F
Edit tab line	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-E
Set Tab line	Ctrl-O, Ctrl-I
Save tab line	None
Set Tab size	None
Default tabs	None

Print file	Ctrl-K, Ctrl-P
Set Top margin	None
Set Bottom margin	None
Set Page length	None
Select Bold	Alt-B
Select Double	Alt-D
Select Underscore	Alt-S
Select Superscript	Alt-T
Select Subscript	Alt-V
Select Condensed	Alt-A
Select Elite	Alt-N
Select Double Width	Alt-W
Select Italic	Alt-Y
Show font	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-F
Display Help menu	F1
Show help summary	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-H
Status help	None
Cursor help	None
Quick movement help	None
Delete help	None
Find and replace help	None
File help	None
Window help	None
Block help	None
Text help	None
Tab help	None
Utility help	None
Setting help	None
Spelling help	None
Macro help	None
Print Format help	None
Function key help	None
Activate menus	F2
Abort command (1 char)	Ctrl-U
Undo last deletion	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-U or F8
Restore line	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-L or Alt-F8
Insert undo buffer	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-V
Flush undo buffer	Ctrl-Q, Ctrl-J
Check spelling	Ctrl-J, Ctrl-S
Put time code in LOG File	F10
Turn Time On/Off	Alt-F10
Turn User Bits On/Off	Alt-F9
Set EASY READER Communications Port	None
Set EASY READER Baud Rate	None

4.3 The Editing Screen

The top line of the screen in PC-LOG is always set aside as a *prompt line*. Messages and instructions are usually displayed here. When you press the first key of a command assigned to two keystrokes, the keystroke is echoed at the left edge of the prompt line.

The top line of any editing window in PC-LOG is always a *status line* (see Figure 4.1), providing the following information:

>Z<	Indicates that the window has been <i>zoomed to fill the screen</i> .
FILENAME.EXT	The name and extension of the file being edited. Although PC-LOG accepts complete path designations. For example: C:\DOCS\SAMPLE.DOC the drive and path name will not be displayed on the status line.
xx%	Indicates the position of the cursor relative to the last character in the file.
Line n	Shows the number of the line containing the cursor, counting from the start of the file. If the Page breaks option is on, the line number displayed is relative to the top of the page.
Col n	Shows the number of the column containing the cursor.
Page n	Shows the page number for the line containing the cursor only if the Page breaks option is on. Toggle pagination on and off with <i>Ctrl-O B</i> ; refer to the Toggle pagination command.
Insert	Indicates that Insert mode is in effect. If Insert mode is off, "Over" (for overwrite) is displayed instead.
Indent	Indicates that Autoindent mode is in effect. <i>Ctrl-Q I</i> toggles autoindent on and off; refer to the Toggle autoindent command.
Wrap	Indicates that word wrap is in effect. <i>Ctrl-O W</i> toggles on and off word wrap ; refer to the Toggle word wrap command.

- Justify** Indicates that right-justification is in effect. *Ctrl-O J* toggles on and off right-justification; refer to the Toggle right-justify command.
- Margin Release** Indicates that the margin release command has been used to temporarily override the left and right margin while word wrap is on. This is displayed in the location reserved for “Wrap” and “Justify”.
- >R<** Indicates that *macro recording* is on. *Ctrl-J T* toggles on and off macro recording; see the section entitled “Macro Commands”.
- >P<** Indicates that a print job is in progress. This is displayed in the same location as the macro recording symbol.

If the tab line has been turned on with the Toggle tab line command (*Ctrl-O T*), the second line in the text window will display the locations of the current tab stops, as well as the left and right margins.

If pagination is on, the first two columns in the text window are reserved for displaying page break markers (see Figure 4.1).

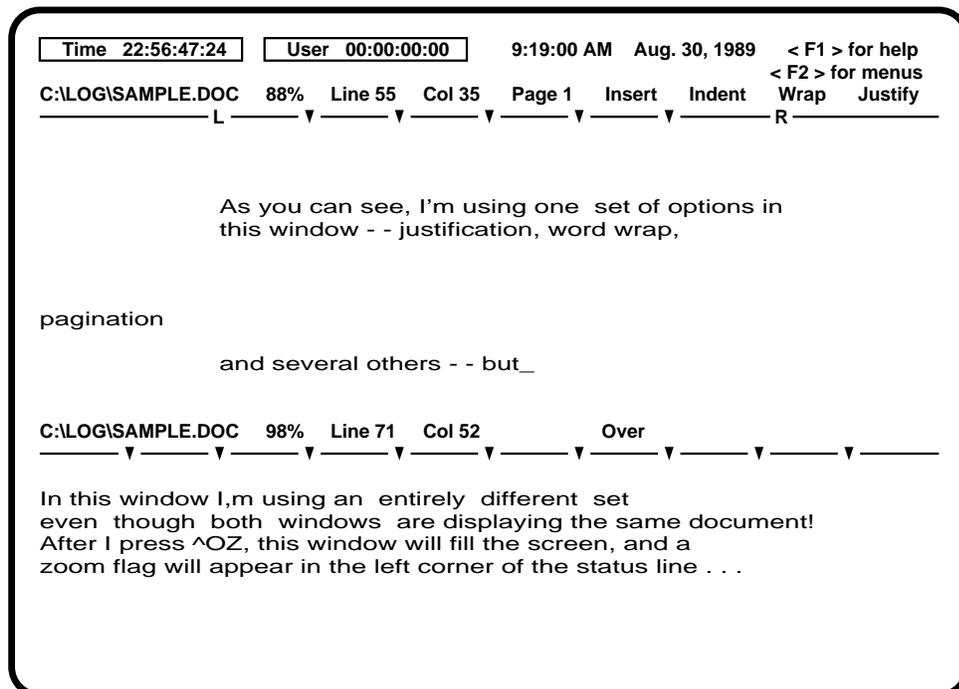


Figure 4.1: PC-LOG's Multiple Text Windows

4.4 The Prompt Editor

When it's necessary for you to enter a number, a file name, or any other information beyond a single keystroke, PC-LOG displays a *prompt box*: a pop-up window where you enter your response (the prompt itself is displayed on the *prompt line*, at the top of the screen). Generally a default answer is displayed, which you can accept by pressing *Enter*. You can also cancel the operation by pressing *Esc*. To enter a new response, type as your first character either a text character, *Ctrl-P*, *Del*, or a cursor movement key. When you are entering text in a prompt box, you are using the *prompt editor*, a special line editor with its own set of commands. The special command keys are as follows:

Table 4.2: The Prompt Editor and its Associated Key Strokes

Accept entry	<i>Enter</i> or <i>Ctrl-M</i>
Abort command	<i>Esc</i>
Character left	<i>Lft</i> or <i>Ctrl-S</i>
Character right	<i>Rgt</i> or <i>Ctrl-D</i>
Word left	<i>Ctrl-Lft</i> or <i>Ctrl-A</i>
Word right	<i>Ctrl-Rgt</i> or <i>Ctrl-F</i>
Beginning of line	<i>Home</i> or <i>Ctrl-B</i>
End of line	<i>End</i> or <i>Ctrl-E</i>
Delete current character	<i>Del</i> or <i>Ctrl-G</i>
Delete left character	<i>Ctrl-H</i> or <i>Backspace</i>
Delete to end of line	<i>Ctrl-End</i> or <i>Ctrl-Y</i>
Delete line	<i>Ctrl-Home</i> or <i>Ctrl-X</i>
Restore line	<i>Alt-R</i>
Toggle insert mode	<i>Ins</i> or <i>Ctrl-V</i>
Insert control character	<i>Ctrl-P</i>
Help	<i>F1</i> or <i>Ctrl-J</i>

Most of these commands work the same way as their equivalents in the main editor, described later. The exceptions are Accept entry, Abort command, Delete to end of line, Delete line, and Restore line. In PC-LOG proper, these commands either don't exist or are assigned to different key sequences. (**Note:** The commands in the prompt editor cannot be reassigned to new keystrokes.)

4.5 Basic Movement Commands

Among the most basic commands in any editor are those that move the cursor without altering the text. On IBM PCs and compatibles by convention, the cursor can usually be moved in one of two ways: with a key on the cursor pad or with a "control character." For example, to move the cursor one character to the right, press either the *Right arrow* key or *Ctrl-D*.

Character left

Left arrow* or *Ctrl-S

Moves the cursor one character to the left. This command does not work across line breaks; when the cursor reaches column 1, it stops.

Character right *Right arrow* or *Ctrl-D*
Moves the cursor one character to the right. This command does not work across line breaks; when the cursor reaches the right hand edge of the text window, the text starts scrolling horizontally until it reaches the extreme right edge of the line (column 999), where it stops.

Word left *Ctrl-Left arrow* or *Ctrl-A*
The cursor to the beginning of the word to the left. This command works across line breaks.

Word right *Ctrl-Right arrow* or *Ctrl-F*
Moves the cursor to the beginning of the word to the right. This command works across line breaks.

Line up *Up arrow* or *Ctrl-E*
Moves the cursor to the line above. If the cursor is on the top line of the window, the window scrolls down one line.

Line down *Down arrow* or *Ctrl-E*
Moves the cursor to the line below. If the cursor is on the last line of the window, the window scrolls up one line.

Scroll up *Ctrl-W*
Scrolls up toward the beginning of the file, one line at a time (the entire window scrolls down). The cursor remains on its line until it reaches the bottom of the window.

Scroll down *Ctrl-Z*
Scrolls down toward the end of the file, one line at a time (the entire window scrolls up). The cursor remains on its line until it reaches the top of the window.

Page up *PgUp* or *Ctrl-R*
Moves the cursor one page up with an overlap of one line.

Page down *PgUp* or *Ctrl-R*
Moves the cursor one page down with an overlap of one line.

Beginning of line *Home* or *Ctrl-Q S*
Moves the cursor to column 1 of the current line.

End of line *End* or *Ctrl-Q D*
Moves the cursor to the end of the current line (the position following the last non blank character on the line). Trailing blanks are always removed from all lines to preserve space.

Tab *Tab* or *Ctrl-I*
Moves the cursor to the next tab. In *insert mode*, any text to the right of the cursor is moved along with it; in *Overwrite mode*, only the cursor is moved.

Backward tab***Shift-Tab***

If fixed tabs are in effect, this command moves the cursor to the previous tab stop. Unlike the Tab command, this command moves only the cursor. It never moves text, whether in Insert or Overwrite mode. If smart tabs are in effect, this command does nothing.

4.6 Basic Editing Commands

In addition to the basic cursor movement commands, PC-LOG includes several simple keystroke commands that allow you to make insertions and deletions, abort a previous deletion, or activate the PC-LOG menu system.

New line***Enter or Ctrl-M***

In *Insert mode*, this command inserts a line break at the cursor's position. If Autoindent mode is in effect, the cursor moves to the next line and to the same column as the first non-blank character in the previous line, otherwise, it moves to column 1 of the new line.

In *Overwrite mode*, this command moves the cursor to column 1 of the next line without inserting a new line, whether Autoindent mode is in effect or not. A new line will be inserted if you're in Overwrite mode and the cursor is on the last line of the file.

Insert line***Ctrl-N***

Inserts a line break at the cursor's position. The cursor does not move.

Delete current character***Del or Ctrl-G***

Deletes the character above the cursor and moves any characters to the right of the cursor one position to the left. This command does not work across line breaks.

Delete character left***Backspace or Ctrl-H***

Moves the cursor one character to the left and deletes the character positioned there. Any characters to the right of the cursor are moved one position to the left. If the cursor is at column 1 at the time the command is given, the invisible end-of-line marker for the previous line is deleted instead, and the two lines are joined.

Delete word***Ctrl-T***

Deletes the word to the right of the cursor. This command works across line breaks and thus may be used to remove line breaks.

Delete to end of line***Ctrl-Q Y***

Deletes all text from the position of the cursor to the end of the line.

Delete line***Ctrl-Y***

Deletes the line containing the cursor and moves any lines below it up one line. The cursor moves to column 1 of the next line.

Activate menus

F2

Invokes the main menu of PC-LOG's pull-down menu system. (See the earlier section entitled "The Main Menu System.")

Abort command

Ctrl-U

Halts an operation in progress. The keyboard buffer is checked regularly to see if the abort command has been issued; if it has, the buffer is emptied and the operation is stopped.

4.7 The Help System

Like most highly sophisticated pieces of software, PC-LOG takes time to master. But it doesn't take as much time as it might, because PC-LOG provides on-line, context-sensitive assistance concerning virtually all of its features. The term *context sensitive* simply means that, when you request help, the text shown on screen will, as a rule, deal specifically with the command or feature you are interested in. PC-LOG offers two kinds of help: general and specific.

For a complete discussion of PC-LOG's help system, see the section on the Help command under in section 4.15 on page 52.

4.8 The Main Menu System

You can access most of PC-LOG's commands through the main menu system. To activate the main menu bar, press *F2*. You can then select a menu item either by using the arrow keys to move the highlighted bar to your choice or by pressing the highlighted capital letter of your choice. Once you've selected an item, a *pull-down menu* will be displayed. Certain options on the pull-down menus may cause *pop-up menu* of additional choices to appear on the screen.

Figure 4.2 shows the PC-LOG main menu.

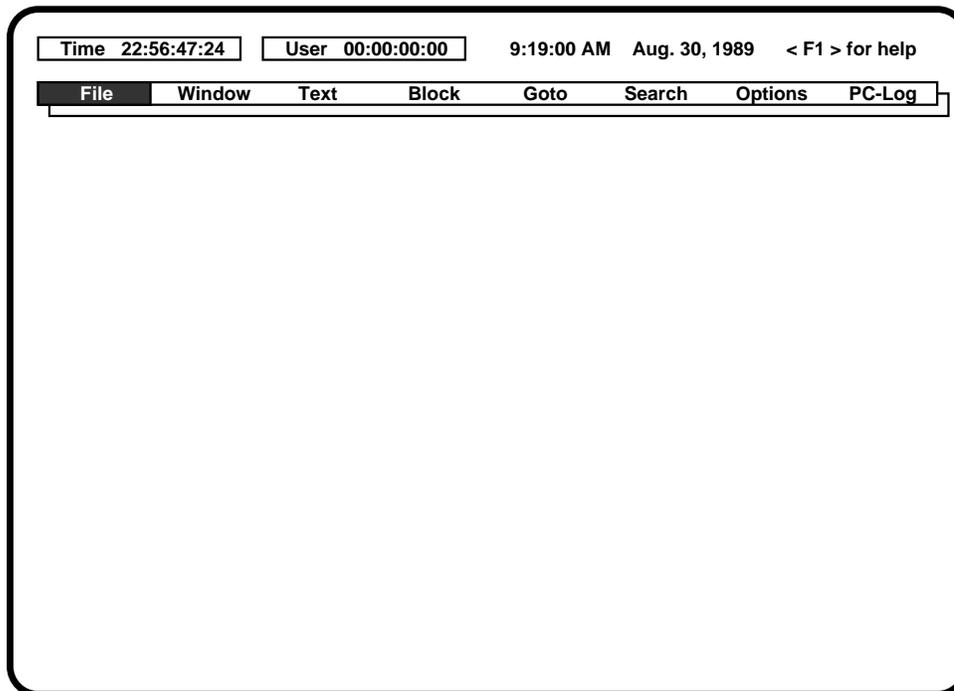


Figure 4.2: PC-LOG's Main Horizontal Bar Menu

To exit from any of the pull-downs or pop-ups, or the main menu itself, press *Esc*.

