Contents—Utilities

Utilities

This chapter describes the following InteGRiD utility programs:

□ GBridge (Bridge to GRiD-OS), which allows you to access GRiD format files stored on GRiD-OS devices.

□ Disable ROM Files, which disables a file in ROM (Read Only Memory) if you have a newer version on a disk storage device.

□ GRiDTranslate, which converts data stored by GRiD applications so that it is usable by MS-DOS applications, and vice versa.

□ ScreenWatch, which takes a picture of the screen that you can later print.

GBridge   The GBridge (Bridge to GRiD-OS) utility allows you to access files stored on devices formatted under GRiD-OS. Normally, under InteGRiD you can access only files stored under the MS-DOS file system. However, you may have some other GRiD data files or application software that is stored under the GRiD-OS file system on floppy diskettes or on a GRiD-OS partition on your hard disk.

To add GRiD formatted devices to the Device list, select the program "GBridge" from the Programs subject. When the File form is redisplayed, you will see that any GRiD-OS devices have been added to the Device list.

GRiD-OS hard disks are listed as Hard Disk or Extra Hard Disk in the Device list.

With GBridge active, both MS-DOS and GRiD-OS floppy disks are readable from all floppy disk devices.

To unload the GBridge utility from memory and remove GRiD-OS devices from the Device list, simply select the program "GBridge" again.

NOTE: GBridge supports a maximum of two hard disk and four floppy disk devices. Thus, if you already have two active MS-DOS hard disks when you run GBridge, a third GRiD-OS disk, though attached, cannot be added to the device list.

Disable ROM Files   The Disable ROM Files utility lets you disable a file that you have in ROM if you have a newer version of the file on a disk storage device. This is necessary because when searching for a system or application file, the computer searches for it in ROM first, and doesn't see the newer version. Disable ROM Files protects your investment in GRiD ROM software.

You can also use this utility to enable a ROM file that you previously disabled. The list of which ROM files are disabled is stored in the User file and is read by InteGRiD when it starts up.

To use Disable ROM Files select the program "Disabler" from the Programs subject; the menu shown in Figure 4-1 is displayed.

Figure 4-1. *Disable ROM Files Menu*

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                Disable a ROM file                │
│               Enable a disabled ROM file         │
│ Quit    CODE-Q   Exit                            │
│ Cancel CODE-ESC Exit                             │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│      Commands: Select item and confirm           │
│          Version 85.11.22 of Disabler            │
│              Copyright © 1985                    │
│            GRiD Systems Corporation              │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```
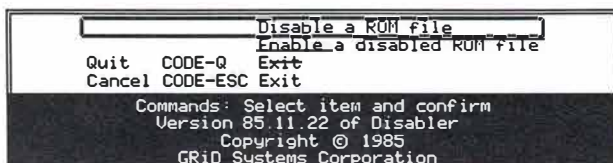
Selecting either Disable a ROM File or Enable a Disabled ROM File causes a menu of applicable ROM files to be displayed. Select the file you want to disable or enable and confirm. If you don't have a hard disk, be sure that the diskette with your User file is in the disk drive so that this information is recorded in the User file.
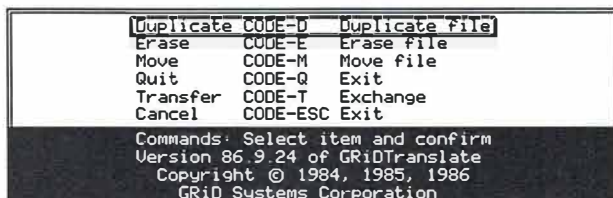
GRiDTranslate

GRiDTranslate converts data files created by GRiD applications so that they are usable by MS-DOS applications, and vice versa. GRiDTranslate also allows you to erase files and display catalog information on files.

NOTE: GRiDTranslate is not the same as GRiDTransfer. GRiDTranslate only converts data formats, it does not convert media formats, since all files are stored under the MS-DOS file system under InteGRiD.

To use GRiDTranslate, select the program "GXlate" from the Programs subject. Once you confirm, the GRiDTranslate commands menu (Figure 4-2) appears.

