

A tutorial and reference

**Tony Lacy-Thompson** 

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## Q-ONE TM USER'S GUIDE

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TONY LACY-THOMPSON







**Prentice Hall** 

NEW YORK LONDON TORONTO SYDNEY TOKYO

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#### **FOREWORD**

The advent of the multi-user micro in the early 1980s, particularly in combination with the UNIX operating system, finally provided the opportunity, at reasonable cost, for companies both large and small to pursue their aspirations to automate their office procedures.

In 1983, Quadratron Systems, Inc. was formed for the purpose of providing office automation applications, largely to computer manufacturers, for resale to their clients. We provide a complete range of interconnected OA modules, with emphasis on richness of features and functionality. Five years on, the products constitute the principal OA offering of some thirty manufacturers, either under generic name, or relabelled.

A successful OA implementation in any organisation will be that which matches the rhythm of the business or operation, and the uses made of Quadratron's products will vary between organisations. However, what is likely to be a common trend is that the user population will range over a broad spectrum of skills and interests. The efficient use of any OA system can be shown to be directly proportional to the amount of suitable training received by the user population.

Thus the value of good training cannot be overstated, and so I was gladdened by the reports I was receiving about the Q-OFFICE training courses being given by the author at the Olivetti Training Centre in Haslemere. Here was a man who not only knew his subject, but knew how to teach it and how to apply his knowledge as well. These skills have been used to good effect in the Q-ONE User's Guide.

Traditionally, manuals are not easy reading. There is just not enough room to include all the possible pitfalls and to give fuller explanations of points or concepts that may be difficult to grasp. This book is not a replacement for the manual, but is a valuable extension. New users will find it easy to read, with exercises to reinforce the learning process; existing users will find it a valuable reference, providing good explanations for the more complex features and giving them new ideas and new ways of using the product.

Des J. Barry General Manager Quadratron Systems (UK) Ltd

#### PREFACE I and mi associated all the Late to disample as at XIMU

When I started teaching Q-ONE, I knew the manual inside out. But there is a paucity of good examples in the manual, so my lessons consisted of, 'This is how you do searching; this is how you do multi-columns ...'. Then somebody would ask, 'Could you use multi-columns to do this?'. At the next lesson I would say, 'This is how you do multi-columns; you can use them to do this ...'. This book is full of examples, and the majority of them have evolved from students' questions. Similarly, students would say 'When I do such-and-such, why does this happen?'. These types of question are not addressed in the manual, and the need for answers to these questions was the egg out of which this book hatched.

The book is based on versions 1.94i.3 and 1.95, and since it evolved from a set of teaching notes, with examples and exercises, it is well suited as either a self-teaching text or as course material for trainers. The original course lasted for three days: Modules 1 to 5 may be covered in the first day; Modules 6, 7 and 8 on day two; and Modules 9, 10 and 11 on day three. There is also much additional material in the form of notes, warnings, bugs and, particularly in Module 10 (Records processing), advanced sections which, although not necessary in the initial learning stages, provide useful reference material for the experienced user.

The Q-ONE User's Guide was written entirely with Q-ONE and was typeset by the author using LASER-Q – a package written by William Strudwick of the Olivetti Training Centre, Haslemere, the Q-MENU interface being contributed by the author. The book was written on various Olivetti equipment, ranging from an M24SP to a 3B2/400, the camera copy being produced on an Olivetti PG208 laser printer.

The author wishes to thank the following people: William Strudwick of the Olivetti Training Centre, Haslemere, for inventing LASER-Q and for his help in the typesetting and proof reading; Dennis Houlden, also of Haslemere, for his foresight in allowing me to write this book; Chris McNulty of Olivetti Commerce, Industry & Government Division for his support and help in both time and equipment; Des Barry and his team at Quadratron UK for their enthusiasm and guidance, and Glen Murray and Ruth Freestone of Prentice Hall who made the book happen. Lastly I would like to thank my wife, Laura, and daughter, Claire, for their infinite patience and support.