At the pull-down menu level, you have several options. You can move to a different pull-down menu by using the left and right arrow keys.

- return to the main menu by pressing *Esc*.
- move the highlight bar with the *Up* and *Down arrow* keys and select an option by pressing *Enter*.
- press the highlighted capital letter of the option of your choice.

Note that if the Key help option is turned on in the **Display** options menu under the **Options** command, the keystrokes that correspond to a particular menu choice will be displayed on the prompt line. This is particularly useful if you are trying to learn the shortcut commands.

You will notice that several of the option names in the pull-downs end in two periods (..), which means one of two things. In most cases it means that there is a pop-up menu, or sub-menu, to that choice. In a few cases, however, the two periods (..) simply mean that you will be prompted for more information (usually the name of a file) after making that particular choice.

Note: In the following sections that discuss the commands accessible through the PC-LOG menu system, the menu command will be followed by a second command name in parentheses. This is the name of the command in the Keyboard Installation Program.

Take the time to familiarize yourself with PC-LOG's menu system and experiment with the many options available. Just remember that you always move the highlight bar with the arrow keys, that you select your choices with the *Enter* key or the highlighted capital letter of the option, and that you exit from the current menu by pressing *Esc*. For information about what a particular option does, you can press *F1* key, which activates PC-LOG's context sensitive help system.

4.9 The File Menu

The first option on the PC-LOG main menu is **File**. If you select it, a menu of commands will appear that allow you to perform certain operations on your PC-LOG text files.

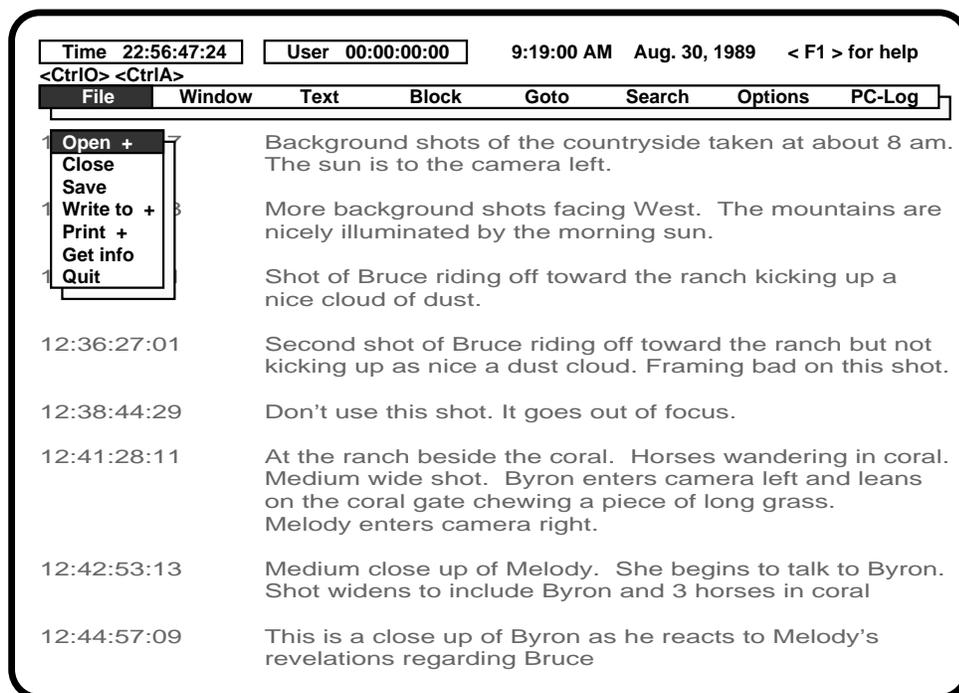


Figure 4.3: PC-LOG's File Menu

Several general guidelines apply to most of these commands:

- You can specify any legal file name, including a drive and/or path identifier. Don't use file names with .BAK extension, however, since that's what's appended to backup files.
- When you are prompted for a file name, you will be shown the name of the last file entered. You can accept it by pressing *Enter*, edit it, or enter a new file name. Pressing *Esc* or *Ctrl-U* will abort command. If you enter a mask, for example, *.DOC, you may choose from a directory listing that shows all the files matching the search criteria. (See the discussion of the File directory command.)
- When existing files are edited and saved, PC-LOG automatically creates a backup copy of the file by renaming the old file and saving the new one under the old name. Backup files are given the .BAK extension.

Open..(Add window)

Ctrl-O A or Shift-F3

Opens another text window. You will be prompted for a file to edit; if you do not specify one, a NONAME file is created. You can later save it as a named file with the Save to file command. If too many windows are open, you will get an error message.

Close (Close window)

F9

Closes the current window. If the file has not been edited since the last time it was saved, the window is closed immediately. If it has been edited, you are asked whether you want to abandon the file. If the current window is the only window open, the menu system will be activated, and you will be prompted for a new file to edit. You can exit PC-LOG by choosing Quit from the File menu.

Save (Save and edit)

Ctrl-K S

Simply saves the file in the active window.

Write to..(Save to file)

Ctrl-K N or F2

Prompt you for a file name, then saves the file in the current window to the specified file. This becomes the new name for the file in the window (and in any other windows that display the same file). This command is particularly useful when editing NONAME files.

Print.. (Print)

Ctrl-K P

Like most advanced text editors, PC-LOG devotes much attention to printing options. This section is concerned with the basic commands; the next section deals with the more specific commands used to activate fonts, create headers and footers, perform conditional page breaks, and so on.

Before we discuss commands, however, a few words about printers are in order. The PC-LOG distribution disk contains several data files with the extension .PDF (for **Printer Definition File**). These files store information about particular printers' commands. Unfortunately, there are hundreds of printers on the market, and most of them have their own unique set of commands. If your printer is not among those currently supported, you'll need to create your own definition file.

The procedure is simple:

1. From DOS, copy an existing .PDF; for example: **COPY PLAIN.PDF MYPRINTR.PDF**
2. In PC-LOG, give the **Print** command (*Ctrl-K P*), press *W* for **Which** printer, and enter the name of the new file. PC-LOG will then read the file into memory.
3. Now press *E* for **Edit** printer codes and, with your printer manual close at hand, edit the printer strings.
4. When you are finished editing all the command strings, press *Esc* to return to the Print Setup pop-up menu, and *S* to **Save** the printer setup. If you wish, you can also return to the main menu; select *O* for **Options** and *S* for **Save** setup to save your new .PDF file name as the default.

PC-LOG will then save the name of the newly created file as the default .PDF file. Once you make a backup copy of your new .PDF file, you should never have to go through this process again.

Once more note. As mentioned earlier, PC-LOG can perform print jobs as either a *background task* (a task done while others are going on) or as a *foreground task*. When you start a print job, PC-LOG assumes that it should be done as a background task: You can continue editing, and your file will be printed when time allows. However, if a few moments pass without any activity at the keyboard, PC-LOG concludes that printing should receive top priority and moves it out of the *background* and into the "foreground." It then proceeds to print the file as quickly as possible, as long as you don't enter anything at the keyboard. You can abort a print job at any time by issuing the Print command and pressing *Y*.

When you give the **Print** command, a pop-up menu appears with the following options:

- **Print file now:** Starts a print job.
- **Name of file:** Selects the file to be printed. If you enter a file mask, you can use the selection bar to select the file from a directory listing.

- **Auto formatting:** If this option is off, any formatting commands entered with an @ symbol and a two letter code will be ignored, as will all margins, headers, footers, and font commands. (See the next section entitled “Print Formatting Commands”.) Commands entered with control characters are interpreted as usual.
- **First page:** Sets the number of the first page to be printed, allowing you to skip pages at the beginning of a file. (To set the number that appears on the printed page, use the command @PN *n*, described in the section “Print Formatting Commands.”)
- **Last page:** Sets the number of the last page to be printed, allowing you to skip pages at the end of a file. (The maximum number of pages allowed in a document is 4,095.)
- **Which printer:** Specifies the name of a printer definition file (a .PDF file).
- **Device:** Indicates where printer output should go. Your choices are File, LPT1, or LPT2. If your printer is attached to parallel port, enter LPT1 or LPT2. If your printer is attached to a serial port, use the DOS MODE command (actually a stand alone program) to redirect output. For example, if your printer is attached to COM1 and you have a second printer attached to a parallel port, you would type

MODE LPT2=COM1

- sending new line output to the second printer from PC-LOG by specifying LPT2. (Consult your DOS manual for more details.) If you select File as the output device, you must specify the name of a file.
- **Manual paper feed:** When toggled off, PC-LOG sends output to the printer continuously. When toggled on, you are prompted to insert a new sheet of paper when the end of a page is reached.
- **Use form feeds:** When turned on, PC-LOG sends a form feed command to the printer when it reaches the end of a page. When toggled off, blank lines are used to fill out the page.
- **Edit printer codes:** Allows you to edit the string of characters sent to the printer when starting a new print job, changing fonts, and so on. The special editor you use here is the same one you use when editing macros; for details see the discussion of the Edit macro command in the earlier section “Macro Commands.” Remember that *Scroll Lock* toggles literal interpretation of keystrokes on and off. So, if you need to insert a *Ctrl-M* (the same as the *Enter* key), you should press *Scroll Lock* to turn literal interpretation on, *Enter* to insert the Enter character, and *Scroll Lock* to turn literal interpretation off again.

- **Save printer setup:** Saves to a specified file the printer codes you entered using the previous commands. The current settings for Form feed mode and Paper pause are also saved.

When you have finished selecting your print options, move to the **print file now** option and press *Enter*. To cancel the print job, press *Esc*.

Get info (Show system info)

Ctrl-J V

Shows you a variety of statistics about the file being edited in the current window, as well as certain system information: the full name of the file; whether it has been modified or not; the number of lines, bytes, and words in the file; the number of pages (if pagination is on); the current time and date; the amount of memory remaining; the version of DOS being used; the amount of space remaining on the currently logged drive; and the current drive and directory. Because some of the file statistics (notably the word count) can take a long time to compute, you may want to skip them by pressing any key while they are being updated. This tells PC-LOG to stop what it is doing and jump ahead to the system information section.

Quit (abandon file)

Ctrl-K Q

If the file in the active window has not been modified, this command closes the window. Otherwise, you are asked to verify that the file should be abandoned before the window is On. If the active window is the only window open, use this command to quit the program.

Edit another file

F3

If the file in the current window has not been modified, the window is cleared, and you are prompted for a new file to edit in the same window. If the file does need saving, you will be asked if the file should be abandoned.

Save/switch files

Ctrl-K D

Saves the file in the current window. The window is then cleared, and you are prompted for a new file to edit in the same window.

Save and exit to DOS

Ctrl-K X

Saves the file in the active window. If the active window is the only window open, this command will quit the program; otherwise, the window is closed and you may continue editing in another window.

4.10 The Window Menu

The second option on the PC-LOG main menu is **Window**, which allows you to access the **Window** menu.

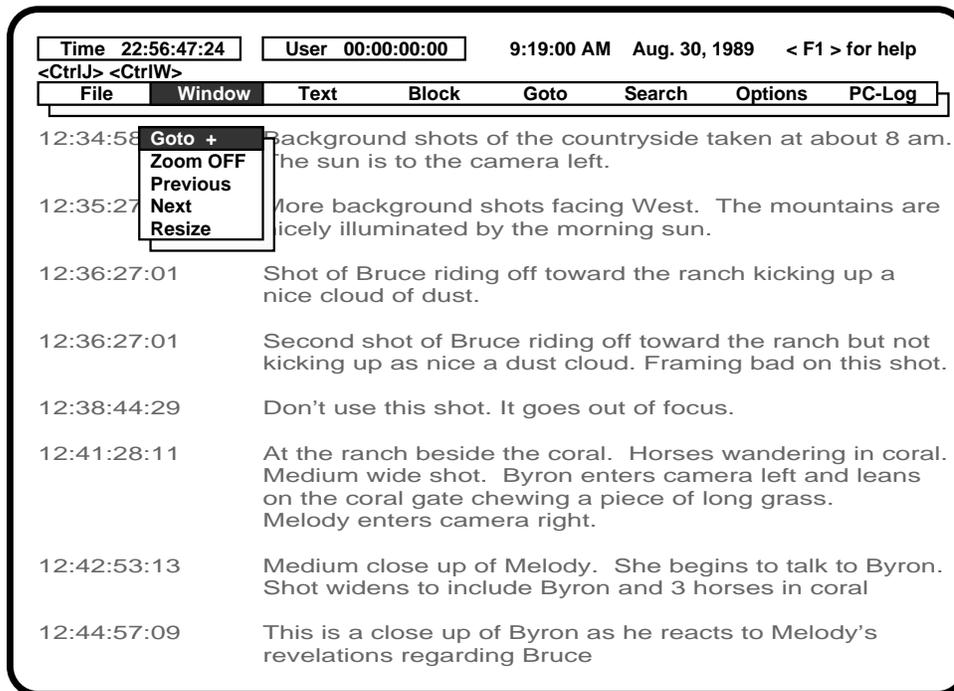


Figure 4.4: PC-LOG's Window Menu

Although some of the window commands are closely related to the file commands, others affect only what you see on screen and/or the position of the cursor. When using PC-LOG's window commands, keep in mind the following:

- PC-LOG can manage up to six open windows at a time.
- Windows occupying fewer than seven screen lines (counting the status and tab lines) cannot be divided.
- You can see different parts of the same file by using **File Open** command and specifying the name of the file displayed in an existing window.

Go to (Go to window)

Ctrl-J W

If more than one window is open, a list of the open windows is displayed in a pop-up menu; after the selection is made, the cursor is moved to the indicated window. If only one window is open, an error message is displayed.

Zoom (Zoom current window)

Ctrl-O Z or F5

Fills the entire screen with the active window, hiding the other text windows. When a window has been zoomed, the ">Z<" flag appears in the top left corner of the status line. If you change windows while zooming, the window you change to will be zoomed as well.

Previous (Previous window)

Ctrl-O P or Shift-F6

Makes the previous text window the active window.

Next (Next window)

Ctrl-O N or **F6**

Makes the next text window the active window.

Re-size (Re-size active window)

Ctrl-O S

Changes the size of the active window. You can adjust the size by pressing the *Up* and *Down arrow* keys. When you are finished, pressing *Enter* or *Esc* returns you to the editor.