Figure 4-2. *The GRiDTranslate Commands Menu*

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Duplicate CODE-D    Duplicate file               │
│ Erase     CODE-E    Erase file                   │
│ Move      CODE-M    Move file                    │
│ Quit      CODE-Q    Exit                         │
│ Transfer  CODE-T    Exchange                     │
│ Cancel    CODE-ESC  Exit                         │
├─────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│      Commands: Select item and confirm           │
│        Version 86.9.24 of GRiDTranslate          │
│         Copyright © 1984, 1985, 1986             │
│            GRiD Systems Corporation              │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

The items in the GRiDTranslate Commands menu are described in alphabetical order in the following sections.
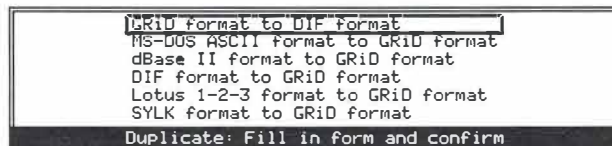
Duplicate—Code-D and Move—Code-M

The Duplicate (Code-D) and Move (Code-M) commands convert data between MS-DOS and GRiD software formats. The functions of the Duplicate (Code-D) and the Move (Code-M) commands are identical, except the Move command erases the source file after the conversion. The Duplicate command leaves the source file intact.

To Duplicate or Move a File

1. Start GRiDTranslate by selecting GXlate in the File form and confirming. You can proceed when the Commands menu (Figure 4-2) appears.

2. Press Code-D (or Code-M); the Duplicate form (or Move form) appears.

    The Duplicate form shown in Figure 4-3 shows the conversion items available. (The Move form contains identical conversion items.)

Figure 4-3. *The Duplicate Form*

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ │GRiD format to DIF format                  │ │
│ │MS-DOS ASCII format to GRiD format            │
│ │dBase II format to GRiD format                │
│ │DIF format to GRiD format                     │
│ │Lotus 1-2-3 format to GRiD format             │
│ │SYLK format to GRiD format                    │
├──────────────────────────────────────────────┤
│ Duplicate: Fill in form and confirm           │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

3. Select the appropriate conversion item and then confirm. To convert GRiD format graph, database, worksheet, or other cell-based files, select GRiD Format to DIF Format. For other GRiD format files, no conversion is needed.

    Table 4-1 shows some examples of files you might want to convert from MS-DOS to GRiD format and the appropriate conversion items you would select.

    CAUTION: See the detailed description of the Duplicate and Move conversion items later in this section before trying to convert your file.

Table 4-1. *MS-DOS to GRiD Format Conversion Guidelines*

Source	Applicable conversion item
dBASE II™ files	dBASE II format to GRiD format
Lotus 1-2-3™ (v. 1A) files	Lotus 1-2-3 format to GRiD format[1]
Multiplan™ and other Microsoft application files	SYLK format to GRiD format[1]
Other graph, database, worksheet, or cell-based files	DIF format to GRiD format[1]
Program object code	No conversion is needed
Text files (documents, source code, etc.) created by WordStar™, the MS-DOS Line editor or other text editors	MS-DOS ASCII to GRiD format

[1]You must first convert the MS-DOS source file to SYLK or DIF before you can convert it to GRiD format. See the detailed description of this conversion item later in this chapter before using it.

4. Specify the source file in the File form that appears, and then confirm.

5. Specify the destination file in the next File form that appears. After filling in the File form, confirm.

6. A verification form (Figure 4-4) appears showing both the source and destination File forms. Either confirm to convert the data, or press Esc to return to the Commands menu.

   If a file with the same name as the destination file already exists, the word *over* appears between the source and destination File forms as shown in Figure 4-4.

Figure 4-4. *The Duplicate Verification Form*


```
                                     Convert
        Device     Hard Disk C
        Subject    Memos
        Title      Report
        Kind       Txt

                                      over
        Device     Backup
        Subject    Memos
        Title      Report
        Kind       Txt



              Confirm to start MS-DOS ASCII to GRiD conversion
```

Pressing Esc at this point returns you to the Commands menu; you avoid overwriting the old file.

If no identical destination file exists, the word *to* appears between the source and destination forms. The file is converted without overwriting an existing file.

The conversion items in the Duplicate and Move forms are explained in detail in the sections that follow.

GRiD Format to DIF Format   This item converts a GRiD format source file to a destination file in the Data Interchange Format (DIF). Use this item to convert cell-based files (Dbs, Wks, and Grf) for MS-DOS applications. After this conversion, you must convert the DIF file into a format suitable for processing by the applicable MS-DOS application.

DIF is a standard file format that lets unrelated MS-DOS programs share data. A number of software publishers offer conversion utility programs with their products; these programs create a DIF file from an existing format and vice versa. Lotus 1-2-3 and VisiCalc™ products offer such utility programs.

