THE JOURNAL ARTICLE FILING SYSTEM:

USER'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL[1]

by

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January 1984

Staff Paper Series Number 38

[1]Research supported by the Department of Forest Resources, the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Published as Paper No. 1921 of the scientific journal series of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

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PREFACE

For everyday use, this manual can be broken down into four main thrusts:

Thrust	Pages
Creating the Program	1-13
Inputting Data	14-17, 20-25
Manipulating Data	14-16, 18, 20-25
Outputting Data	14, 15, 19-25

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Robert A. Westgate

1. INTRODUCTION[1]

The Journal Article Filing System (known more commonly as program Journal), modified for the Apple II microcomputer, is a Pascal language program designed to create a reference material database from which articles, books, and documents may be retrieved/accessed by:

1. the principal author's last name,
2. a set of key words (limited to six per reference), or
3. the "internal reference number" the program assigns each reference.

Each reference consists of three lines with 80 characters per line. This "text" can take any format, so long as the principal author's last name occurs first.

The major limiting factor of the program is that it is restricted to 400 references and 250 key words per disk (file). The best way to get around this restriction is to separate references alphabetically (i.e., use two disks, one A-L, the other M-Z), by subject area (i.e., agriculture, forestry), or even by type of reference (i.e., articles, books, documents, ...).

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[1] This manual is intended only as a non-technical user's guide. Supplemental and more technical information may be found in the references listed in the Bibliography on page 26.

2. REQUIREMENTS

A. The Program Disk (AAAPPS:)

There are eight files associated with program journal. You will find the following files necessary to use the program as described in this manual:

1. SYSTEM.APPLE
2. SYSTEM.PASCAL
3. SYSTEM.MISCINFO
4. SYSTEM.LIBRARY
5. SYSTEM.FILER
6. CAT.DOC.TEXT
7. CATALOG.CODE
8. JOURNAL.CODE

Files 1 through 5 are available on the Apple 1: (Apple Pascal) disk, which you may already have in your software library, or which you can purchase from any Apple computer distributor.

Files 6 through 8 are available on the AAAPPS: disk, which can be purchased from:

University of Minnesota
University Computer Center
Computer Store
20 Experimental Engineering
208 Union St. S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
(612) 373-4877

Ask for Item #917: Apple 5¼" UCSD applications (Pascal).

The process involved in creating the program disk is fully described in Section 5.

B. The Data Disk (Journal):

There are three files associated with the data disk.[2]

The first is called MASTER.DATA. This file contains the actual text of the articles. Once it is created the first time the program is executed (see Section 6), its size does not change (the maximum number of articles allowable on a single disk, 400, will result in the MASTER.DATA file taking up 200 of the 280 blocks).

The second is called KEYS.DATA. This file contains the list of your key words along with their internal codes. This file contains 10 blocks with each block representing one page of 25 key words.

The third file is called ALPHA.DATA. It contains a list of all of the references alphabetized by the principle author's last name. The list also contains the key words associated with the reference, and the "internal reference number" of the reference. The purpose of this file is to expedite construction of the list data structure when the program starts. Unlike the other files, the ALPHA.DATA file is read at the beginning of execution and stored in the computer's memory until termination when it is restored to the data disk (complete with any data changes made). Thus if the program is interrupted (by a power failure or other action that shuts down the computer), the changes made on the MASTER.DATA and KEYS.DATA files are protected, but since the ALPHA.DATA file would not have been restored, the file would be lost. When this occurs, the file can be recovered the next time the program is executed.

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2 Disks used for this program are single-sided, double-density and consist of 280 blocks.

Anytime the program cannot find the ALPHA.DATA file, it asks:

RECOVER THE ALPHA FILE OR QUIT:

TYPE <R> to recover it.

The process involved in creating the program disk is fully described in section 6.

3. CONVENTIONS

When the user is faced with a set of possible choices of action, legal responses are displayed on the screen. Anything inside brackets (< >) refers to the key itself (i.e., <SPACE> would be the space bar). The user responds by typing the key or character of his/her choice without typing the <RETURN> key. An illegal response will cause the bell to sound. When asked a question calling for a yes or no response, typing <SPACE> or <RETURN> is accepted as NO.