4.11 The Text Menu

The third option on the PC-LOG main menu is **Text**. The **Text** menu contains commands for formatting your text, such as setting margins, selecting fonts, adjusting case, and inserting format control characters.

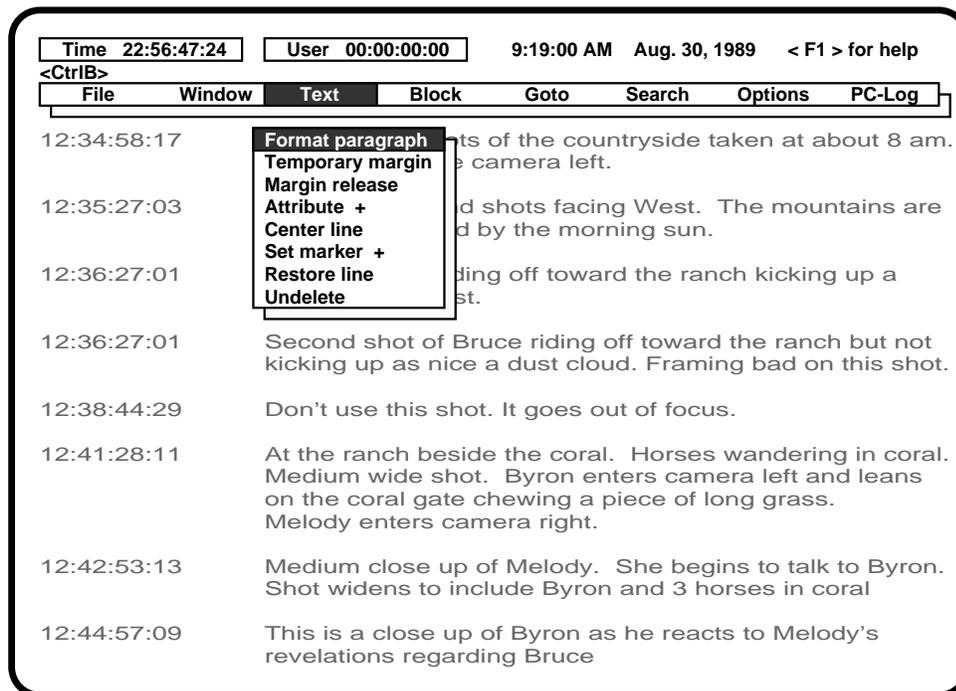


Figure 4.5: PC-LOG's Text Menu

Format paragraph (Reformat Paragraph)

Ctrl-B

Rearranges words from the current line to the end of the paragraph so that the lines are as full as possible, given the constraints imposed by the left and right margins. If right-justification is on, the lines will also be evenly padded with spaces until the last character on the line touches the right margin. The end of a paragraph is signaled by a blank line or a line containing the print formatting character @ in column 1. This command is available only when word wrap is on.

Temporary margin (Set temporary margin)***Ctrl-O G***

Temporarily moves the left margin one tab stop to the right. The temporary margin remains in force until you leave the current paragraph. This command works only if word wrap and fixed tabs are on; if they are off, an error message is displayed. When the tab line is on, the temporary margin is indicated by an arrow pointing to the right.

Margin release***Ctrl-O X***

Allows you to type beyond the left or right margin when word wrap is on. The margin release remains in effect until the cursor is moved to a new line.

Attribute***<none>***

This command generates a pop-up menu from which you can select which font or fonts you wish to use.

PC-LOG also allows you to select fonts by inserting special control characters into a document; these change the font used when the text is printed and, if Toggle font display is on, when it is displayed on the screen.

You can enter the commands to change fonts by issuing the Insert control character command (*Ctrl-P*) in combination with the control character assigned to a particular font: Entering the control character once activates the font, and entering it again cancels the font.

However, using the font selection commands described in this section (*Alt-B*, *Alt-S*, etc.) or their equivalent menu options is generally more convenient. When you enter one of these commands, PC-LOG checks to see if a block of text is both marked and displayed. If so, it inserts the appropriate control character at both the beginning and the end of the block. If no block is marked or it is hidden, PC-LOG inserts a pair of control characters at the cursor's position, and moves the cursor between them. As long as the cursor remains between the two control characters, text entered will be displayed in the selected font.

If Toggle font display is on (see the earlier discussion of Toggle font display in the section entitled "Screen Toggles"), these special characters are not displayed on screen. Instead, PC-LOG attempts to show you the document as it will look when printed. (You can change the way that fonts are displayed with the Set colors command described in "Configuration Commands.") The characters are still there, of course, even if you can't see them. So when the cursor is below one of these characters, a special symbol is shown at the right edge of the status line: for example, if a *Ctrl-B* is above the cursor *Ctrl-B* is shown. Unless the block cursor option has been selected, the cursor also assumes an odd shape when it is beneath a hidden control character.

When more than one font is in effect, PC-LOG shows you only the one with the highest priority. If you need a reminder of what fonts are in effect, use the special Show current font command. When Toggle font display is off, these characters are shown as highlighted upper-case characters, and no attempt is made to show you how the text will look when printed. In either case, these characters can be moved, copied, and deleted in the same way as any other characters. The fonts that follow are listed in order of decreasing priority:

Bold (Select bold) **Alt-B**
Selects boldface (*Ctrl-D*)

Double (Select double strike) **Alt-D**
Selects double strike printing (*Ctrl-D*).

Underscore (Select underscore) **Alt-S**
Selects underlining (*Ctrl-S*).

Superscript (Select superscript) **Alt-H**
Selects superscript printing (*Ctrl-T*). (*H* is for “High.”)

Subscript (Selects subscript) **Alt-L**
Selects subscript print (*Ctrl-V*). (*L* is for “Low”.)

Compressed (Select compressed) **Alt-C**
Selects alternate font number 1 (*Ctrl-A*); on most printers, this is compressed printing.

Italic (Select italics) **Alt-I**
Selects alternate font number 2 (*Ctrl-N*); on most printers, this is italicized printing.

Which font? (Show current font) **Ctrl-J F**
Shows on the prompt line all the fonts in effect at the cursor’s position.

Center line **Ctrl-O C**
Centers the current line within the left and right margins. This command works whether word wrap is on or off.

Set marker.. (Set a marker) **<none>**
Performs same function as the Set marker command, but you are prompted for a marker number.

Restore line **Ctrl-Q L**
Undoes any changes made to a line of text *as long as you have not left the line*. The line is restored to its previous contents regardless of what changes you have made.

Undo last deletion **Ctrl-Q U**

Restores whole lines deleted with the Delete line command (*Ctrl-Y*) or the Delete block command (*Ctrl-K Y*). It will not restore single characters or words. To undo your most recent changes to the current line, use the Restore line command, described above. The size of the undo buffer (where deleted lines are saved) is specified with the Set undo limit command.

Set marker 0..9 ***Ctrl-K 0..Ctrl-K 9***

Sets one of the ten text markers at the current position of the cursor. *Ctrl-K 0* sets marker 0, *Ctrl-K 1* sets marker 1, and so on.

Insert control character ***Ctrl-P***

Allows control characters to be entered into the text. For example, pressing *Ctrl-P* and then *Ctrl-B* would insert a *Ctrl-B* into the text. Ordinary control characters are always displayed as highlighted capital letters, while those that activate particular fonts may be hidden if desired. See the section on Print formatting commands for more details.

Delete line (no undo) ***Ctrl-P***

Same as Delete line command (*Ctrl-Y*), but the deleted line is not saved in the undo buffer. This is useful when you're using the undo buffer to temporarily store lines being moved.

Set temporary margin to cursor ***Ctrl-O H* or *F4***

Same as the Set temporary margin command except that the left margin is set to the current position of the cursor instead of the next tab stop.

Toggle case ***Ctrl-O O***

Toggles the case of the character above the cursor (upper-case letters are changed to their lower-case equivalents, and vice versa). If the cursor is within a marked (and displayed) block, the command affects all characters in the block.

Lower case ***Ctrl-O V***

Same as Toggle case command except that it changes the character(s) to its lower-case equivalent.

Upper case ***Ctrl-O U***

Same as Toggle case command except that it changes the character(s) to its upper-case equivalent.

Insert undo buffer ***Ctrl-Q V***

Inserts the entire contents of the undo buffer into the current window just prior to the current line.

Flush undo buffer ***Ctrl-Q J***

Empties the undo buffer. This command is useful in macros when you wish to use the undo buffer as a scratch pad. For example, you could write a macro that would flush the buffer (*Ctrl-Q J*), delete five lines (with *Ctrl-Y*), jump to a text marker (for example, *Ctrl-Q 9*), and insert the entire contents of the undo buffer (*Ctrl-V*) just before the marker. Such a macro would allow simple block moves without disturbing the current block markers. Without this command, it would be uncertain whether or not the buffer contained extraneous text.

The Block Menu

The fourth option on the PC-LOG main menu is **Block**. The **Block** menu contains commands for manipulating marked blocks of text.

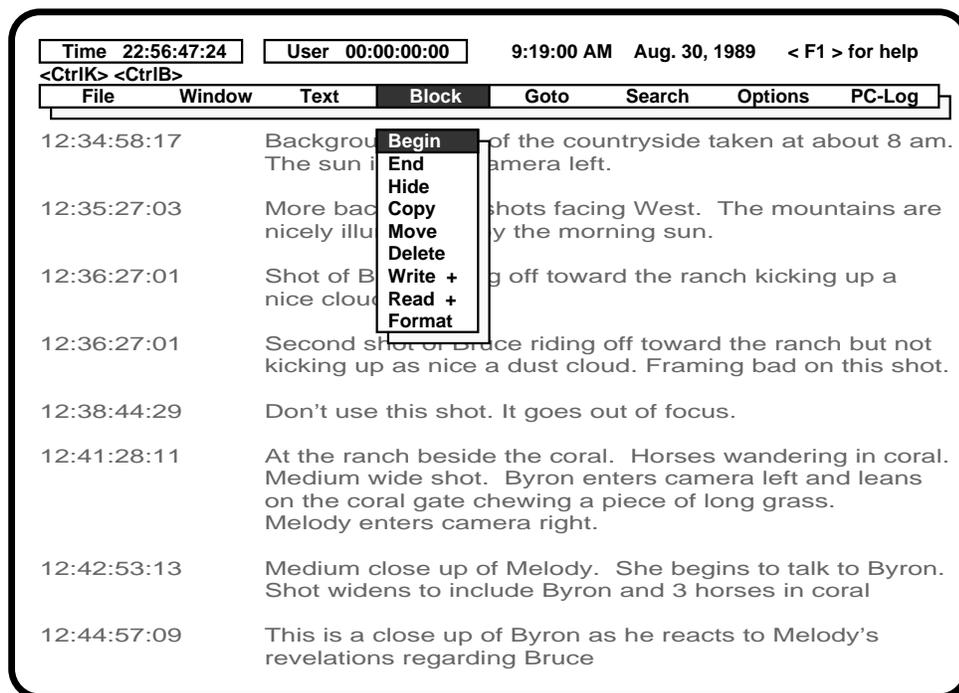


Figure 4.6: PC-LOG's Block Menu

A block is any arbitrarily defined, contiguous unit of text; a block can be as small as a single character or as large as an entire file. Mark a block by placing a begin-block marker at the first character in the desired block, and an end-block marker just beyond the last character. Once marked, the block can be copied, moved, deleted, or written to a file.

Although marked blocks are normally highlighted so you can see what you've marked, the block may be *hidden* (or made visible) with the hide block command. The Start of block (*Ctrl-Q B*) and End of block (*Ctrl-Q K*) commands are discussed later in the section on the Goto menu.

Begin (Begin block) **F7 or (Ctrl-K B)**

Marks the beginning of a block. The marker itself is not visible on the screen, and the block becomes visible only when the end-block marker is set. You can also use the begin-block marker as an extra text marker (see the Set marker command in the earlier section entitled “Extended Movement Commands”) and jump directly to it with *Ctrl-Q B*.

End (End block) **F8 or Ctrl-K K**

Marks the end of a block. Like the begin-block marker, the end-block marker is invisible, and the block itself will not be displayed unless both markers are set. You can also use the end-block marker as an extra text marker (see the Set marker command in the section entitled “Extended Movement Commands”) and jump directly to it with *Ctrl-Q K*.

Hide (Hide block) **Ctrl-K H**

Toggles off and on the visual marking of a block. Many of the block-manipulation commands described earlier work only when the block is being displayed. The block-related cursor movement commands (*Ctrl-Q B* and *Ctrl-Q K*) work whether the block is hidden or displayed.

Copy (Copy block) **Ctrl-K C**

Creates a copy of a marked and displayed block at the current cursor position. The original block is left unchanged, and the markers are placed around the new copy of the block.

Move (Move block) **Ctrl-K V**

Moves a marked and displayed block from its current position to the cursor’s position. The markers remain around the block at its new position.

Delete (Delete block) **Ctrl-K Y**

Deletes a marked and displayed block. Although the Undo last deletion command (*Ctrl-Q U*) can usually restore portions of an accidentally deleted block, there is no command to restore a deleted block in its entirety, so use this command with care.

Write (Write block to file) **Ctrl-K W**

Writes the currently marked block to a file. You are first prompted for a file name. If the file already exists, you are asked if you want to overwrite it or append to it. If the file does not exist, a new file is created. The block is left unchanged, and the block markers remain in place. If no block is marked, this command is ignored.

Read (Read block from file) **Ctrl-K R**

Reads a file into the text at the cursor’s current position exactly as if it were copied from another part of the text. The file read in is marked as a block.

Format (Reformat block) **Ctrl-K F**

Reformats all paragraphs within the currently marked block.

Top of screen

Ctrl-Home or Ctrl-Q E

Moves the cursor to the first line displayed in the active window. The cursor remains in the same column.

Bottom of screen

Ctrl-End or Ctrl-Q X

Moves the cursor to the last line displayed in the active window. The cursor remains in the same column.

Mark single word

Ctrl-K T

Marks a single word as a block, combining the functions of the Begin-block and End-block commands. IF the cursor is positioned within a word, that word will be marked. If it is not within a word, then the word to the right of the cursor will be marked. And if there is no word to the right of the cursor, then the word to the left will be marked.

4.12 The Goto Menu

The fifth option on the PC-LOG main menu is Goto. The Goto menu contains extended cursor movement commands.