MS-DOS ASCII Format to GRiD Format   This item converts an MS-DOS ASCII file into a format that can be processed by GRiD applications. Use this item to convert WordStar files and other text files that you want to use with GRiDWrite.

In converting the MS-DOS ASCII file, GRiDTranslate does the following:

☐ Sets the eighth bit of each byte to 0. Certain MS-DOS applications (such as WordStar) set the eighth bit to 1 for their own internal processing. GRiD applications, unable to interpret an eighth-bit setting of 1, might produce inaccurate results when processing the data.

□ Translates only meaningful data to the destination file. Certain MS-DOS applications place an end-of-file marker (CTRL-Z) at the end of a file, even though the file length specified in the file directory may extend beyond the marker. GRiDTranslate doesn't copy any data beyond the end-of-file marker.

NOTE: GRiDTranslate doesn't remove WordStar formatting symbols or other formatting commands in the MS-DOS source file.

dBASE II Format to GRiD Format   This item converts a dBASE II database file to a database file suitable for processing by GRiDFile. The destination file retains the original field lengths and the column names.

In filling out the source File form, you can recognize a dBASE II database file by its Kind of Dbf.

NOTE: Make sure the Kind of the destination file is set to Dbs, otherwise the column names are lost.

DIF Format to GRiD Format   This item converts a source file in the Data Interchange Format (DIF) to a destination file suitable for processing by a GRiD application. Use this item to convert MS-DOS cell-based files, for example, spreadsheets, into a format suitable for producing graphs under GRiDPlot.

Before the transfer, you must convert the source file to DIF. See the GRiD Format to DIF Format description above for more information on DIF.

After you select DIF Format to GRiD Format, you are prompted to specify Rows or Columns. The data in the DIF file is stored in either rows or in columns; select the option that matches the method used by the MS-DOS application that created the source DIF file.

If you aren't sure how the MS-DOS source file is stored, convert it once using each option. Then look at the destination worksheet, database, or graph file; the rows and columns in the file converted with the correct choice appear as they did in the MS-DOS source file; the rows and columns in the other file are transposed.

NOTE: Formulas (cell definitions) are not retained when files are converted to DIF; therefore, they aren't transferred to a GRiDPlan worksheet specified as the destination file.

Lotus 1-2-3 Format to GRiD Format   This item converts a Lotus 1-2-3 (v. 1A) worksheet *Cell-Formulas print file* to a GRiDPlan worksheet file. All data and formulas (cell definitions) are retained. When you retrieve the file using GRiDPlan, press Fn-Return immediately; this calculates the values in those cells that have definitions (formulas).

NOTE: The following rules apply to the source and destination files:

□ The Kind item of the GRiD destination file must be set to Wks if you want to retain cell definitions (formulas). You can then write the file to GRiD graph, database, or text files as desired.

□ The Lotus 1-2-3 (v. 1A) source file *must* be a *Cell-Formulas print file*; you can identify a print file by its Kind of Prn. GRiDTranslate cannot convert 1-2-3 *worksheet data files* (identified by the Kind Wks).

The following procedure explains how to create the necessary print file under Lotus 1-2-3 (v. 1A).

To Create a Lotus 1-2-3 *Cell-Formulas Print File*

1. Start 1-2-3. (From the Lotus Access System menu, press 1.)
2. Retrieve the worksheet that you want to transfer. (Press /FR and specify the worksheet file's name.)
3. Go to the /Print menu for printing to a file. (Press /PF and specify the print file's name.)
4. Select the cell range to be printed to the file. (From the /Print menu, press R and specify range.)
5. Go to the /Print Options menu. (From the /Print menu, press O.)
6. Select Cell-Formulas printing format. (From the /Print Options menu, press OC.)
7. Return to the /Print menu. (From the /Print Options menu, press Q.)
8. Print the Cell-Formulas format file. (From the /Print menu, press G.)
9. The file name specified in step 3 will have the Kind Prn and is now ready for conversion by GRiDTranslate.

NOTE: GRiDTranslate sets the options in the GRiDPlan worksheet specified as the destination file as follows:

□ Standard Alignment: Right
□ Standard Column Width: 9
□ Standard Format: $

Character strings that spill over into adjacent cells in the source 1-2-3 worksheet are transferred to one cell in the GRiDPlan worksheet file. Also, the data from 1-2-3 worksheet cells wider than 9 characters may not appear within the 9-character width of the destination cell. Therefore, you may have to change the Column Width setting in the Properties form (Code-P) in order to view all the data contained in some cells of the GRiDPlan worksheet specified as the destination file.