When the user is asked to enter a line of characters, the maximum length is indicated by underscores.

4. SYSTEM.FILER

This file handles most of the tasks of transferring information from one place to another, as well as sending information to the console or to the printer. The "FILER" is also responsible for telling the user where files are on the disks, and what devices and disks are available for your system's use. FILER options that you may be using are:

General File Moving Command

T(RANSFER -- copies a file or an entire disk to another or to a device such as the console.

General Diskfile Commands

C(HANGE -- renames a file or an entire disk.

R(EMOVE -- erases a file from a disk.

K(RUNCH -- packs all files together on a disk.

Z(ERO -- erases a disk's directory and renames the disk BLANK:

Information Commands

V(OLUME -- shows which disks and devices are in the system.

L(IST-DIR -- shows what files are on a disk.

E(XT-DIR -- shows what files are on a disk, giving more information.

Disk Upkeep Commands

B(AD-BLKS -- tests disks to ensure they are recording data correctly.

X(AMINE -- attempts to fix any block reported bad by B(AD-BLKS.

Miscellaneous Commands

D(ATE -- allows you to set the date.

Q(UIT -- exits the FILER and returns to command level.
Warning: be sure the disk you used originally to enter the FILER is in the #4 disk drive when you Q(UIT.

5. CREATING THE PROGRAM DISK

The very first thing the user needs to do (if it has not been done already) is merge the files from the Apple 1: disk on to the UCSD applications disk (volume name AAAPPS:), so that all of the files associated with Program Journal are on one disk. This process is described in Table I ("Creating the Program Disk").[3,4] Upon completion of the process described, all of the files necessary to execute the program will be on the AAAPPS: disk. AAAPPS: is thus your program disk.

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[3] It is assumed throughout this manual that the AppleII microcomputer used has at least two disk drives.

[4] The Apple Pascal operating system always uses a display that is 8Ø characters wide. The Apple's 4Ø-character screen normally shows only the left most 4Ø characters (the left "page") of the Pascal display, which is sufficient for most applications. To see the rightmost 4Ø characters (the right "page") of the display, type "A" while holding down the <CTRL> key (we will usually call this "CTRL-A"). Press "CTRL-A" again to go back to the left "page" of the display.

TABLE I. Creating the program disk

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Insert Apple 1: in drive #4[a/]	Setup	—
Insert AAAPPS: in drive #5	Setup	—
Turn computer on[b/]	Startup	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG WELCOME MESSAGE
Type <F>	Enter the filer	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q
Type <T>	Initiates T(RANSFER	TRANSFER?
Type APPLE1: SYSTEM.? <RETURN>	Indicates transfer source/files	TO WHERE?
Type AAAPPS: $ <RETURN>	Indicates transfer destination and file name ($ denotes that you want the file to retain its name)	TRANSFER SYSTEM.APPLE?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	APPLE1: SYSTEM.APPLE --> AAAPPS:SYSTEM.APPLE TRANSFER SYSTEM.PASCAL?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	APPLE1: SYSTEM.PASCAL --> AAAPPS:SYSTEM.PASCAL TRANSFER SYSTEM.MISCINFO?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	APPLE1: SYSTEM.MISCINFO --> AAAPPS:SYSTEM.MISCINFO TRANSFER SYSTEM.EDITOR?
Type <N>	N(O	TRANSFER SYSTEM.FILER?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	APPLE1: SYSTEM.FILER --> AAAPPS:SYSTEM.FILER TRANSFER SYSTEM.LIBRARY?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	APPLE1: SYSTEM.LIBRARY --> AAAPPS:SYSTEM.LIBRARY TRANSFER SYSTEM.CHARSET?
Type <N>	N(O	TRANSFER SYSTEM.SYNTAX?
Type <N>	N(O	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q

Reading table footnotes can be the difference between success and failure.

Always read table footnotes.

TABLE I. Creating the program disk (continued)

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Type <Q>	Exits the filer and returns to command level.	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG

a/ The number 4 disk is the drive that is activated first when the computer is turned on (it is the one more conventionally known as "#1" or "A").

b/ If the computer is already on, push the keys <CTRL> and <RESET> simultaneously to start the system.