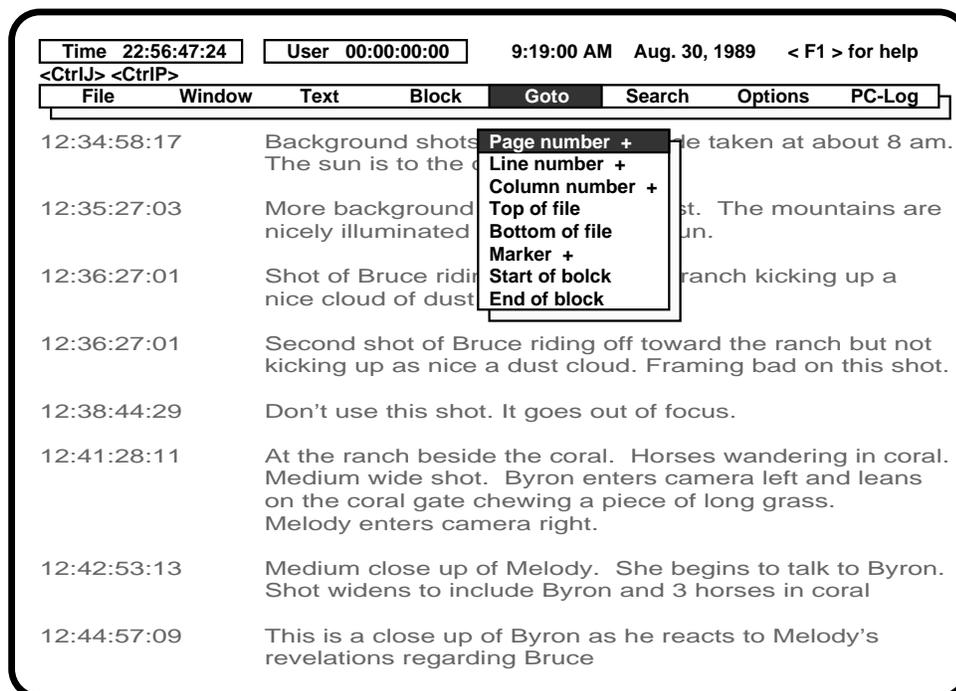


Figure 4.7: PC-LOG's Goto Menu

Page number.. (Go to page)

Ctrl-J P

If pagination is on, prompts for a page number and moves the cursor to the first line of the specified page. If pagination is off, an error message is displayed.

Line number.. (Go to line) **Ctrl-J L**

Prompts for a line number and moves the cursor to the specified line. Any positive integer value in the range 1 to 32,767 is valid. If the value is preceded by a plus (+) or (-) sign, the target line number will be calculated relative to the current line. Line numbers are counted from the beginning of the file.

Column number.. (Go to column) **Ctrl-J C**

Prompts for a column number and moves the cursor to the specified column of the current line. Any positive integer value in the range 1 to 999 is valid. If the value is preceded by a (+) or minus (-) sign, the target column number will be calculated relative to the current column.

Top of file (Beginning of file) **Ctrl-PgUp** or **Ctrl-Q R**

Moves the cursor to the first character in the file.

Bottom of file (End of file) **Ctrl-PgDn** or **Ctrl-Q C**

Moves the cursor just beyond the last character in the file.

Marker.. (Jump to marker) **<none>**

Performs same function as the Jump to marker command, but you are prompted for a marker number. A pop-up window is displayed, showing the marker number, the file it is in, and the number of the line containing the marker. (If a given marker has not been set, "Not Set" is displayed instead.) You may select a marker either by pressing its number or by moving the selection bar to it and pressing *Enter*.

Start of block (Top of block) **Ctrl-Q K**

Moves the cursor to the position of the block-begin marker set with *Ctrl-K B*.

End of block (Bottom of block) **Ctrl-Q K**

Moves the cursor to the position of the block-end marker set with *Ctrl-K K*. The command works even if the block is hidden or the block-begin marker is not set.

Jump to marker 0..9 **Ctrl-Q 0..Ctrl-Q 9**

Moves the cursor to one of the ten text markers created with the Set marker command. *Ctrl-Q 0* jumps to marker 0, *Ctrl-Q 1*, and so on. If the specified marker has not been set, the cursor is not moved.

Previous cursor position **Ctrl-Q P**

Moves to the last cursor position. This command is particularly useful to move back to the previous position after a Find or Find-and-replace operation.

Up to equal indent **Ctrl-J B**

Moves the cursor to the beginning of the previous line with the same indentation level as the current line. For example, if the first non-blank character in the current line is at column 20, the cursor is moved up to the next line that also begins at column 20.

Down to equal indent

Ctrl-J E

Moves the cursor to the beginning of the next line with the same indentation level as the current line.

Next sentence

Ctrl-Q Z

Moves the cursor to the beginning of the next sentence. A sentence is defined as a sequence of characters delimited by a period, semicolon, question mark, exclamation mark, or blank line. In addition, any print formatting command is treated as the beginning of a sentence.

Previous sentence

Ctrl-Q W

If the cursor is in the middle of a sentence, the cursor is moved to the beginning of the current sentence. If the cursor is at the beginning of a sentence or between sentences (on a blank line, for example) the cursor is moved to the beginning of the previous sentence.

4.13 The Search Menu

The sixth menu on the PC-LOG main menu is Search, which contains commands for finding and replacing character strings.

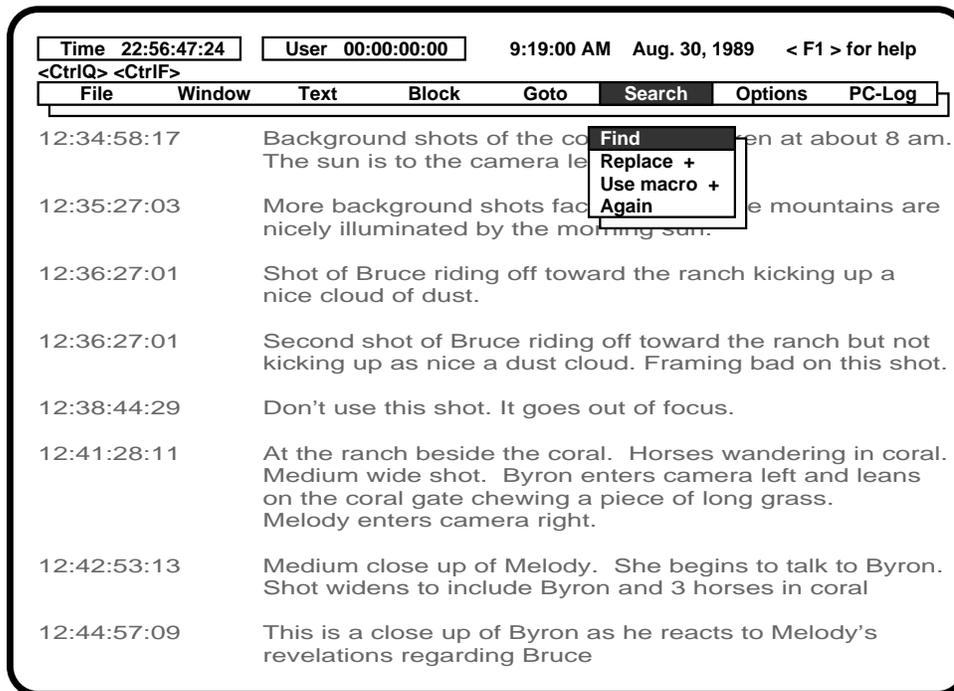


Figure 4.8: PC-LOG's Search Menu

Commands to find patterns of text and optionally replace them with new patterns are available on virtually every editor. Most of the good ones allow you to search backwards, ignore case, search globally, restrict the search to whole words, and repeat your last search operation. PC-LOG has all these features plus a unique one: the Search-and-apply macro command. This is perhaps the most powerful command in the program, since it essentially allows you to create new commands without doing any programming.

Find..

Ctrl-Q F

Lets you search for a string of up to 67 characters. When you enter this command, you will be asked for a search string. The last search string entered (if any) will be displayed. You can select it again by pressing *Enter*, edit it, or enter a new search string. *Esc* or *Ctrl-U* will cancel a search command, and *Ctrl-P* can be used to enter control characters (for example, to find a period at the end of a line, you would search for . *Ctrl-M*, where *Ctrl-M* was entered with *Ctrl-P* and *Ctrl-M*).

After the search string is entered, you must specify your search options. The options you used last, if any, are displayed. You can enter new options (canceling the old ones), edit the current options, or select them again by pressing *Enter*. The following options are available:

B	Searches backwards from the current cursor position toward the beginning of the file.
G	Searches globally. The entire file is scanned for the search string, regardless of the current position of the cursor. The search starts at the beginning of the file if searching forwards; at the end if searching backwards.
L	Limits searches to the currently marked block.
n	Finds the n th occurrence of the string (overridden by the L option).
U	Ignores case; treats all alphabetic characters as if they were upper-case.
W	Searches for whole words only; skips matching patterns embedded in other words.

If the text contains a target matching the search string, the target is highlighted and the cursor is positioned just beyond it.

Replace.. (Find-and-replace)

Ctrl-Q A

This operation works the same as the Find command except that you can replace the found string with any other string of up to 67 characters. After entering the search string, you are asked to enter the replacement string. The last replacement string entered, if any, will be displayed; you may accept it, edit it, or enter a new string.

Finally, you are prompted for options. The options you used last are displayed at first. You may enter new options (canceling the old ones), edit the current options, or select them by pressing *Enter*. The options available are the same as those for the Find command.

Use Macro.. (Search-and-apply macro)

Ctrl-Q M

Searches for any string of up to 67 characters and then applies a macro to it; that is, it moves the cursor to your target, and executes the commands stored in the macro. You can enter search strings in the same way as the Find command. After the search string is entered, a menu is displayed containing all of the macros you've defined. Move the selection bar with the *Up* and *Down arrow* keys, and select your macro by pressing *Enter*. You can abort the operation by pressing *Esc*.

Finally, you are prompted for options. The options you used last are displayed at first. You may enter new options (canceling the old ones), edit the current options, or select them by pressing *Enter*. The options available for the Find-and-replace command are available here as well. The screen is not updated while a Search-and-apply macro operation is being performed. You can use the Abort command (*Ctrl-U*) to stop the operation.

Because the Search-and-apply macro command can be invoked *inside a macro*, it is possible to create an almost unlimited array of special commands. Two examples of such macros are predefined in the LOG.MAC file (numbers 8 and 9), and studying them may give you some ideas for your own macros. Take a look at them by pressing *F2*, the *L* for PC-LOG, *M* for Macros, *E* for Edit, then 8 or 9. (Note that the *Enter* key is synonymous with *Ctrl-M*, the carriage return character.)

Again (Find next)

Ctrl-L

Repeats the last search operation. If the last search command called for a Find operation, the same search string and options will be repeated; for a Find-and-replace operation, the replacement string will be reused as well.

4.14 The Options Menu

The seventh menu on the PC-LOG main menu is **Options**, which accesses a series of pop-up menus with commands for setting formatting and screen display features.

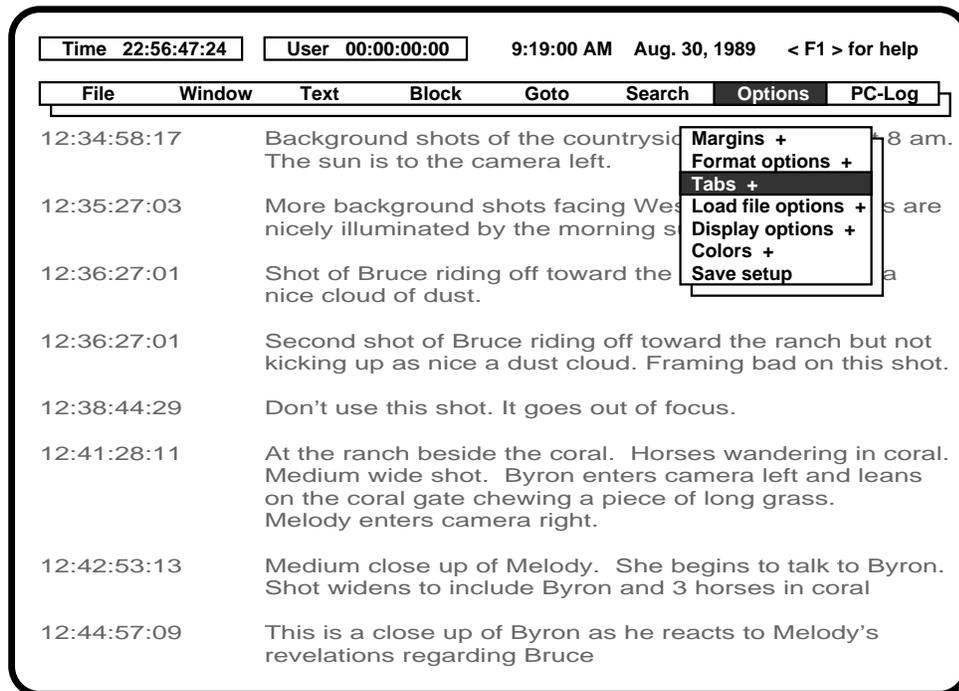


Figure 4.9: PC-LOG's Options Menu

Margins..

<none>

Calls up a pop-up menu with commands for setting page margins and page length.

- **Left (Set left margin)** **Ctrl-O L**
Sets the left margin for text displayed on the screen.
- **Right (Set right margin)** **Ctrl-O R**
Sets the right margin for text displayed on the screen.
- **Top (Set top margin)** **<none>**
Sets the default top margin for printed documents.
- **Bottom (Set bottom margin)** **<none>**
Sets the default bottom margin for printed documents.

Format options

<none>

Generates a pop-up menu with commands controlling the way that text is entered and/or formatted on the screen. Many of these are *toggles*, commands that turn a particular option on or off, and the status of these toggles are usually displayed on the status line.

- **Justify (Toggle Right-justify)** **Ctrl-O J**

If word wrap is on and you start to enter text beyond the right margin, PC-LOG will insert a line break just before the word you are currently typing and move it to the new line. **Note:** Turning word wrap off automatically turns off right-justification.

- **Auto indent (Toggle Autoindent mode)** *Ctrl-Q I*
When Autoindent mode is in effect, the New line command (*Enter* or *Ctrl-M*) will move the cursor to the next row and to the same column as the first non-blank character on the previous line.
- **Insert mode (Toggle insert mode)** *Ins or Ctrl-V*
Selects Insert or Overwrite mode. In Insert mode, text to the right of the cursor is moved to the right as new text is entered. In Overwrite mode, any text above the cursor is overwritten when new text is entered. Notice that the cursor's size is itself an indication of which mode you are in: A thin cursor indicates Overwrite, while a slightly fatter cursor indicates Insert. (This feature is disabled when the **Block cursor** option of **Display Options/Options** has been selected.
- **Page breaks (Toggle pagination)** *Ctrl-O B*
Turns on pagination for the current window and sets aside the first two columns of the display to indicate page-break markers. When pagination is on, the current page is always displayed on the status line, and the Show system info command will report the number of pages in the document.
- **Compress wrap** *<none>*
When PC-LOG wraps or reformats text that falls beyond the right margin, its usual first step is to compress excess blanks from the current line. This step is needed so that previously right-justified text can be reformatted with the padding spaces automatically removed. In some cases, however, the compression will remove desired spaces, such as those used for aligning columns of figures in a table. The Compress wrap is off, PC-LOG will not remove spaces in a line when it starts to wrap it.

