

QUADLINK SOFTWARE REVISIONS

This addenda highlights the two new features of Quadlink System Software, Revision 3.0. Included are an 80-column onscreen display in Quadlink mode and new restrictions on the IBM-to-Quadlink mode transition.

80-Column Onscreen Display

DESCRIPTION

While earlier versions of Quadlink System Software support only the standard Apple 40-column by 24-line text screen, Revision 3.0 supports an optional 80-column display as well. This feature makes available a number of Apple applications software (such as spreadsheets), and programs written in Pascal which assume an 80-column display is in place.

You'll find that the Quadlink 80-column display is compatible with popular 80-column video cards sold for the Apple II family, such as the Videoterm 80-Column Display by Videx. Quadlink now operates as if expansion slot 3 held such a card.

ENABLING/DISABLING 80-COLUMN MODE

After following procedures to boot into Quadlink mode, the display will be the standard 40 columns. Enable the 80-column format by typing

PR#3

and pressing **RETURN**.

Should you reset Quadlink via the CTRL BREAK keys or completely reboot via the CTRL ALT DEL command, the display automatically defaults to the 40-column mode.

Once in the 80-column mode, however, you may "toggle" back and forth between 80-column and 40-column formats via the F1 function key. Note that **F1** has no effect on how the display receives character data.

80-COLUMN DISPLAY KEYBOARD COMMANDS

Just as 80-column cards sold for Apple computers enable you to extend your control over the onscreen display via various keyboard commands, so does the Quadlink 80-column display. The keystrokes represent ASCII control characters, which are characters with decimal values of less than 32 (consult an ASCII Character Code Chart for complete information).

Here are the keyboard commands, their effects on the 80-column screen display and their ASCII decimal equivalent (in parentheses). Note that in each instance, the CTRL key is held down while the appropriate letter or other key is pressed:

CTRL F	Return; moves the cursor to the beginning of the same line; 6.
CTRL G	Sound bell; causes speaker to beep; 7.
CTRL H	Non-destructive backspace; moves the cursor back one space to the left without deleting; 8.
CTRL J	Line-feed; moves cursor down one space, scrolling screen forward if need be; 10.
CTRL K	Clear to end of screen; clears entire screen from cursor location on; 11.
CTRL L	Form feed; clears entire screen, leaving cursor at top left corner of screen; 12.
CTRL M	Carriage return; moves cursor to beginning of next line down, scrolling screen forward if need be; 13.
CTRL N	Low intensity; displays all characters, numbers, symbols subsequent to the cursor at low intensity (normal); 14.

CTRL O	High intensity; displays all characters, numbers, symbols subsequent to the cursor at high intensity; 15.
CTRL Y	Home; moves cursor to upper left corner of screen; 25.
CTRL Z	Function; the first of a two-keystroke sequence, where the function performed is dictated by the last character; 26
CTRL Z O	Reset 80-column screen; clears screen and resets all character attributes; 48.
CTRL Z 1	Return to 40-column mode; 49.
CTRL Z 3	Display following characters as inverse (swapping foreground and background colors); 51.
CTRL Z 2	Display subsequent characters non-inverse (normal); 50.
CTRL Z 5	Display following characters flashing; 53.
CTRL Z 4	Display subsequent characters non-flashing (normal); 52.
CTRL \	Moves cursor one space forward; 28.
CTRL]	Clear display to end of line; 29.
CTRL ^ x y	Cursor positioning command, where x and y coordinates must be entered as ASCII characters above decimal 32; x values range from " " (character space) to "o" (lower case letter, not the number) for columns 1 to 80, and y values range from " " to "7" for rows 1 to 24; 30.
CTRL (SHIFT)	____ (With CTRL key down, press the shift and underscore keys together); reverse line-feed, that is, move cursor up one line staying in same column; 31.

CTRL A through H Set the foreground color of subsequent characters; for the IBM color card; 65 - 71:

A = black
B = blue
C = green
D = cyan
E = red
F = magenta
G = yellow
H = white

CTRL a through h Set the background color of subsequent characters to a letter corresponding with those above; 97-103).

IBM/QUADLINK MODE TRANSITION RESTRICTIONS

While in most cases, you may toggle freely between Quadlink and IBM modes, there are two new restrictions to be aware of in Revision 3.0 Quadlink.

First, if an MS-DOS call is in progress, you cannot enter Quadlink mode with the CTRL ALT A command until the MS-DOS command is complete. If you do attempt this mode transition during an MS-DOS function, the speaker will beep and you will remain in the IBM mode. If this happens, simply wait a second or two or until the current IBM operation terminates (i.e., the DIR command is finished listing.)

The other restriction prohibits you from entering Quadlink mode if you have already started typing at the MS-DOS prompt. To clear the prompt, simply press the RETURN key (to get a fresh prompt) and press CTRL ALT A once more. (Note that there is no similar restriction when going from Quadlink to IBM mode via the CTRL ALT I command.)

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