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Q-ONE"
USER'S GUIDE

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TONY LACY-THOMESON

First published 1988 by Prentice Hall International (UK) Ltd, 66 Wood Lane End, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, HP2 4RG A division of Simon & Schuster International Group

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Printed and bound in Great Britain at the University Press, Cambridge

British Library and Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data are available upon application to the publisher.

12345 9291908988

ISBN 0-13-745084-2

#### **CONTENTS**

FOREWO	ORD		xi
PREFACI			xiii
MODULE	Q-ONE INTRODUCTI	ON	1
	The Q-ONE menu system Your terminal 1.2.1 Screen symbols 1.2.2 Function keys 1.2.3 Keyboard layouts 1.2.4 The 'no scroll' key Loading Q-ONE		1 3 3 3 3 9
1.3			9
MODULE			11
2.1	How to create a document 2.1.1 Document name 2.1.2 File type 2.1.3 Prototype documents		11 11 11 12
2.2	Document summary		12
2.4 2.5	Word processing terms Editing modes 2.5.1 Typeover mode 2.5.2 Insert mode 2.5.3 Autopage mode	A.1.2 Tab function Dot Jeaders Centing	13 13 14 15 15 16 16
2.6	Exiting a document Exercise		17

MODULE 3	BASIC EDITING		19
3.1 Editi 3.2 Skill	ing an existing document level		19
	Changing your skill level		19 19
Exer			21
	or movement		22
3.4 Dele	ting text		23
3.5 Mov	e and copy		24
351	Move/copy with format		25
3.6 Colu	mn manipulation		26
Exer	rise		28
	enhancements		30
	Font changes		31
3.8 Search	ching		32
3.0 30a1	Search		32
3.8.1	Global search and replace		22
3.8.2	Repeat replace		33
Exer			35
	ellaneous facilities		36
			37
	0 1 1 1 1		37
3.9.2	Scroll rate		37
3.9.3	Scroll rate Terminal change		37
3.9.4	Page restore		39
3.9.5	Page restore		39
3.7.0	Page restore Non-printing notes Workpage		40
308	Bookmarks		40
	Operating system commands	or shall assense	40
3.9.10	0 Keystroke recovery	s of shell escapes	41
Exer			41 43
DACI	cise		43
<b>MODULE 4</b>	TEXT POSITIONING		45
4.1 Tabs			45
4.1.1	Modifying tab settings		45
4.1.2	Tab function keys		45
4.2 Dot 1	leaders		47
4.3 Cent			47
	cripts and superscripts		48
Exer			49
	about and		77
MODULE 5	PRINTING		50
			00
5.1 Print	ing a document		50
5.2 Print	er control		52
5.2.1	Changing the status of a prir	nt job	53

Contents	vii
	55
	56
	56 58 59 59 59 60 62 62 62 64 65 65 66 66 67 69 72 80

81

82

92

92

95

7.1	Files note: and kaling after		82
7.2	Libraries/directories		82
7.3	The file system		83
7.4	Pathnames		84
	7.4.1 Current and home directories		84
			84
7.5			85
	7.5.1 Change library		85
	7.5.2 Create library		85
			86
7.6	The index		86
	Exercise		88
	7.6.1 The long form index		89
7.7	File permissions - UNIX systems only		89
	Exercise		91
	7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5	<ul> <li>7.2 Libraries/directories</li> <li>7.3 The file system</li> <li>7.4 Pathnames         <ul> <li>7.4.1 Current and home directories</li> <li>7.4.2 Shortcuts</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.5 Library management         <ul> <li>7.5.1 Change library</li> <li>7.5.2 Create library</li> <li>7.5.3 Delete library</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.6 The index         <ul> <li>Exercise</li> <li>7.6.1 The long form index</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.7 File permissions - UNIX systems only</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>7.2 Libraries/directories</li> <li>7.3 The file system</li> <li>7.4 Pathnames         <ul> <li>7.4.1 Current and home directories</li> <li>7.4.2 Shortcuts</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.5 Library management         <ul> <li>7.5.1 Change library</li> <li>7.5.2 Create library</li> <li>7.5.3 Delete library</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.6 The index         <ul> <li>Exercise</li> <li>7.6.1 The long form index</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.7 File permissions - UNIX systems only</li> </ul>