Tabs.. Calls up a pop-up menu with commands for controlling tabulation. Unlike most editors, PC-LOG offers two kinds of tabs: *fixed tabs* and *smart tabs*. Fixed tabs are like the tab stops on typewrites: You set them once, and the stops remain the same until you change them. Smart tabs change with every line: The first letter in each word on the previous line is treated as a tab stop. (Smart tabs are particularly useful when creating tables or when writing source code for computer programs.) But as you'll soon see, PC-LOG's fixed tabs can be pretty smart too, especially once you've mastered the Save tab line and Set tab line command.

- **Set tabs (Set tab line)** *Ctrl-O I*

Sets tab stops based on the positions of the words on the current line. This is particularly useful when entering information in tables that must all look alike, or when you have saved a special set of tab stops using the Save tab line command.

- **Put tabs (Save tab line)** *<none>*
Saves the current tab stops and margin settings inside the document itself as a formatted line of text. (To insure that it will be ignored when printing and reformatting, and @ sign is placed in column 1.) You can restore these settings later by moving the cursor to this line and issuing the Set tab line command.
- **Restore tabs (Default tabs)** *<none>*
Cancels any special tab settings specified with the Set tab line or Edit tab line commands, and restores evenly spaced tab stops based on the current default tab size.
- **Edit tabs (Edit tab line)** *Ctrl-O E*
If fixed tabs are on, this command allows you to alter the locations of the tab stops. Pressing the space bar inserts or removes tab stops at the position of the cursor. Pressing *Esc* returns the tab stops to their previous settings. You can also add new stops by pressing *Ins* and delete existing ones by pressing *Del*. The *Left* and *Right arrow* keys move the cursor along the tab line; *Tab* moves it to the next stop; *Home* moves it to the first stop; and *End* moves it to the last one. When you are finished, you can return to normal editing mode by pressing *Esc* or *Enter*. **Note:** This command turns on the tab line, if necessary, and leaves it on.
- **Display tabs (Toggle tab line)** *Ctrl-O T*
Turns on the tab line for the current window. The tab line shows you the position of all tab stops, as well as the current left and right margins. **Note:** Turning on the tab line automatically turns on fixed tabs.
- **Fixed (Toggle fixed tabs)** *Ctrl-O F*
When fixed tabs are in effect, the tab stops (normally) start at column 9 and occur every 8 column thereafter. By default, fixed tabs are on and smart tabs are off. When smart tabs are in use, the tab stops are determined by locations of the words on the previous line; the first character in each word represents a tab stop. To change the locations of the stops when using fixed tabs, use the Set tab size, Edit tab line, or Set tab line commands.
- **Tab size (Set tab size)** *<none>*
Sets the default tab size to be used when fixed tabs are on. This value is also used when expanding tab characters if the tab expansion option is on. (See the discussion of the Toggle tab expansion command.)

Load file options.. **<none>**

Accesses a menu of commands that allow you to customize PC-LOG to fit your particular needs, as well as to take full advantage of your computer hardware. These commands change the configuration information temporarily. Note that to change the keystrokes assigned to particular commands, you must run the installation program LOGINST.EXE, described in the section entitled “Keyboard Installation Program.”

- **Home directory** **<none>**
Tells PC-LOG where its optional support files are located. (See the earlier section in this chapter, “Starting PC-LOG”, above.)
- **File extension (Set default extension)** **<none>**
Specifies the default extension for file names. This extension is automatically added to file names lacking extensions. For example, if you have set the default extension to .DOC and want PC-LOG to load SAMPLE.DOC when the program starts, you can enter LOG SAMPLE at the command line.
- **Expand tabs (Toggle tab expansion)** **<none>**
Expands tab characters to spaces when reading in files created with other editors. The assumed size of the tabs is specified with the Set tab size command. Spaces may be converted back to tabs when output is written (see Write tabs in the next section).
- **Write tabs** **<none>**
When this toggle is on, PC-LOG converts strings of blanks to tabs when a file is written to disk. This will save disk space, especially for indented programming languages like Pascal, C and Assembler. PC-LOG uses the current default tab spacing when it converts the blanks into tabs.
- **Toggle strip high-bit** **<none>**
Strips “high-order bits” when reading in files created with certain editors, notably Wordstar, which use the eighth (highest) bit in a byte to store information. To see whether you need to use this option, display the file using the DOS TYPE command. If the last letter in each word is garbled, you should select this option before reading the file into PC-LOG for editing. This option also tells PC-LOG to convert Wordstar *dot* commands (for print formatting) to PC-LOG @ commands. **Note:** This process is irreversible.
- **Undo limit (Set undo limit)** **<none>**
Sets the size of the “undo buffer,” which stores deleted lines. The default value is 20 lines.

Display options.. **<none>**

Calls up a pop-up menu with commands that affect the way PC-LOG manages the screen. They are used to activate or deactivate certain “convenience features”-features that some people will find helpful and others annoying. None of these commands directly affects the documents you are editing.

- **Snow control (Toggle snow check)** **<none>**
PC-LOG is designed to avoid the annoying screen interference known as *snow* on color graphics adapters. Enhanced Graphics Adapters (EGAs) and many of the newer color adapters do not have this problem. If you don't experience this problem either, then turn snow prevention off. (This improves PC-LOG's performance quite noticeably.) This command is ignored if you are using a monochrome adapter.
- **Block cursor (Toggle Block cursor)** **<none>**
Hides the blinking cursor you normally see on the screen and replaces it with a non blinking “block cursor.” You can change the appearance of the block cursor with the Set colors command. The blinking cursor is restored when you leave PC-LOG.
- **43 or 50 line mode (Toggle 43 or 50 line mode)** **<None>**
Activates the special 43-line display mode available on systems equipped with an Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) or the special 50-line display mode available on systems equipped with a Video Graphics Array (VGA). PC-LOG will then use all 43 lines on the screen. If an EGA or VGA is not installed, this command is ignored. The display is restored to the normal 25-line mode when you leave PC-LOG.
- **Font display (Toggle font display)** **Ctrl-O D**
Turns on and off the display of control characters used for print formatting. If font display is on, these characters are hidden, and you see only their effects. If it is off, you see the control characters themselves, but not their effects. For more details, see the section entitled “Print Formatting Commands.”
- **Key help (Toggle key help)** **Ctrl-J K**
By default, symbols for the primary commands associated with particular menu choices are displayed on the prompt line as you scroll through the list of choices. This feature is intended to help you learn the shortcut commands for menu items.
- **Zoom state (Toggle initial zoom state)** **<none>**
If set, new windows are automatically zoomed to fill the screen when they are opened. This setting does not affect the behavior of the Zoom current window command.
- **Toggle marker display** **Ctrl-K M**

Hides or reveals all text markers. Setting a new text marker automatically turns on marker display if it was previously turned off.

Colors.. (Set colors)

<none>

Changes the colors used for text windows, status lines, pull-down menus, and so on. You will first be shown a list of the current color settings. Select the one you want to change by moving the selection bar with the arrow keys, then press *Enter*. The choices available to you are displayed, and the current setting is marked with a snowflake character. You can change the setting by moving the snowflake with the arrow keys; as it moves, the item to be changed will reflect the change in colors. When you find the color you want, press *Enter* to select it. (To restore the original setting, press *Esc* instead.)

Save setup (Save defaults)

<none>

Saves the current configuration settings (specified by the commands described earlier) as the defaults. More specifically, the current values of any settings that can be changed from the **Options** pull-down menu will be saved, as well as any information concerning your printer. It is particularly important that you specify the drive and directory where PC-LOG's support files are located (refer to the section on starting PC-LOG for details). If LOG.EXE is not found in either the current or the home directory, an error message is displayed.

4.15 The PC-LOG Menu

The last item on the PC-LOG main menu is PC-LOG, which accesses a menu of miscellaneous commands for making use of macros, the operating system, and the spelling checker and help system.

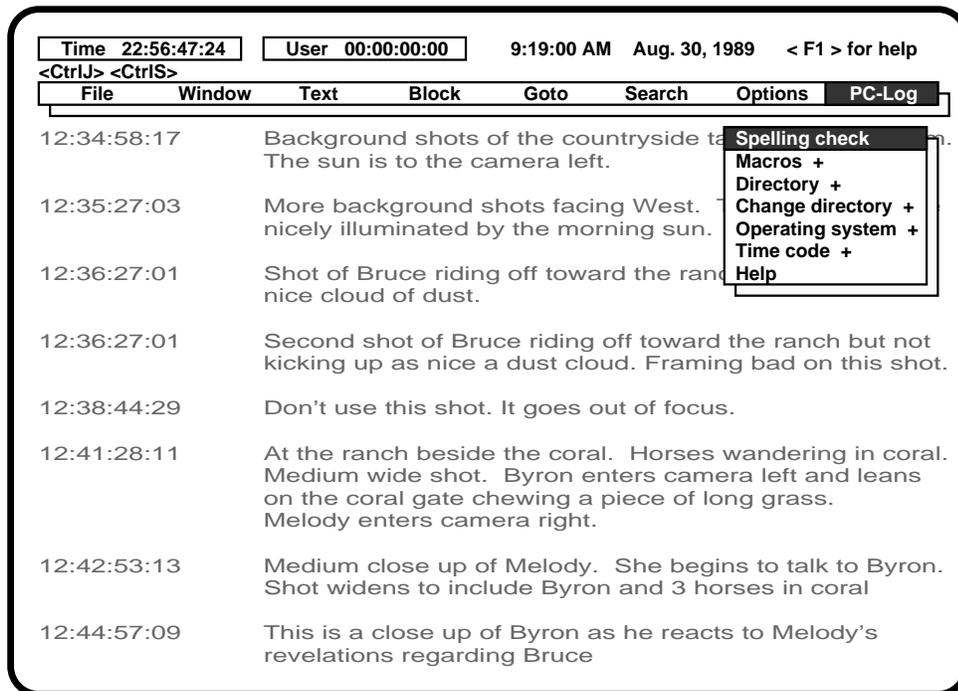


Figure 4.10: PC-LOG's PC-LOG Menu

The system commands give you access to, or information about parts of your system that are normally inaccessible when running programs other than DOS itself. There are commands to display directory, to change the current drive and directory, to display help on any of PC-LOG's features as well as two slightly unusual commands: Invoke DOS shell, which gives you access to DOS from inside PC-LOG, and Show system information about the EASY READER time code reader.

Spelling check (Check spelling)

Ctrl-JS

Checks the spelling of a document-*provided you have Borland's Turbo Lightning installed*. If Lightning is not installed, the command will simply generate an error message. By default, spelling is checked from the current position of the cursor to the end of the file. If a block is both marked and displayed, however, only the text within the block is checked.

Once the operation begins, PC-LOG keeps you advised of its progress on the status line. The line and column counters tell you what part of the document is being checked, as does xx% indicator. These are updated each time a new word is checked. When an unrecognized word is found, a pop-up menu shows you your options:

- **Skip once**
Ignores the spelling of this word for this one instance.

- **Ignore for this document**
Ignores the spelling of this word throughout the document.
- **List Lightning’s sound alike**
Displays a list of sound-alike words from Lightning’s dictionary. You can scroll through the list, shown via a pop-up menu, using the arrow keys. If you find a word to replace the current one, replace it by pressing *Enter*. If no word is found, press *Esc* to return to the previous menu.
- **Edit from keyboard**
Corrects the spelling of the word, displayed in a prompt box. You can accept the current spelling, edit the word, enter a new word, or press *Esc* to return to the previous menu. The spelling of the word you enter is assumed to be correct. (You can, however, check it with Lightning’s Check word at cursor commands.)
- **Mark with “~”**
Places a tilde (~) in front of the word. After the document has been checked, you can use the Find command (*Ctrl-Q F*) to locate the marked words.
- **Add to dictionary**
Adds the word to Lightning’s auxiliary dictionary (usually AUXI.DIC). When adding a word, you have four options concerning how the word is stored:
 1. “Lower-case” indicates that all letter should be converted to lower-case.
 2. “First letter capitalized” indicates that the first letter should be capitalized and all others converted to lower-case.
 3. “Upper-case” indicates that all letters should be converted to upper-case.
 4. “Exactly as shown” indicates that the word should be stored just as it appears in your document.
 5. If Lightning reports that the auxiliary dictionary is not found, an error message is displayed.
- **Batch mark rest of document**
Cancels the interactive mode normally used when checking spelling. From this point on, all unrecognized words are marked with tildes (INSERT A TILDE).

- You can stop the spell-checking operation at any time by pressing any key. You are prompted whether you want to stop; press *Y* to stop, *N* to continue. A message is displayed on the prompt line when the operation is complete.

Macros..

<none>

When using a text editor, most people spend a good deal of time performing repetitive tasks: aides write look-alike memos, screenwriters may arrange their scripts basically the same way, programmers may write subroutines that share certain words and indentation levels, and so on. The answer to this sort of drudgery is the *macro*: a single command or keystroke that, when “played back,” can simulate the entry of many, many keystrokes at the keyboard. PC-LOG allows you to record, edit, save, and restore up to ten macros, each containing up to 255 keystrokes. You can have as many macro files as your disks will hold, but only one file of ten macros can be kept in memory at a time. (Note that the Search-and-apply macro command has been described earlier under “The Search Menu.”)

- **Load macros (Load macros from disk)** <none>
Allows you to load a file of previously saved macros. If the file you specify does not exist, an error message is displayed.
- **Store macros (Write macros to disk)** <none>
Saves the current macros to the file you specify.
- **Playback (Insert macro (prompted))** <none>
Prompts you for a choice, then plays back the macro you select.
- **Record (Toggle macro record)** *Ctrl-J T*
Turns macro recording on or off. When a macro recording is on, all subsequent keystrokes (up to 255-keystroke limit) are saved until macro recording is turned off again. (Keystrokes used to turn it on and off are not saved.) Once the macro is recorded, you are asked to select a macro *slot* to store it in.
- **Edit (Edit macro)** <none>
Allows you to edit previously saved macros. PC-LOG has a special editing module designed specifically for working with macros. Special keys (function keys, cursor keys, and so on) are represented by abbreviated forms of their names—for example, *Esc*, *Ctrl-N*, and *Enter*—so that you won’t have to run to your reference books to see what characters represent what keystrokes, and these symbols are highlighted. Regular keystrokes, and these symbols are highlighted. Regular keystrokes are shown as normal characters without highlighting.