6. CREATING THE DATA DISK

Once you have a program disk, you will need one other disk to store the reference material on. There are two processes involved: preparing a disk (Table IIa or IIb as applicable), and creating the database for the first time (Table III). After these processes have been completed, the user will be at the "root level" in the program. A description of all root level commands is found in Section 7.

Note your data disk is named JOURNAL:.

TABLE IIa. Formatting a disk.

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Insert Apple1: in drive #4	Setup	--
Insert Apple3: in drive #5	Setup	--
Turn computer on[a/]	Startup	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG WELCOME MESSAGE
Type <X>	X(ECUTE a file	EXECUTE WHAT FILE?
Type APPLE3: FORMATTER <RETURN>	Indicates file to execute	APPLE DISK FORMATTER PROGRAM FORMAT WHICH DISK (4,5,9,...,12)?
Remove Apple1: from drive #4	Setup	--
Insert disk to be formatted in drive #4	Setup	--
Type <4> <RETURN>	Indicates disk to be formatted	NOW FORMATTING DISKETTE IN DRIVE 4[b/] FORMAT WHICH DISK (4,5,9,...,12)?
<RETURN>[c/]	Indicates no further disks to be formatted	PUT SYSTEM DISK IN #4 AND PRESS RETURN
Remove BLANK: from drive #4[d/]	Setup	--
Insert Apple1: in drive #4	Setup	--
<RETURN>	Exits the formatter program and Returns to command level.	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG THAT'S ALL FOLKS

[a/] If the computer is already on, push the keys <CTRL> and <RESET> simultaneously to start the system.

[b/] If the disk previously had a directory, the computer response is: "DESTROY DIRECTORY OF _____:? Type <Y> if so.

[c/] If there is another disk to be formatted, insert it in #4 and type <4>.

[d/] The formatter program names each disk BLANK:

Reading table footnotes can be the difference between success and failure.

TABLE IIb. Preparing a Previously Formatted Disk.

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Insert AAAPPS: in drive #4	Setup	--
Insert previously formatted disk in drive #5	Setup	--
Turn computer on[a]	Startup	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG WELCOME MESSAGE
Type <F>	Enter the filer	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q
Type <Z>	Initiates Z(ERO	ZERO DIR OF?
Type in volume name of previously formatted disk	Indicates disk to be erased	DESTROY BLANK:?[b]
Type <Y>	Y(ES	DUPLICATE DIR?[c]
Type <N>	N(O	ARE THERE 280 BLKS ON THE DISK? (Y/N)
Type <Y>	Y(ES	NEW VOL. NAME?
Type BLANK: <RETURN>	New name for disk	BLANK: CORRECT?
Type <Y>	Y(ES (if spelled correctly)	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q BLANK: ZEROED
Type <B>	Initiates B(AD block scan	BAD BLOCK SCAN OF?
Type BLANK: <RETURN>	Indicates disk to scan	SCAN FOR 280 BLKS? (Y/N)
Type <Y>	Y(ES	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q Ø BAD BLOCKS[d]
Type <Q>	Exits the filer and returns to command level	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG

Always read table footnotes.

[a] If the computer is already on, push the keys <CTRL> and <RESET> simultaneously to start the system.

[b] Or whatever else it may be called.

[c] If you type N(O, the program assumes you do not want to erase the directory. This is a built in safety feature.

[d] Use X(AMINE if bad blocks are present to fix them.

TABLE III. Creating the database for the first time.

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Insert AAAPPS: in drive #4	Setup	--
Insert BLANK: in drive #5	Setup	--
Turn computer on[a/]	Startup	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG WELCOME MESSAGE
Type <F>	Enter the filer	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q
Type <C>	Initiates C(HANGE	CHANGE?
Type BLANK: <RETURN>	Indicates disk to be changed	CHANGE TO WHAT?
Type JOURNAL: <RETURN>	Indicates new name[b/]	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q BLANK: - -> JOURNAL:
Type <Q>	Exits the filer and returns to command level	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG
Type <X>	X(EXUTE a file	EXECUTE WHAT FILE?
Type JOURNAL <RETURN>	Indicates file to execute	WOULD YOU LIKE OUTPUT TO GO TO: F)ILE ON DISK P)RINTER (STANDARD PRINTER PORT) N)EITHER PLEASE ENTER YOUR CHOICE:
Type <N> [c/]	N)EITHER [c/]	JOURNAL ARTICLE FILING SYSTEM FILE:JOURNAL:MASTER.DATA CANNOT BE OPENED DO YOU WANT TO CREATE A NEW FILE UNDER THIS NAME?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	ENTER THE SIZE OF THE FILE IE NUMBER OF ARTICLES - MAX = 400):
Type 400 [d/] <RETURN>	Specify file size [d/]	FILE MASTER.DATA CREATED - MAX NUMBER OF ARTICLES = 400 TYPE <SPACE> TO CONTINUE:

Reading table footnotes can be the difference between success and failure.