SYLK Format to GRiD Format   This item converts a Multiplan file in the Symbolic Link (SYLK) file format to a GRiDPlan worksheet file. All data and formulas (cell definitions) are retained.

NOTE: Before converting the source Multiplan file, you must first convert it to the SYLK format. SYLK is a standard file format that lets Multiplan, Word, and other Microsoft applications share data. Microsoft provides conversion utility programs with their products; you can use these programs to create the SYLK-formatted file required by GRiDTranslate.

For information on the SYLK format, see the *Microsoft Multiplan Electronic Worksheet* user manual.

Erase—Code-E
Erase (Code-E) lets you delete files from any storage device attached to your computer. After you press Code-E, a File form appears. You then specify the file you want to erase. After you confirm, the file is erased. Press Esc to return to the Commands menu, or issue another command.

The Erase command is useful for creating space on full storage devices. If you receive the Device Full message while duplicating or moving a file, use Erase to delete unnecessary files on the device. You can use the Show Characteristics of a File item in the Transfer menu (described later in this section) to help determine which files to erase.
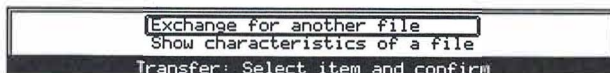
Quit—Code-Q and Cancel—Code-Esc
The Quit command (Code-Q) and the Cancel command (Code-Esc) cause you to exit GRiDTranslate and return to the File form. You can also exit using the Exchange for Another File item in the Transfer menu.

Transfer—Code-T
The Transfer command (Code-T) causes the Transfer menu (Figure 4-5) to appear.

Figure 4-5. *The Transfer Menu*

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│     ┌───────────────────────────┐            │
│     │Exchange for another file  │            │
│     │Show characteristics of a file          │
│     ├───────────────────────────────────┤    │
│     │Transfer: Select item and confirm  │    │
│     └───────────────────────────────────┘    │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

The items in the menu are discussed in the following sections.

Exchange for Another File   The Exchange for Another File item lets you exit GRiDTranslate and transfer to any destination file.

Show Characteristics of a File   The Show Characteristics of a File item displays a report in the format shown in Figure 4-6. The Length and Modified items in the form are particularly helpful in determining which files to erase from a device in order to make room for others. The modification date lets you identify old or outdated files; the Length item indicates the amount of space that will be available after the erasure.

After you select and confirm Show Characteristics of a File, a File form appears; specify the name of the file and then confirm.

Figure 4-6. *File Characteristics Report*

```
Device    Backup
Subject   Sales
Title     Sthwest
Kind      Txt
Version   86.7.31
Length    0
Created
Modified  Thursday  31-Jul-86 12:54 PM
              File characteristics
```

ScreenWatch   The ScreenWatch program lets you print the screen in front of you or duplicate it in a file for printing later. The following procedure describes how this is done.

To Print a Screen Image or Save It in a File

1. Select the program "ScrPrint" from the Programs subject and confirm.

   CAUTION: Once you select the ScreenWatch program you shouldn't select it again until you've removed the first version from memory (Step 4).

2. Display the data or graphics image you want to save and/or print.

3. Press Code-Shift-= and the Filename form appears. To print the screen, enter the following as the Filename:

   `printer

   and confirm. To make the back quote, press Fn-`. When the printing ends, you may want to press the printer ON LINE button and then the FF button to bring the paper into alignment. Press the ON LINE button again after the paper stops moving so you'll be ready to print again.

To save the screen image in a file, enter a pathname as the filename; for example,

` Hard Disk C ` memos ` Q1Result

and confirm. (The format for a pathname is described in Appendix C.) The program then stores the screen in the file you designate; it sets the Kind of the file to Scr.

You can print the screen image file using the Transfer (Print) command in GRiDPaint or using the Include Screen Image (^si) command in GRiDWrite. The Include Screen Image command lets you include a screen image in a document as you print it out. Refer to the *GRiDPaint User's Guide* or the *Management Tools User's Guide,* respectively, for details.

4. When you finish using the ScreenWatch utility program, press Code-Shift-= and then Code-Esc. This removes ScreenWatch from main memory, providing you more space to work with other files and applications.