FORMATTING

6.2.1 Manipulating page breaks

Hyphenation and pagination
6.3.1 Hyphenation rules and symbols
6.3.2 Discretionary hyphens
6.3.3 Interactive pagination

6.4.1 Automatic page numbering

6.6.1 Prototypes revisited

SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

File conversion and document repair

7.8.1 Document repair

Exercise

6.5.1 Creating new format lines

6.4.3 Dynamic headers/footers
6.4.4 Alternating headers/footers

6.5.2 Format line manipulation

an Remandering

Exercise

Exercise

Exercise

Exercise

Page breaks

Multi-column format

Headers and footers

6.4.2 System date

The format line menus

The format line

6.2.2 Autopage mode

MODULE 6

6.1

6.2

6.6

MODULE 7

MODULE	8	ADVANCED EDITING	96
8.1	8.1.1	Opening a window	96 96
	8.1.2	Jumping between windows AMMON	97
	8.1.3	Copying/moving text between windows	97
	8.1.4	Closing a window Defend number-infully	97
	8.1.5	Changing the size of a window	98
0.0	Exer		99
8.2 8.3	Put a	and Get Rangulading page breaks	100
0.3		ess data	101
	Exer	Extracting data from an INFORMIX database	102 104
8.4			104
0.4	8 4 1	changing the number format	106
	Exer		108
8.5	Glos		109
	8.5.1	Creating a glossary file	109
	8.5.2	Creating a glossary file Glossary by example Recalling a glossary entry	109
	8.5.3	Recalling a glossary entry	110
	8.5.4	Attaching a glossary	110
	8.5.5	Modifying a glossary	111
	Exer	Modifying a glossary cise matic numbering	112
8.6	Auto	omatic numbering	114
	0.0.1	Renumbering	116
	8.6.2	Modifying the types was assumed and all all all all all all all all all al	117
0.7	Exer	The second of th	118
8.7		notes	120
	8.7.1	Editing a footnote	120
8.8		Footnote format	120
0.0	Exer	phic reservation	
8.9		index generator	122 123
0.9	Exer		123
	LACI	The file system	124
MODULE	9	SPELLING CHECKER	125
9.1	Intro	duction om dictionaries	125
9.2	Cust	om dictionaries	125
9.3	Inter	active spelling check	126
9.4	Batc	h spelling check (Mark Spelling Errors)	127
	Exer		129
MODULE	10	RECORDS PROCESSING	130
10.1	Intro	duction steps the muocil 1.8.V.s	120
		duction element list file	130 131
10.2	1110	1151 1110	131

ix

10.3	The target file	133
10.4	The control file	134
	10.4.1 The INPUT_SECTION	134
	10.4.2 The PROCEDURE_SECTION	135
	10.4.3 The MERGE SECTION	135
10.5	10.4.4 The TERMINATION_SECTION	135
10.5	Generating a control file	135
10.6	Run a control file	140
	10.6.1 Errors	141
	10.6.2 No output	142
	10.6.3 Same output	142
	10.6.4 Loss of wordwrap  Exercise	142
10.7	The @SQUEEZE function	143
10.7	Include files	146 147
	Labels	147
10.7	Exercise	150
10.10	Advanced records processing	151
	10.10.1 The INPUT SECTION	151
	10.10.2 The PROCEDURE SECTION	152
	10.10.3 The target file	154
MODULE	11 SHORTCUTS	156
11.1	Shortcut commands	156
11.2	Editing shortcuts	158
	11.2.1 Bypassing the document summary	158
	11.2.2 Quick cursor movement	158
	11.2.3 Typeover versus Insert mode	158
	11.2.4 Replacing the current document with a new one	159
	11.2.5 Calling the index from the editing screen	159
	11.2.6 Calling a menu from the editing screen	159
11.3	Miscellaneous shortcuts	159
	11.3.1 Response editing	159
	11.3.2 Index shortcuts	159
	11.3.3 Changing library	160
	11.3.4 Glossaries	160
	11.3.5 Process data	161
INDEX		163
		103