Always read table footnotes.

TABLE III. Creating the database for the first time (continued).

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Type <SPACE>	Enters the "root level"	JOURNAL ARTICLE FILING SYSTEM ADD NEW ARTICLES CORRECT SPELLING OF KEY WORDS DEFINE NEW KEY WORDS REMOVE AN ARTICLE UPDATE AN ARTICLE OBTAIN COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL ARTICLES LIST KEY WORDS KEY WORD SEARCH PRINCIPLE AUTHOR SEARCH QUIT TYPE THE FIRST LETTER TO SELECT COMMAND:

a/ If the computer is already on, type <CTRL> and <RESET> simultaneously to start the system.

b/ The disk must be named "JOURNAL:".

c/ When creating the database for the first time, you must assign your output to go to neither or program will abort.

d/ Size cannot be altered later, so select the correct size.

7. EXECUTING THE PROGRAM

If you already have the program disk AAAPPS: and the data disk JOURNAL:, executing the program is simple (see Table IV, "Executing the Program").

The basic set of commands in the program are known as the root level commands. These are:

ADD ARTICLES
CORRECT SPELLING OF KEY WORDS
DEFINE KEY WORDS
UPDATE ARTICLES
REMOVE ARTICLES

OBTAIN COMPLETE LISTING
LIST KEY WORDS
KEY WORD SEARCH
PRINCIPLE AUTHOR SEARCH

QUIT.

The first five are used to enter data (if this is all you intend to do, type <N> when asked where you would like output to go to). The second set of four are used to produce output (if you want to have printed output, type <P> and if you want to save output on a file, type <F> when asked where you would like output to go to). QUIT is used to exit the program.

To issue a command, type the first letter of the command as it is displayed in the root level.

Further command information is discussed below.

Reading table footnotes can be the difference between success and failure.

TABLE IV. Executing the program.

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Insert AAAPPS: in drive #4	Setup	--
Insert JOURNAL: in drive #5	Setup	--
Turn computer on[a/]	Startup	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INE,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG WELCOME MESSAGE
Type <X>	X(ECUTE a file	EXECUTE WHAT FILE?
Type JOURNAL <RETURN>	Indicates file to execute	WOULD YOU LIKE OUTPUT TO GO TO:[b/] F)ILE ON DISK P)RINTER (STANDARD PRINTER PORT) N)EITHER PLEASE ENTER YOUR CHOICE:
(Choice 1:) Type <F> Type JOURNAL:____.TEXT [c/] <RETURN>	Indicates output to go to a file Create a file name for output	ENTER FILE NAME FOR OUTPUT: JOURNAL ARTICLE FILING SYSTEM ROOT LEVEL
(Choice 2:) Type <P>	Indicates output to go to printer	JOURNAL ARTICLE FILING SYSTEM ROOT LEVEL
(Choice 3:) Type <N>	Indicates data going to ALPHA.DATA	JOURNAL ARTICLE FILING SYSTEM ROOT LEVEL

[a/] If the computer is already on, type <CTRL> and <RESET> simultaneously to start the system.

[b/] Type <F> if you want to save output on a file, <P> if you want output to go to the printer, and <N> if you intend only to add, correct or define key words, update or remove articles.

[c/] Specify an appropriate file name.

A. Add Articles (ADD)

After typing <A>, the user is invited to enter three lines of 80 characters. This "text" can take any format, so long as the principle author's last name occurs first (if the author's last name is less than 13 characters, the last name must be terminated with a <SPACE> or a <,>).

