

MORE ADVANCED VISICALC CONTINUED\ From Francis Upton

T TAB Specifies what cell the cursor will move to next, when you press 'TAB', [B], or 'shift tab'. You can use this for data entry.

Y sets a tab stop. Cursor moves to next cell that has been assigned tab stop when you press tab. Shift-tab moves the cursor back to the next tab.

N removes tab stop

D defaults to global setting

L LABEL How you can format you label entries

< left justifies the label between the gutters

> right justifies the label between the gutters

L Left gutter. Sets the number of space for the left gutter (/AL2L, for example. If no number is used sets gutter to 0.

R Same as for left.

F Fills the space between the gutters with the label repeated.

C Centers the label between the gutters.

D Defaults to global setting.

V VALUE How you can format your value entries

< Left justifies the value between the gutters.

> Right justifies the value between the gutters.

L Left gutter. Set the number of spaces for the left gutter (/AV2L, for example). If no number is used sets gutter to 1.

R Same as for left.

+ Positive values are preceded by +; negative by -. No sign is associated with zero.

- Negative values are preceded by -. No signs are associated with 0 or positive values.

( Parenthesis. Negative values are enclosed in parentheses.

C Positive numbers displayed with debit symbol (DR); negative numbers displayed with (CR).

, Commas in numbers with more than 3 intergers, as in 1,000.

. Displays a decimal point in all values.

Z suppresses trailing zeros after the decimal point in cells with /AVF or /AVS settings.

% Values are multiplied by 100 and displayed with percent sign (%). 0.5 will display 50% and 1 as 100%.

G General same as the initial program default for value displays.

F Fixed format. Specifies the number of digits to the right of the decimal. eg /AV2F 1.00.

I Displays values in integer form.

S Displays values in scientific notation.

\* Displays values in graph format; same as /f\*

D Default as set by /gav.

! Immediate mode. Allows you to view attribute setting changes as you type them. Type ! to turn off immediate mode.

D Default Causes the cell to be displayed according to the current global settings.

/B = Blank

Blanks the contents of the cell the cursor is on only. Can be completed with 'return' or 'arrow'.

/C = Clear

\Completely\ clear the \entire\ sheet. Everything on the sheet will go to magnetic heaven - be careful.

This command will ask you Type Y to confirm If you know what is going to

happen type Y. If you don't understand what is going on type [C] or anything else to get out of the command.

A All includes all the commands in memory

S Sheet clears only the sheet, leaves all commands in memory.

/D = DELETE

The row or column the cursor is \on\ is the row or column that will be deleted.

"R" Row Deletes row or range of rows

"C" Column Deletes column or range of columns

You will be asked "Y to confirm" If you are sure of the results of your command then "Y". If you are not sure and you want to get out of the command type [C].

Range After typing /D, move the cursor to the last row/column you want to delete. The program will delete all the rows/columns you have called for, after you answered "Y".

When you use delete \all\ will be gone so be careful!

/E = EDIT or ([E])

Lets you change the contents of a cell without typing the entire contents of the cell. You can insert and delete characters anywhere in the entry.

(This works very well on setting up your formulas).

[Edit] will be displayed on the prompt line to let you know that you are in edit mode. The only way out is (return) to complete the command or [C] to cancel the command.

Up Arrow Go to last character on line

Down Arrow Go to first character on line

Right Arrow Move left one character

Left Arrow Move right one character

(Escape) Deletes the character to the left of the cursor

/F = FORMAT

Provides a particular display format for the entry at the cursor location.

D Default Defaults to the last format set with /G (Global)

G General This is how VisiCalc comes up on the screen first time.

I Interger Rounds all values to the nearest whole number. Values are stored with full precision in memory and full precision values are used in all calculations.

NOTE: See @ round and @ int commands.

L Left Aligns label with the left edge of the cell. Aligns values with second space of the left side of the cell.

R Right Aligns label with the right edge of the cell. Aligns values with the right side of cell.

\$ Dollars Displays dollars and cents format. Value with two decimal places (.00) a \$ is not displayed and command has no affect on labels.

\* Graph Displays the number of asterisks equal to the truncated (not rounded) interger value of the cell. One less than the width of the cell

= Define You can define a series of commands for the format and store them under a letter or (!, @, #, \$, ^, \*, (, ), ", ' ) using the attributes.

- Repeating You can repeat a label character across a cell. Same as /- command (repeating label).

/G = GLOBAL

Take an action that affects the entire window that the cursor is in. With window at 1 the entire sheet is affected. With window at 'H' or 'V' just the window that the cursor is in will be changed.

A Attribute  
C Column Width (/GC) sets the column width. Default column width is 9. C changes the width of the column the cursor is on.  
O Reeval Order R C (/GO) sets how the worksheet will be recalculated, by ROW or COLUMN.  
R Recalc: A M (/GR) Automatic recalculation or manual recalculation.  
Note: When set to manual use the "!" to force a recalculation.  
F Format: D G I L R \$ \* = Same as format commands.

? HELP

Will bring up the help screen that applies to what command you are at.

[Q] for ? Mark

By typing [Q] you will insert a "?" in your text.

/I = INSERT

Will insert a new row/column at the cursor.

"R" Row Inserts row or range of rows above the cursor.

"C" Column Inserts column or range of columns to the left of the cursor.

After typing /I move the cursor to the last row/column you want to insert the program will insert all the rows/columns you have called for.

/K = KEYSTROKE MEMORY COMMAND [K]

= Sequence Name: A-Z

C Delete all sequences: Y to confirm

E Edit sequence

(Return) sequence scroll

Characters

Caret ( )

U Up Arrow

D Down Arrow

< Left Arrow

> Right Arrow

? Help

TF Tab forward to next cell with tab set

TB Tab backward to last cell with tab set

R Return

B Escape (delete)

C Control-C (break)

P Pause and display message : to continue

K Chain current sequence to another sequence

/M = MOVE

R Row

C Column

Start by having your cursor on the row that you want to move.

Type /M prompt line will read Move: From: R C or Range. Where you are at now is the start of the FROM press the . and type the cell number for the end of the from range (return) type the TO range and (return).

You can specify your move two ways: by pointing with the cursor, or by typing an integer and R or C.