#### MODULE 1

#### INTRODUCTION TO Q-ONE

#### 1.1 The Q-ONE menu system

Q-ONE consists of a sophisticated and comprehensive word processing package, strung together by menus, and menus, and more menus. To make a selection from a menu, follow these steps:

- 1. Highlight the required option by one of the following methods:
  - (a) Type the first letter of the option you want, or
  - (b) Use the <UP ARROW> and <DOWN ARROW> keys, or
  - (c) Use the <SPACE> and <BACKSPACE> keys.

#### 2. Press < RETURN > or < EXECUTE >.

Having made your selection, you may quite likely find yourself on another menu, and this is because you have now entered the Q-ONE labyrinth. But you have a ball of wool with which to retrace your steps, in the form of the <CANCEL> key.

Hitting the <CANCEL> key while you are on a menu always takes you back to the previous menu.

But take care; if you hit it once too often you will come out of Q-OFFICE altogether!

#### Notes

(i) If you are not sure if you hit the <CANCEL> key, or you are not sure if the machine 'heard' you, do not hit it again; sometimes the system can be a bit sluggish, depending on its workload. Instead, press <DOWN ARROW>: if the cursor moves, you have not hit the <CANCEL> key properly; if it does not move, the machine is working on it, so just be patient!

This page shows the hierarchy of menus for Q-ONE, which is the Word Processing selection from the main Q-OFFICE menu.

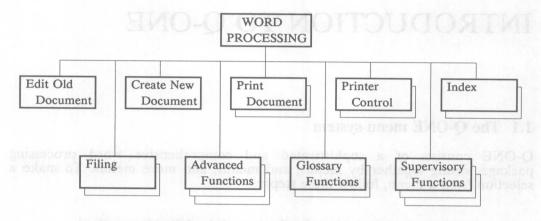


Figure 1.1 The WORD PROCESSING menu.

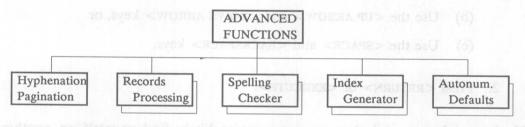


Figure 1.2 The ADVANCED FUNCTIONS menu.

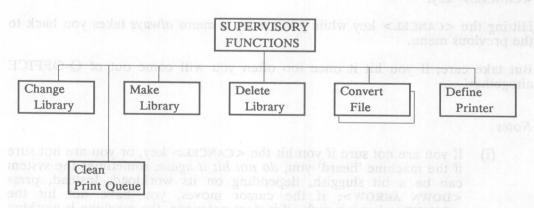


Figure 1.3 The SUPERVISORY FUNCTIONS menu.

#### 1.2 Your terminal

Your terminal is in two parts: screen and keyboard. Q-ONE will work with virtually any terminal and also with PCs using MSDOS. However, terminal screens vary in their display capabilities: the Wyse50 for instance, cannot display reverse video with Q-ONE. Likewise, terminal keyboards vary in their capabilities, particularly in the number of function keys and their positions.

#### 1.2.1 Screen symbols

Every word processing function - <TAB>, <CENTRE>, <RETURN> etc., produces a special control symbol on the screen. These symbols are of course different on different terminals. In this book I have tried to avoid confusion by not using any screen symbols, and to describe the function key instead. This has not always been possible, particularly with regard to the <MERGE ON> and <MERGE OFF> keys used in records processing. I have used « and » to represent these control symbols; you, however, must use the function keys marked <MERGE> or <MRG> and not the '<' and '>' keys.