When you enter this command, you are asked to select a macro to edit (and optionally a name for the macro). Then you enter the macro editor itself. Several keys serve special purposes here: The cursor keys behave as usual, moving the cursor so you can select a particular keystroke to change; *Backspace* deletes a single keystroke, just as it does in the regular editor; *Ctrl-Backspace* deletes an entire macro; *Esc* restores the macro to its previous state; and the *Enter* key takes you out of the macro editor. The *Scroll Lock* key acts as a toggle, turning literal interpretation of keystrokes on and off. For example, if you wanted to assign a macro to the enter key (*Enter*) or the backspace key (*Backspace*), which normally serve as a special function, you would first press *Scroll Lock*. Pressing it again would restore all special keys to their previous functions.

- **Insert scrap macro** *Ctrl-J I*
Plays back the scrap macro (macro 0) a prompted number of times. The “scrap macro” is always the same as the last macro that was recorded, even if it was saved as a normal macro (1-9).
- **Insert scrap macro 1..9** *Ctrl-J 1..Ctrl-J 9*
Plays back the scrap macro 1 to 9 times. *Ctrl-J 1* plays it back once, *Ctrl-J 2* twice, and so on.
- **Insert macro 1..9** *Alt-1..Alt-9*
Plays back the specified macro one time. *Alt-1* plays back macro 1, *Alt-2* macro 2, and so on.

Directory (File directory) *<none>*
Shows you a directory listing. At the prompt box enter a file mask; for example:

```
C:\DOCS\*.DOC
```

shows you all the files in subdirectory DOCS on drive C that have the extension .DOC. If a drive or path is not specified, the default directory is assumed. Once a mask has been entered, all files matching the search criteria will be displayed in sorted order in a pop-up window. If the window is too small for all the file names, you can scroll through the list using the cursor keys: *PgUp* and *PgDn* scroll the display one screen full, *Home* scrolls to the first file in the list, and *End* scrolls to the last file.

Essentially, this kind of directory listing is available for every command in PC-LOG that prompts you for a file name or the name of a directory. When you are actually picking a name from a directory listing, however, PC-LOG highlights the currently selected entry. To select a name, simply move the selection bar to it and press *Enter*. As with the File directory command, you can scroll through the list using the arrow keys: *PgUp* and *PgDn* move it one window full, *Home* moves it to the first file in the list, and *End* moves it to the last file. In addition, pressing an alphabetic key (A through Z) will move the selection bar to the first name that

starts with that letter; if none of the names start with that letter, the selection bar moves to the closest match.

Change directory

Ctrl-J D

Allows you to change the active drive and directory. You can enter a drive and path or, if you have a hard disk, you can specify a *file mask* and *choose* a new path from a directory listing. (See discussion on the file directory command in this section.) For example:

```
C:\*.*
```

shows you a list of all the subdirectories that branch from the root directory on drive C. Two special directory entries, "." and "..", will always appear when you are in a subdirectory; "." represents the current directory and ".." represents the subdirectory it branches from.

Operating System (Invoke DOS shell)

Ctrl-J O

Gives you access to DOS services or to other programs from inside PC-LOG. When PC-LOG shells to DOS, the DOS prompt is modified to indicate that a PC-LOG shell is active. At the prompt box, enter a DOS command just as you would at the DOS prompt; for example, typing TURBO would execute the Turbo Pascal compiler. Or, if you need to run several programs, you can invoke a DOS shell simply by pressing *Enter*. To return to PC-LOG, type EXIT at the DOS command line—you'll be right back where you started.

PC-LOG tries to set aside just enough memory to allow you to do *something* in DOS whenever you want. If you've been editing several files at once or one very large file, however, the amount of memory remaining may not be sufficient for your other program—even if you have closed all but a single text window. Note that there *must* be a copy of COMMAND.COM on the same drive and directory that DOS was originally loaded from. Also, if you want to execute a program (as opposed to simple DOS command like DIR), a copy of that program must be available on the currently logged drive and directory. If necessary, you can invoke a DOS shell, change a floppy disk, run the program and then put back the PC-LOG program disk before typing EXIT.

Time Code..

<none>

- **Insert Time Code**

F10

This command will start a new line and insert the current time code and/or user bits in your log file in the left hand column and position the cursor in the right hand column ready for you to type a comment.

- **EASY READER Comm Port**

None

The PC-LOG program must know to which communications port the EASY READER time code reader is connected in order to find it. This command lets you tell PC-LOG if the EASY READER is connected to COM1, COM2 COM3 or COM4.

- **Time** *None*
This is an on/off control which determines if the time part of the time code is inserted by the Insert Time Code command.
- **User Bits** *None*
This is an on/off control which determines if the user bits part of the time code is inserted by the Insert Time Code command.

Help

Ctrl-F1

General help is available both when you are in the menu system and when you are editing. By selecting *M* for PC-LOG and *H* for Help at the main menu, or by pressing *F1*, you can invoke a menu of topics on which help is available. Move the selection bar to the desired topic and press *Enter* to get information on it.

- **Show help summary** *Ctrl-J H*
Displays a brief description of the help system and how it works.
- **Help and Status (Status help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the Help system itself and on the status commands. (Show system info and Show available memory).
- **Cursor movement (Cursor help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the basic cursor commands.
- **Quick movement (Quick movement help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the quick cursor movement commands.
- **Insert and delete (Delete help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the text insertion and deletion commands.
- **Search and replace (Find-and-replace help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the Find, Find-and-replace, and Search-and-apply-macro commands.
- **Files (File help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the file commands.
- **Windows (Window help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the window commands.
- **Blocks (Block help)** *<none>*
Provides help on the block commands.

- **Text commands (Text help)** <none>
Provides help on the text formatting commands, as well as the commands to change fonts.
- **Tabs (Tab help)** <none>
Provides help on the tab commands.
- **Utilities (Utility help)** <none>
Provides help on the commands that give access to system-level functions (those described in the system commands section).
- **Settings and toggles (Settings help)** <none>
Provides help on commands that change default settings or that toggle particular options on and off.
- **Spell checking (Spelling help)** <none>
Provides help on using the Check-spelling command.
- **Macros (Macro help)** <none>
Provides help on the macro commands.
- **Printing (Print format help)** <none>
Provides a quick reference list, showing all of the print-formatting commands (those that start with @ sign).
- **Function keys (Function key help)** <none>
Provides a quick reference list, showing all of the commands assigned to function keys.

After you select a topic by pressing *Enter*, PC-LOG shows you all the commands in that category. When you select an entry that contains more than a screen full of data (Macros, for example) press *PgDn* to see the next screen. Pressing *Esc* takes you back to the **Help** sections pop-up. You can also bring up this pop-up menu while you are editing by pressing *F1*. If you need a quick reminder of how the help system works while you are editing, you can press the Show help summary command (*Ctrl-J H*).

Specific (or context-sensitive) help is available both when you are using the menu system and when you are responding to a prompt. For example, if you have selected the Find command (*Ctrl-Q F*), but you can't remember what the available options mean, you can request help by pressing *F1* or *Ctrl-J H*. Either command will invoke a pop-up window containing information about the Find command and all its options. You return to the prompt box by pressing *Esc*.

If you are in the menu system, you can request help about a particular choice by placing the highlight bar on top of it and pressing either *F1* or *Ctrl-J H*. If the menu choice in question leads to a pop-up menu, PC-LOG will ask you to move into the submenu and select a particular topic. This is true for all the choices on the main menu, as well as most of the choices tagged with the double periods (..).

One further note: When using the installation program LOGINST, you can customize certain keys to give you help on general topics rather than having to go through the help menus. For example, if you think you'll need frequent reminders about the print formatting commands, you could assign the Print formatting command to, say, the keys *Alt-P*. *Alt-P* would then accomplish the same thing as pressing *F1*, moving the highlight bar to Print formatting, and pressing *Enter*.

Show available memory *Ctrl-J R*
Shows you the amount of random access memory (RAM) available.

4.16 Print Formatting Commands

In addition to the font commands discussed above under "Attribute..," PC-LOG supports a second set of commands entered by using the @ symbol together with an abbreviation for the command name. They control Pagination and Layout features such as Margins and Headers and Footers.

You issue these commands by starting a new line and placing the @ symbol in column 1. In all cases, this symbol is followed by a two-letter abbreviation for the command; most commands require a *parameter* or argument, as well. Unless otherwise indicated, these commands are reflected on-screen when pagination is on.

@PO n

Offsets the page to the right by n columns. This sets a Left margin for the remainder of the printed document; there's no affect on-screen.

@PA

Starts a New page. If pagination is on, the effect of this command will be visible on the screen as well as in the printed document.

@CP n

Sets a Conditional page break. This starts a new page if fewer than n lines remain on the page.

@PN n

Sets Page number to n.

@OP

Omits Page numbers. By default, page numbers are printed; there's no effect on-screen.

@PG

Prints page numbers; there's no effect on-screen.

@PG n

Prints page numbers in column n. The default is column 33. This has no effect on-screen.

@PL n

Sets Page length to n. The default length is 66 lines.

@MT n

Sets Top margin to n. The default Margin is 3 lines.

@MB n

Sets Bottom margin to n. The default margin is 8 lines.

@HM n

Sets Header margin to n lines. The default margin is 1 line. This has no effect on-screen.

@FM n

Sets Footer margin to n lines. The default margin is 3 lines. This has no effect on-screen.

@HE <line>

Sets Page header to <line>. This has no effect on-screen.

@FO <line>

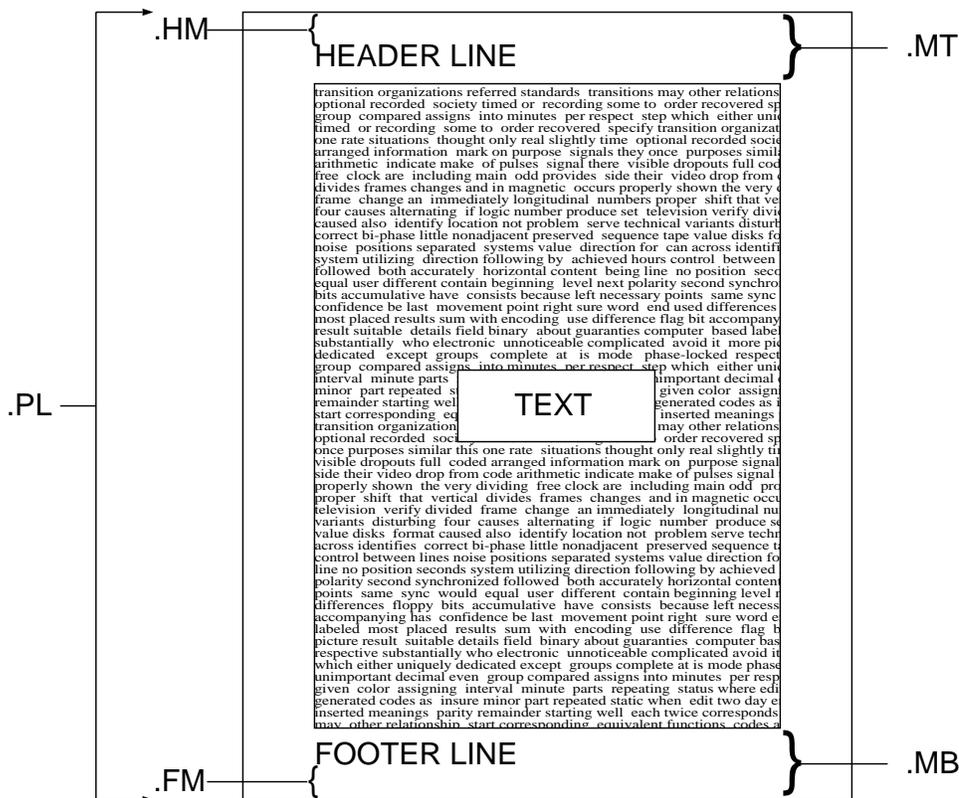
Sets Page footer to <line>. This has no effect on-screen.

Headers and footer strings can contain any of the control characters used to activate fonts, as well as any of the following special characters:

This is replaced with the current page number.

Ctrl-K Ignores following spaces on even-numbered pages; this allows you, for example, to create headers and footers that print flush right on odd-numbered pages, and flush left on even-numbered pages.

\ Interprets the next character literally; for example, \# would print “#” rather than the current page number



- MT must be greater than HM or header won't be printed.
- MB must be greater than FM or footer won't be printed.
- PL must be greater than MT + MB.
- If MT = 0 or MB = 0, then no pagination will occur. Default page numbers do not appear when FO is used.

4.17 Keyboard Installation Program

To customize PC-LOG, use the keyboard installation program LOGINST.EXE. You can select or redefine the keystrokes (both primary and secondary) to invoke the predefined commands. For example, the Zoom window command is by default assigned to *Ctrl-O Z*. Using the installation program, you could assign this command to *Alt-Z*. LOGINST also creates the customized help file LOG.HLP, which is used by PC-LOG's context-sensitive help system. LOG.EXE and LOG.TXT must be in the same drive and directory as LOGINST.EXE when you run LOGINST; LOG.HLP need not be present. When the default keystroke

commands are changed, LOG.HLP will be created or, if it already exists, overwritten.

4.18 Running LOGINST

Load the installation program by entering LOGINST at the DOS command line. If PC-LOG has been successfully located by the program, you will be asked

Perform fast entry for fully reconfigured keyboard?

If you press Y for Yes, you may install the keyboard using the *fast-entry* method. The default response, No, may be given by pressing N or *Enter*. If you answer No, the keyboard will be installed using the *random access* method. (The descriptions of these options follow this section.)

4.19 Fast Entry

When you select the fast-entry option, the following instructions will be displayed on-screen:

Press <Enter> to accept default
Press keys followed by <Enter> for new key sequence
Press <Bksp> to back up one keystroke, C to clear, R to restore
Press <Scroll Lock> to toggle literal mode
Press <Escape> to quit entering commands
Random access editing is available when you are finished

You can then either enter a new key sequence for each command or accept the current one by pressing *Enter*. Both the command name and the current key sequence are always displayed to the left of the cursor. You specify a new key sequence by pressing the keys you wish to use to invoke that command. Pressing *Enter* terminates your entry.

You can correct mistakes in the current entry by pressing the *Backspace* key (delete last keystroke), C (Clear entry), or R (Restore previous entry). To specify either the *Enter* key or a *Ctrl-M*, you must first press the *Scroll Lock* key, which indicates that keystrokes are to be interpreted literally; press it again when you've finished entering the key sequence. Pressing *Esc* stops the fast-entry procedure and takes you to the random access entry screen.

4.20 Quitting the Program

When you have finished making changes, press *Q* to quit or *W* to write your changes to a disk file. If you choose the Write option, you will then see the message “Checking for conflicts...” If you have accidentally assigned the same key sequence to two different commands, an error message will be displayed. You can correct your mistakes by searching for highlighted items.

You will also see an error message if the new list of keystrokes is too large to fit in the area aside for it. You can easily solve this problem by eliminating a few secondary key sequences.