Once the text has been entered, the user is asked to select up to six of the key words from the list displayed. The selection is made by typing the letter or the corresponding key. Keys on other pages may be accessed by typing the page number or the key (0...9). Keys chosen (by mistake) can be cleared by typing <ESC>.

When all of the keys have been selected, type <RETURN>. The reference is then listed on the screen with its assigned key words and with its computer assigned internal reference number (the internal reference number really only numbers the references in the order the user enters them into the computer).

Type <SPACE> to continue; the ADD routine continues until the user types <RETURN> when asked to enter the first line of a new reference.

B. Correct Spelling of Key Words (CORRECT)

If a key word has been entered incorrectly, it is easily updated using the correct spelling of key words command (type <C>).

After typing <C>, the user is asked to select the page number of the key word to be changed; type the number (0...9) without typing <RETURN>. Select the key word to be changed by typing the letter of the

corresponding key word. The key word is then displayed and the user is invited to enter its replacement (key words are limited to 18 spaces). Type <RETURN> twice when the key word displayed is correct.

The CORRECT routine continues until the user types <RETURN> when asked for the next key word or page number.

C. Define Key Words (DEFINE KEYS)

Key words must, of course, be defined before they can be selected in the ADD, CORRECT, UPDATE, or KEY WORD SEARCH routines.

After typing <D>, the user is asked to select the page number to which the key words are to be added (the user thus has the option of arranging the key words in some logical pattern by pages); type the number (0...9) without typing <RETURN>.

After entering a key work, the <RETURN>. This key word is then displayed as you entered it. If it is entered correctly, type <RETURN> again. At this point the key word will show up on the page chosen. If the key word was not entered correctly, enter the key word again and proceed as above.

When the user has added the appropriate number of key words on a page (0 to 25 allowed), type <RETURN> when asked for a new key word to terminate the list for a particular page of keys. The user is then asked for a new page number.

The DEFINE KEYS routine continues until the user types <RETURN> when asked for the page number.

D. Update Articles (UPDATE)

If the text of a reference or a key word is incorrect, UPDATE may be used to modify it.

After typing <U>, the user is invited to enter the principle author's last name, or the internal reference number of the reference to be modified.

UPDATE then operates in much the same manner as ADD, except that the user has the option of selecting which lines of the text are to be altered (first, second, third, or all three). Key words are added and cleared in exactly the same manner as in the ADD routine.

The UPDATE routine continues until the user types <RETURN> when asked to enter the author's last name.

E. Remove Articles (REMOVE)

References may be removed completely using the remove articles command (type <R>).

After typing <R>, the user is asked to enter the principle author's last name, or the internal reference number of the reference to be removed. The reference is then displayed on the screen along with the message: REMOVE THIS PAPER? If removing it is the user's true intention, type <Y>.

The REMOVE routine continues until the user types <RETURN> when asked to enter the author's last name.

F. Obtain Complete Listing (COMPLETE)

A complete listing of all the references on the file in alphabetical order can be obtained by typing <O> (be warned that this is a lengthy operation unless a high-speed printer is available).

G. List Key Words (KEY WORDS)

A list of defined key words can be printed, displayed on the screen or saved on disk using the list key words command (type <L>).

Once all ten pages have been listed on the screen, the user is asked if he/she desires a hard copy (printed), or a copy saved on the disk.

H. Key Word Search (SEARCH)

As many as six key words can be used for the key word search, although the more you use, the more restricted is the search.

After typing <K>, only one page of 25 keys is displayed at a time. Keys on other pages may be accessed by typing the page number of the key. Keys chosen (by mistake) can be cleared by typing <ESC>.

pick Keyword space not return P to print

When all of the keys have been selected, type <RETURN>. The number of papers, if any, that have the entire set of key words is displayed, and the user has the option of listing them on the printer, screen, or disk, or returning to the root level by typing <ESC>. If the papers are listed on the screen, they are listed in pairs. Once the screen listing is complete, the user is again offered the option of listing them on the printer or disk.

I. Principle Author Search (SEARCH)

If the user is interested in the work of any one author, a complete listing of all of these references can be obtained by typing <P>.

References, if any, are listed on the screen two at a time with the option of a hard copy or disk copy.