#### 1.2.2 Function keys

Function keys are dedicated word processing keys that perform specific functions. They are written as <FUNCTION>. The two most important function keys in Q-ONE are:

CANCEL> This key aborts any operation that has not been confirmed by the <EXECUTE> key. If you are on a menu, it takes you back to the previous menu.

**EXECUTE>** The **EXECUTE>** key confirms that you want the specified operation performed. If you are on a menu, it makes the selection which is currently highlighted on the menu.

Function keys are in different places on different keyboards and, because most keyboards do not have sufficient function keys for all the functions in Q-ONE, some require the <CTRL> key (found in the bottom left of the keyboard) to be pressed simultaneously with another key. Try to think of the <CTRL> key as another kind of <SHIFT> key.

#### 1.2.3 Keyboard layouts

On the following pages are keyboard layouts for the following terminals:

Wyse 50/60 DEC VT100 Wyse 85 DEC VT220 MSDOS PC

Many others are identical to, or slight variations of these.

# Wyse 50/60 Keyboard layout

SETUP BREAK	GL HELP	0		e .	N. C.
ONE S. Ho	DELETE	00/8	2	2	ts: lso
6010	INSERT	met notr	4	noon	10-
CODE				1	
WINDOW	CANCEL	EXECUTE	PAGE NEXT	HOME	1
CMD	BACK SPACE	1/	RETURN	(14) (   (10) (1)	<b>→</b>
MOVE	ed I	^-	M.O.Y.	SHIFT	BACK
COPY	+ 11	~	: -	c -	-/
	1 -	<b>d</b>			
RPT REPL	11 ~ 0 V		KW0	C LU	> 21
SEARCH CURRENT	~ 6	0	TO V	V -	ods
EB	: 00	110-6 11	HO II	Σ	na za ne pi
TRANSFER	no s	2	100 11	z	
COLMARK	7 8	>	in Fra	8	SPACE
MRG>>	<ul><li>⊖ Ø</li></ul>	s for	Q	6>m	inei inei i) vo
X-FMT FORMAT	% 5	ж	Tuv	U	oms A
	8 4	ш	Ω.	×	
RIGHT TAB	# 6	REDRAW W	3 w Ω	2	ey be
CTRTAB	@~	0	∢	08	TV
PAGE SOFT		lo an	الريز ال	SHIFT	SX
INDENT	ESC	TAB	CTRL	FUNCT	CAPS

### Votes

- Do not touch the shaded keys.
- (ii)
- For functions which are underlined, piess and serious is the same as the **SBACKSPACE** key. On the Wyse 50, the left arrow key in the cluster of arrows is the same as the **SBACKSPACE** key. this can be changed - see your supplier. (iii)

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(ii) For functions which are underlined, press the <CTRL> key together with the specified key.

(i) Do not touch the shaded keys.

Notes

WINDOW CANCEL ши⊢ша INDENT CODE 0 9 GOTO HARD 2 ω 0 SOFT CMD 7 NEXT INSERT DELETE 1 EXECUTE PREV SEARCH SEARCH HELP 1 RPTREP RETURN BACK SHIFT REPL COPY + 11 MOVE ۵ ~0 X-FMT COLMRK FORMAT -0 × Σ 1 00 z ~ 00 MARK I SPACE œ - 9 CENTER 9 TFER % 5 RT TAB ш REDRAW CTRTAB BREAK DECTAB <del>6</del> 4 MRG>> DATA \* m MRG<< S 7 SET UP E 01 A 0 PRINT ΛV COMPOSE LOCK ROLD SCREEN TAB

Wyse 85 Keyboard layout

CTRL www.ertongbook.com

SHIFT

1/