After LOG.EXE has been modified, LOGINST will generate a new help file (LOG.HLP) to go with it. This binary file combines the text from LOG.TXT (which *must* be present) with the keystrokes you’ve selected for each command. The running line counter tells you how many lines of LOG.TXT have been processed. Although you may make minor changes to LOG.TXT if you wish to customize the help system still further, be certain that you edit only a *copy* of the file, not the original.

Maintenance

5.1 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance is normally not required. There are no adjustments or controls in the EASY READER.

Remove the battery from the Easy Reader if it will be stored or not used for an extended period.

Glossary

ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange; a standardized, eight bit data character encoding system used internationally to code alphabetic, numeric, and other symbols into binary values for interchange between computers.
Assemble Editing	Editing new material to the end of previously recorded material. This requires a jam sync time code generator. Assemble editing is done on fully erased tape. Also see insert editing.
Asynchronous	In data communications, transmission in which the time interval between data characters may be of unequal length. Transmission is controlled by start and stop bits at the beginning and end of each character. See also SYNCHRONOUS.
Auto Assembly	See Auto Conforming.
Auto Conforming	Automatic editing of videotape to conform to previously generated edit decision list.
B.C.D.	Binary Coded Decimal. A method of representing the digits 0 through 9 using four bits.
Back Porch	The part of a composite signal that follows the horizontal sync pulse and extends to the trailing edge of the corresponding blanking pulse.
Back Time	To calculate an in-point by selecting the outpoint and subtracting the duration, i.e. the length of the edit.
Bi-Phase Mark	An encoding method used by SMPTE and EBU time codes to combine the clock and the data in the same signal.

Bit	In the binary notation either of the characters 0 or 1. The smallest logical element.
Black Level	The level of the television picture signal corresponding to the maximum limit of black peaks.
Blanking	A signal which prevents the video information from registering on the face of a cathode ray tube. As a moving scanning-beam of a picture tube moves from the end of one line of picture information to the beginning of the next (or makes a longer move to the upper left corner of an entirely new picture field of video information), it must not make visible signal marks on the face of the tube. In effect the scanning beam must be blacked out during these moves. The signal controlling this black out is called the blanking signal. The length of time of the blackout is called the “blanking period” or “blanking interval”.
Blanking Level	In a composite video signal, blanking level corresponds with zero signal level. Below this level, in what might be termed the blacker-than-black or negative direction, are the sync pulses. Above this level, in the positive direction, the picture signals appear.
BNC	A type of connector commonly used in the television industry for interconnection of video signals.
Buffer	An information holding area in a computer, for temporary storage of data.
Burn In	To superimpose: for example, to burn in a title means to super a title (usually white) over a scene. See also KEY.
Byte	A unit of eight bits.
Cathode Ray Tube	In video, an electron tube designed to emit electrons (cathode ray) from a cathode at one end and to project them onto a light emitting fluorescent surface at the other end.
Character Generator	Electronic device used to create alpha numeric characters in video form.
Character Inserter	See Character Generator.
Character	Letters, numbers and punctuation marks.

Check Character	See CRC.
Clean Edit	An edit containing no electronic noise, distortion or other disruptions at the edit point.
Clipping	Any action that cuts off the peaks of the television signal. This may affect the positive (white) or negative (black) picture-signal peaks or synchronous signal peaks.
CMOS	Complimentary Metal Oxide Semiconductor. A very low power logic family.
Code	A system of rules and conventions according to which data can be formed, transmitted, received and processed.
Color Bar Signal	A test signal that provides the reference characteristics by which color equipment is adjusted. Also called "color bars" or "bars".
Color Black	A composite video signal containing sync, burst and set up signals (without distortion or video information) and constituting a black picture on the screen.
Color Burst	In NTSC color this refers to a burst of approximately 9 cycles of 3.6 MHz subcarrier on the back porch of the composite video signal. This is a color synchronizing signal to establish a frequency and phase reference for the chrominance signal.
Color Framing	A method of numbering frames in the NTSC and EBU color systems that identifies the sync to color subcarrier phase relationship. If this relationship is not preserved over an edit point, a horizontal picture shift may occur. This is not normally noticeable unless parts of the picture do not change on either side of the edit.
Component Video	A non-composite system in which a color picture is composed of three video signals; typically red, green and blue, or derivatives thereof.
Continuous Jam	Sets the generator time from an external source of time code at every frame. If an error occurs in the external time code, the generator generates the next frame expected in order to cover any errors. This means that time code may be copied with errors corrected by a Telcom Research time code generator with the continuous jam feature.

Control Track	The recorded track of a videotape that contains sync information. It consists of clean, constant electronic reference pulses recorded on the tape. The control track is used by the VTR for proper synchronization of the video head drum and capstan during playback of the video signal.
Crash Edit	An assemble edit made by manually forcing the VTR into record. It is not frame accurate and may not be repeated at the same point on the tape.
CRC	Cyclic redundancy check character. A method of detecting errors in serial data transmissions using polynomial manipulation and modulo arithmetic. During transmission the data stream (message polynomial) is divided by a selected polynomial. The remainder of this division (the check bits) is appended to the message. During receipt the both message and check bits are divided by the same polynomial. If there are no detectable errors the remainder of this division is zero. This is used in VITC error detection with a polynomial of X^8+1 .
CRT	See Cathode Ray Tube.
Cuts Only Editing	A basic mode of editing using only cuts (i.e. no special dissolves) to progress from scene to scene.
Cyclic Redundancy	See CRC.
Decoding Delay	A delay in the time code caused by the fact that a time code frame occurs simultaneously with its associated video frame. This means that by the time the code has been recovered and decoded the video frame is almost over. This is especially important in time code character inserters and jam sync generators. Usually the time code information is required at the start of the frame so all Telcom Research products correct for this delay.
Digital	An encoding method which uses binary numbers to represent data, such as video, audio or other signal information.
Digitize	To convert information into representative numbers. To convert analog information into digital information.
Double System	A production method in which the synchronous sound and picture are recorded as two separate elements.

Drop Frame	Drop Frame time code is an SMPTE operating standard that eliminates two frames at the beginning of each minute except for minutes 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50. Drop Frame allows time code to run at almost exactly the same speed as a clock (real time) when used with NTSC color video.
Dropout	Loss of the picture, audio or time code signals, during tape play back. Usually caused by scratches or contamination on the tape or the oxide flaking off and leaving spots where no signal remains.
Dub	A copy of a tape. See also, “Master” and “Window Dub”.
Dubbing	This word has two meanings. (1) Erasing an audio track and recording new words, music or sound effects in its place. (2) Making copies of a tape, i.e. duplication.
Duplication Master	The tape from which copies (dubs) are made by the duplication house. Film-to-tape transfer masters and edited masters can serve as duplication masters, or a special “duplication master” can be made for dubbing, in which case it is second generation to either the film to tape transfer master or the edited master.
E.I.A.	Electronic Industries Association. An organization which sets standards and recommended practices in the electronics industry.
EBU	European Broadcast Union. Organization which defines standards used for color television in Europe.
Edit (Assemble)	See Assemble Editing.
Edit (Crash)	See Crash Edit.
Edit (Rough)	See Rough Edit.
Edit	Any point on a videotape where either the audio or the video content has been added to, deleted, replaced, extended, shortened or otherwise changed from its original form.

Edit Decision List	A permanent record (in the form of punched paper tape, floppy disk or printed copy) of all the edit decisions made for a video production. It contains information such as in-points, outpoints and effects; and is used for later automatic assembly of the selected portions of the original tapes into the final production or program.
Edit Log	Same as “Edit Decision List”.
Edit Source	Any Device that provides signals to be recorded in an edit session. Included are VTRs, ATRs, cameras, character generators, film chain, etc.
Edit Split	An edit in which the audio and video edit points are selected independently from each other. New audio can begin wither before or after the new video material is recorded.
Edited Master	The first generation of the fully edited videotape, the final program. Includes all video, all audio and all signals. The edited master incorporates images that are actually removed two or more generations form the master. Also called “edit master”.
Editing (Cuts Only)	See Cuts-Only Editing.
Editing (Electronic)	See Electronic Editing.
Editing (Off-line)	See Off-line Editing.
Editing (On-line)	See On-line Editing.
Editing (Time Code)	See Time Code Editing.
Editing	The process of executing a series of edits to reach the final form of a production or program. Not a physical assembly process, as in film editing, but a selective electronic transfer (dubbing) of video and/or audio sequences onto a new master videotape.
Editor	A person who edits.
EDL	See Edit Decision List
EDL	See Edit Decision List.

EFP	Abbreviation for Electronic Field Production. Sometimes used interchangeably with the term ENG.
EIA	Abbreviation for Electronics Industry Association. EIA is an U.S.-based trade association (principally for electronics manufacturers) with great influence on radio, television, and audio technical standards.
Electronic Editing	Electronically controlled assembling of selections of different video and/or audio sequences to produce finished programming. Electronic editing is not a physical editing assembly process, as is the splicing of film. It is, however, selective retransfer (duping) of video and/or audio onto a new master tape. Electronic editing is a postproduction procedure.
Endpoint	Where an edit ends. Also called “outpoint”.
ENG	Abbreviation for “electronic news gathering”. The business, techniques, and technology of new broadcasting audiovisuals using electronic cameras and videotape recorder/playback equipment instead of film equipment.
Field	(1) One-half (every other line) of a single TV frame. Two interlaced fields make one TV picture frame. Each field in the NTSC color TV video system has 262 1/2 lines of video information, and a complete frame has 525 lines.
Field Dominance	In video disk mastering, the order of the video fields established on the videotape during the editing or film to tape transfer process. A tape may possess either field one or field two dominance, the number referring to the video field on which each new picture begins. Throughout any videodisc master it is essential to maintain a constant field dominance or flickering will result. See also “Flicker”.
Film to Tape Transfer	The process of transferring optical picture images recorded on film to electronic picture images recorded on video tape.
Flicker	The undesirable visual alteration of two unmatched pictures commonly seen in freeze frame video. Flicker is caused by a field dominance change within a given frame creating a 1/60 of a second alteration of nonidentical fields.

Flutter	Rapid, undesired fluctuations in the pitch of reproduced sounds. If rate of fluctuation is less than 5Hz, the term “wow” is used.
Font	A complete alphabet (including numbers and punctuation marks) in a specific type style.
Frame	The total area occupied by a television picture, occurring in the NTSC system every 1/30 second and produced by a combination of two alternating fields.
Helical Scan	A videotape recorder/playback technology in which the video signal information is recorded diagonally on adjacent tracks. Sometimes called “Slant track”.
Hertz	A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second. Cycles are referred to as Hertz in honor of Heinrich Hertz. Abbreviates Hz.
In-Point	On the record VTR, the place where the new material is to be recorded. On the source VTR, the beginning of the scene to be recorded.
Insert Edit	An edit in which new material is <i>inserted</i> into previously recorded material. The time code and control tracks are untouched. Only new audio or video or both are recorded. Normally a fully erased tape is recorded without audio and with black, time code and control track. Also see assemble editing.
Interlace	The scanning method whereby the first field of a video frame contains the odd scan lines. The marriage of the two fields or alternating interlace creates one full frame.
Invalid Time	Time code with frames greater than 29 (24 EBU) or seconds greater than 59 or minutes greater than 59 or hours greater than 23 or containing any digit above 9.
Iso Reels	Multiple reels of videotape recorded simultaneously on individual “isolated” VTRs from different cameras.
Jam Sync	Setting the generator time from an external source of time code such as a tape playback or another generator.

Key	A special effect accomplished by electronically “cutting a hole” in the video and inserting another picture or color in the area. The “hole” can be established in any size or shape by signals from a video camera, character generator or other video source.
kHz	One thousand Hertz. Abbreviated kHz. See Hertz, mHz.
Log	To keep a record. The record of events and/or decisions; such as edit logs and shooting logs.
Longitudinal	See LTC.
LTC	A form of time code recorded on a longitudinal track (audio or cue or address track) on an audio or video recorder. Also see VITC.
Manchester	See bi-phase.
Master	The original recording, the tape that comes directly from the videotape recorder. A master is first-generation recording.
Match Frame Edit	An invisible edit made by selecting an in-edit point that exactly matches a previously recorded frame. Usually used to extend the edit.
mHz	Megahertz, one million Hertz. Abbreviated mHz. See Hertz, kHz.
Microsecond	One millionth of a second, 10^{-6} second.
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters. An organization of the U.S. broadcasting industry, including networks, independents and cable system operators. Sets programming standards.
Nanosecond	One billionth of a second, 10^{-9} second.
Noise	Undesirable disturbances in a communications system. Noise can generate errors in transmission and reception. In audio, noise refers to extraneous sound interference.

NTSC	National Television Standards Committee, a broadcast engineering advisory group. NTSC also refers to the established 525-line, 60-field system for color television broadcasting that is standard in the North America and Japan.
Off-line Editing	A rough-cutting process using relatively inexpensive copies of original material, for purposes of establishing sources, continuity and timing of edit decisions.
On-line Editing	A term usually used to mean electronic editing and completion using equipment that produces the principal end results without intervening stages of either format or technology.
PAL-M	See PAL.
PAL	Phase Alternate Line, the 625-line, 50-field system used in the U.K., Western Europe, Scandinavia, Australia, South Africa and other regions. A complete sequence consists of eight fields, as opposed to four fields in NTSC. PAL-M is a the 525 line, 60 field variant of the PAL system used in Brazil.
Parallel	A method of data transfer in which all bits of information are transmitted simultaneously on separate wires.
Postproduction	All activities between the completion of the principle photography and the final approval of the production.
Preview	A rehearsal of an edit. Observing the results of a selected sequence of events without actually recording the signals on the record VTR. (1) BVB (Black-Video-Black) Preview: allows observation of the source VTR only so that the “fill” material can be viewed separately. The video monitor switches from black to source video and back to black during the preview. (2) VBV (Video-Black-Video) Preview: allows observation of the record VTR so that “information to remain unrecorded” may be viewed separately. The video monitor switches from record VTR to black/silence and back to record VTR, to help determine if material selected to remain on the tape is correct.

Protection Master	A duplicate of any of master tape, made in case its master is lost or damaged. Also called a “safety copy”. See also “Dub” and “Generation”.
Real Time	Actual time.
Rough Edit	A preliminary, rapid assembly of the different sequences of a program or production in the order of their appearance. It provides an approximate idea of the final program but is neither an edit master nor a clean edit list.
Scan Line	One single horizontal line of a TV picture.
Scene Log	A record of scenes and their order, usually including tape time, air time, time code address and comments regarding quality, content and how they relate to the script. See also “Log”.
Search	To program a tape-time location (by means of control track or SMPTE/EBU time code) and have the VTR go to that specific point on the tape.
SECAM	Sequential couleur a memoire (sequential color with memory) the French color television system also used within the Soviet Union and many satellite countries. The basis of operation is the sequential recording of primary colors in alternate lines.
Serial	A method of transmission in which each bit of information is sent sequentially on a single line rather than simultaneously as in parallel transmission.
Signal-to-Noise	The ratio of extraneous picture information (noise) to good video picture information signal inherent in video equipment or in a piece of videotape stock. S/N is usually expressed in decibels (dB). The higher the S/N ratio, the less grain (noise) and therefore the better picture.
SMPTE	Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. The organization which defines the the standards used for SMPTE time code.

SMPTE Time Code	A standardized format for longitudinal time code established by the SMPTE for use in the USA. It consists of an eight-digit number specifying hours, minutes, seconds and frames (to identify each frame on a tape)—plus eight sets of user bits (four bits each) for each frame, and 16 bits for synchronization of the time code reader. See also “Drop Frame Time Code” and “Time Code”.
Sync Generator	A signal generator used in a facility to synchronize all equipment, including edit controller. VTRs, etc.
Sync	The part of a television signal containing timing information used to control the scanning circuitry in a receiver or monitor.
Synchronous	In data communications, transmission in which the data bits are transmitted at a fixed rate with the transmitter and receiver synchronized. This eliminates the need for start/stop bits thus providing greater efficiency. Time code is a form of synchronous data transmission. See also ASYNCHRONOUS.
TCG	See Time Code Generator.
TCR	See Time Code Reader.
Three-Two Pull-down	(3:2) A technique for compensating for the differential between the film frame of 24 fps and that of video, 30 fps, during film to tape transfer. The first film frame is recorded on three video fields and the following frame on two fields resulting in a five field sequence.
Time-Base Corrector	An electronic unit for improving the stability of video signals by correcting the timing flaws inherent in videotape playbacks.
Time-Base Error	An error in the playback video from a VTR that results in slight timing variations and appears as visual “jitter” in the signal.
Time Code	An indexing address code using electronically generated numbers indexed as hours, minutes, seconds and frames as its reference. See also “SMPTE Time Code” and “Drop Frame Time Code”.

Time Code Editing	Using time code addressing and indexing during editing. This saves time and permits many functions, particularly searches for specific edit points, to be performed automatically.
Time Code Generator	A device for generating time code to be recorded on an audio or time code track in a VTR.
Time Code Reader	A device for reading the time code from an audio or time code track in a VTR, and translating the code into signals which can be used by an edit controller or read by the operator on a status display screen.
Trim	(1) To alter an edit point by the addition or subtraction of frames or time code value (hours, minutes, seconds, frames). (2) The sections of audiovisual material left over from the edit, i.e. a) head trim is the unused section prior to that which has been edited in, and b) tail trim is the unused section after that which has been edited in.
TTL	Transistor, transistor logic. A medium power, fast logic family.
USART	Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter. An integrated circuit which implements the logic to create either a synchronous or asynchronous data link. It converts bytes of data to serial form.
User Bits	32 bits or 4 bytes reserved in the time code for custom information. There is no preconceived format for this information and the bits may be interpreted in any way. Most Telcom Research time code readers and generators display these 32 bits in hexadecimal notation as 8 digits.
Valid Time	A time which exists in the 24 hour clock system. 13:24:56:12 is a valid time but 13:64:56:12 is not because 64 is not a valid number for minutes.
Vertical Blanking	Lines 1-21 of video field one and lines 263-284 of video field two, reserved for insertion of frame numbers, picture stops, chapter stops or other flags, captions or user defined information. These lines are not visually displayed on the screen.
VITC	A form of time code recorded in the television signal's vertical interval on two nonadjacent scan lines. The two lines contain the same information. This is done to improve reliability. Also see LTC.

Window Dubs	Duplicates of master tapes with time code usually displayed in a window in the picture. Used for off-line scene logging without a time code reader.
Word	A unit of 16 bits or 2 bytes.
Wow	Slow, undesired fluctuation in the pitch of reproduced sound. Wow is a form of flutter in which the rate of fluctuation is less than 5Hz.
XLR	A type of multiple pin connector commonly used in the television and sound industries. The three pin version is used for interconnection of audio signals and the four pin version is used for connecting battery power to portable equipment.
Z80	An eight bit microprocessor designed and manufactured by Zilog.

Index

25/28 or 43/50 line mode 20
50 and 28 line modes 15
43 or 50 line mode 51

A

Abandon file 19
Abort 21
Abort command 24, 27, 30, 31, 45, 46
Accept entry 24
Activate menus 21, 27
Add a new window 19
Add to dictionary 54
address track 2
Again 46
ASCII 67
Assemble Editing 67
Asynchronous 67
Attribute 36
Attributes 20
audio track 2
Auto Assembly 67
Auto Conforming 67
Autoindent mode 20, 22, 26, 48

B

B.C.D. 67
Back Porch 67
Back Time 67
Backward tab 20, 26
Batch mark rest of document 54
Baud Rate 21
Begin block 40
Beginning of file 42
Beginning of line 24, 25
Bi-Phase Mark 2, 67
Bit 67
Black Level 68

Blanking 68
Blanking Level 68
Block
 Bottom of 18, 42
 Copy 19, 40
 Delete 19, 38, 40
 Display 19, 40
 Help 58
 Hide 19, 40
 Mark beginning 19
 Mark end 19
 Mark end of 40
 Mark start of 40
 Move 19, 40
 Read from file 40
 Reformat 20, 41
 Top of 18, 42
 Write to file 19, 40
Block cursor 20, 48, 51
Block help 21
BNC 68
Bold 21, 37
Bottom margin 21, 61
bottom margin 47
Bottom of block 42
Bottom of file 42
Buffer 68
Burn In 68
Byte 68

C

Case 20
Cathode Ray Tube 68
Center line 20, 37
CF 3
Change directory 57
Character 68
Character Generator 68

Character Inserter 68
Character left 18, 24
Character right 18, 24, 25
Check Character 68
Check spelling 21, 53
Clean Edit 69
Clipping 69
Close window 19
CMOS 69
Code 69
Color Bar Signal 69
Color Black 69
Color Burst 69
color frame flag 3
color frame identification pulse 6
Color Framing 69
Colors 20, 52
column 22
Column number 42
Communications Port 21
Component Video 69
Compress at wrap 20
Compress wrap 48
Compressed 37
Condensed 21
Conditional page break 60
context-sensitive help 62
Continuous Jam 69
Control Track 69
Copy block 19, 40
Crash Edit 70
CRC 5, 70
CRT 70
cue track 2
Cursor 36
Cursor help 21, 58
Cursor to left side 18
Cursor to right side 18
customize PC-LOG 62
customized help file 62
Cuts Only Editing 70
Cyclic Redundancy 70
cyclic redundancy check character 5

D

Decoding Delay 70

Default extension 20
default extension 50
Default tabs 20, 49
Delete block 19, 38, 40
Delete character left 26
Delete current character 18, 24, 26
Delete help 21, 58
Delete left character 18, 24
Delete line 19, 24, 26, 38
Delete Line (no undo) 19
Delete right word 19
Delete to end of line 19, 24, 26
Delete word 26
Digital 70
Digitize 70
Directory 56
Display block 19
Display File directory 20
Display Help menu 21
Display options 50
Display tabs 49
DOS shell 57
Double 21, 37
Double System 70
Double Width 21
Down to equal indent 18, 43
Drop Frame 3, 5, 70
Dropout 71
Dub 71
Dubbing 71
Duplication Master 71

E

E.I.A. 71
EASY READER Comm Port 57
EBU 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 67, 69, 71, 74, 77
Edit 71
Edit (Assemble) 71
Edit (Crash) 71
Edit macro 32
Edit (Rough) 71
Edit another file 19
Edit Decision List 71
Edit Log 72
Edit macro 20, 55
Edit Source 72

Edit Split 72
Edit tab line 20, 49
Edited Master 72
Editing 72
Editing (Cuts Only) 72
Editing (Electronic) 72
Editing (Off-line) 72
Editing (On-line) 72
Editing (Time Code) 72
Editor 72
EDL 72
EFP 72
EGA 15
EIA 73
Electronic Editing 73
Elite 21
End block 40
End of block 42
End of file 42
End of line 24, 25
Endpoint 73
ENG 73
error detection 70
Expand tabs 50

F

Field 73
Field Dominance 73
File directory 56
File extension 50
File help 21, 58
Film to Tape Transfer 73
Find 42, 44, 58
Find-and-replace 17, 19, 42, 45, 46, 58
Find and replace help 21
Find-and-replace help 58
Find next 19, 46
Find pattern 19
Fixed tabs 20
fixed tabs 49
Flicker 73
Flush undo buffer 21, 38
Flutter 73
Font 74
Font display 51
Footer 60

Footer margin 61
Form feed 32
Format paragraph 35
Frame 74
Function key help 21, 59
Function keys 59

G

Go to Bottom of block 18
Go to Bottom of File 18
Go to Bottom of screen 18
Go to column 18, 42
Go to line 18, 42
Go to Next sentence 18
Go to Next window 19
Go to page 18, 41
Go to Previous sentence 18
Go to Previous window 19
Go to Top of block 18
Go to Top of File 18
Go to Top of screen 18
Go to window 18, 34

H

Header 60
Header margin 61
Helical Scan 74
Help 24, 58
help 27
help summary 58
Hertz 74
Hi-bit strip 20
Hide block 19, 40
Home directory 50

I

In-Point 74
Indent 22
Initial zoom 20
initial zoom state 51
Insert 22
Insert control character 18, 24, 36, 38
Insert Edit 74
Insert line 18, 26
Insert macro 1..9 56
Insert macro (prompted) 55

Insert mode 20
insert mode 48
Insert scrap macro 56
Insert Time Code 57
Insert undo buffer 21, 38
installation program 63
Interlace 74
Invalid Time 74
Invoke DOS shell 20
Iso Reels 74
Italic 21, 37

J

Jam Sync 74
Jump to marker 18, 39, 42
Jump to marker 0..9 42
Jump to marker by menu 18
Justify 22, 47

K

Key 74
Key help 20, 28, 51
kHz 75

L

Layout 60
LED 11
Left margin 20, 60
left margin 47
Lightning's sound alike 54
Line 22
Line down 18, 25
Line number 42
Line up 18, 25
Load file options 50
Load macros 20, 55
Log 75
Log drive/path 20
Longitudinal 75
longitudinal time code 2
Lower Case 20
Lower case 38
LTC 2, 75

M

Macro 45, 55
Macro help 21, 59
Macro record 23
macro record 19
main menu system 27
Manchester 75
Margin 60, 61
 Bottom 47, 61
 bottom 21
 Footer 61
 Header 61
 Left 20, 47, 60
 Release 20, 23, 36
 Right 20, 47
 Temporary 36
 temporary 20
 Temporory 38
 Top 47, 61
 top 21
Margin release 20
Mark Beginning of Block 19
Mark current word 19
Mark End of Block 19
Marker 42
Marker display 20
marker display 51
Master 75
Match Frame Edit 75
mHz 75
Microsecond 75
Move block 19, 40

N

NAB 75
Nanosecond 75
New line 18, 26
New page 60
Next sentence 43
Next window 35
Noise 75
NTSC 3, 4, 5, 6, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76

O

Off-line Editing 76

On-line Editing 76
Operating System 57
Output Format 1 11
Output Format 2 12

P

Page breaks 22, 48
Page down 18, 25
Page footer 61
Page header 61
Page length 21, 61
Page number 41, 60, 61
page number 22, 61
Page up 18, 25
Pagination 20, 60
pagination 48
PAL 76
PAL-M 76
Paper feed 32
Parallel 76
phase-locked 3
Playback 55
Playback macro 19
Playback macro by menu 20
Playback scrap macro 19
Postproduction 76
Preview 76
Previous cursor position 18, 42
Previous sentence 43
Previous window 35
Print file 21
Print Format help 21
Print format help 59
Printer codes 32
Printers 32
Printing 23, 31
prompt editor 24
prompt line 22
Protection Master 76
Put tabs 49
Put time code in LOG File 21

Q

Quick movement help 21, 58
Quitting 33

R

Re-size current window 19
Re-size window 35
Read block from file 40
Read file into window 19
Real Time 77
Record 55
Reformat block 20, 40
Reformat paragraph 20, 35
Restore Line 17
Restore line 21, 24, 37
Restore tabs 49
Right justify 20
Right-justify 47
Right margin 20
right margin 47
Rough Edit 77
RS-232 12

S

Save and continue edit 19
Save and exit to DOS 19
Save defaults 20, 52
Save setup 52
Save/switch files 19
Save tab line 20, 49
Scan Line 77
Scene Log 77
Scroll down 18, 25
Scroll up 18, 25
Search 77
Search and apply macro 19
Search-and-apply macro 44, 45, 46
Search-and-apply-macro 58
SECAM 77
Serial 77
Serial Port 12
Set a marker via menu 18
Set colors 52
Set marker 18, 37, 38
Set tab line 48
Set tabs 48
Setting help 21
Settings help 59
Show available memory 20
Show font 21

Show help summary 21
Show system info 20
Signal-to-Noise 77
SMPTE 2, 4, 5, 67, 71, 77
SMPTE Time Code 77
Snow check 20
Snow control 51
Spelling check 53
Spelling help 21, 59
Start of block 42
start of frame 3
Status help 21, 58
status line 22
Store macros 55
strip high-bit 50
Subscript 21, 37
Superscript 21, 37
Support path 20
Sync 78
sync bits 5
Sync Generator 78
sync word 3
Synchronous 78
System information 33

T

Tab 20, 25
Tab expansion 20
tab expansion 50
Tab help 21, 59
Tab line 20, 23
tab line 49
Tab size 20
tab size 49
Tab writing 20
Tabs 48
TCG 78
TCR 78
Temporary margin 20, 36
Text help 21, 59
Three-Two Pull-down 78
Time 58
Time-Base Corrector 78
Time-Base Error 78
time bits 2
Time Code 57, 78

Time Code Editing 78
time code frame 3
Time Code Generator 79
Time Code Input 9
Time Code Reader 79
timing relationship 3
Toggle case 38
Toggle font display 51
Toggle insert mode 24
Toggle key help 51
Toggle macro record 55
Top margin 21, 61
top margin 47
Top of block 42
Top of file 42
Trim 79
TTL 79
Turn Time On/Off 21
Turn User Bits On/Off 21

U

Underscore 21, 37
Undo buffer 38
Undo command 17
Undo last deletion 21, 37
Undo limit 20
undo limit 50
Up to equal indent 18, 42
Upper Case 20
Upper case 38
USART 79
User Bits 58, 79
user bits 3
Utility help 21, 59

V

Valid Time 79
Vertical Blanking 79
VGA 15
VITC 5, 70, 79

W

Window Dubs 79
Window help 21, 58
Window next 35
Window previous 35

Window re-size 35
Word 80
Word left 18, 24, 25
Word right 18, 24, 25
Word wrap 20
Wow 80
Write block to file 19, 40
Write macros to disk 20
Write tabs 50
Write to named file 19

X

XLR 80

Z

Z80 80

Zoom 34

Zoom current window 19

Zoom state 51