8. QUIT

To exit the program, type <Q> at the root level. The program then proceeds to restore the ALPHA.FILE. The user will see the message:

```
WRITING TO FILE:  JOURNAL:ALPHA.DATA
PLEASE WAIT.
```

Do not remove any disks or turn the computer off until the message:

```
EXECUTION COMPLETE
DON'T FORGET TO MAKE A BACKUP COPY
```

appears in the center of the screen, or the ALPHA.DATA file would be lost.

However, if it happens that there is not enough room on the data disk for the file ALPHA.DATA, the computer will respond with the message:

```
NOT ENOUGH DATA ON DEFAULT DISK FOR FILE:  ALPHA.DATA
FILE NAME:
```

ENTER FILE NAME INCLUDING VOLUME PREFIX: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Since there is not enough room on the data disk, the ALPHA.DATA file must be temporarily stored elsewhere. This process is described in Table V (Quitting when "not enough room on default disk...").

9. BACKUP COPIES

A backup copy of your data disk, or any other important disk, should be considered essential, as dust, changes in temperature or changes in humidity can make a disk unreadable. The process involved in making a backup copy can be found in Table VI ("Making a backup copy").

TABLE V. Quitting when "NOT ENOUGH ROOM ON DEFAULT DISK ...."

Always read table footnotes.

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Remove JOURNAL: from drive #5	Setup	--
Insert BLANK:[a] in drive #5	Setup	--
Type BLANK:T.DATA <RETURN>	Indicates user wants ALPHA.DATA Sent to BLANK: as file T.DATA	NOT ENOUGH ROOM ON DEFAULT DISK FOR FILE: ALPHA.DATA FILE NAME: BLANK:T.DATA ENTER FILE NAME INCLUDING VOLUME PREFIX: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Type <RETURN>	Initiates transfer of ALPHA.DATA from computer memory to BLANK: T.DATA.	WRITING TO FILE: BLANK:T.DATA PLEASE WAIT FILE BLANK:T.DATA HAS BEEN WRITTEN IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO TRANSFER THIS FILE TO THE APPROVED DISK WITH THE CORRECT NAME. USE THE TRANSFER COMMAND IN THE SYSTEM FILER. EXECUTION COMPLETE DON'T FORGET TO MAKE A BACKUP COPY IO ERROR: VOLUME WENT OFF LINE[b] S# 1, P# 1, I# 67 TYPE <SPACE> TO CONTINUE.
Type <SPACE>	To continue.	COMMAND: E(DIT, R(UN, F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG
Type <F>	Enter the filer.	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q.
Remove AAAPPS: from drive #4	Setup	--
Insert JOURNAL: in drive #4	Setup	--
Type <E>	Extended directory listing	DIR LISTING OF?
Type JOURNAL: <RETURN>	To list the files associated with the JOURNAL: disk ... to see why ALPHA.DATA could not fit on the JOURNAL: disk[c]	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q.
1. Assuming a File Obstruction[d]		
Type <R>	Initiates R(EMOVE	REMOVE?

TABLE V. Quitting when "NOT ENOUGH ROOM ON DEFAULT DISK ...." (continued).

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Type JOURNAL:?.TEXT <RETURN>	Indicates file to be removed.	REMOVE JOURNAL:?.TEXT?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	JOURNAL:?.TEXT REMOVED UPDATE DIRECTORY?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q DIRECTORY UPDATED
2. Assuming No File Obstruction and (1) continued		
Type <T>	Initiates T(RANSFER	TRANSFER?
Type BLANK:T.DATA <RETURN>	Indicates transfer source and file.	TO WHERE?
Type JOURNAL:ALPHA.DATA <RETURN>	Indicates transfer destination and file name.	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q BLANK:T.DATA --> JOURNAL:ALPHA.DATA[e]
Type <R>	Initiates R(EMOVE	REMOVE?
Type BLANK:T.DATA [f] <RETURN>	Indicates file to be removed.	REMOVE BLANK:T.DATA?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	BLANK:T.DATA REMOVED UPDATE DIRECTORY?
Type <Y>	Y(ES	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q DIRECTORY UPDATED
Remove BLANK: from #5	Setup	--
Remove JOURNAL: from #4	Setup	--
Insert AAAPPS: in drive #4	Setup	--
Insert JOURNAL: in drive #5	Setup	--

[g]

Reading table footnotes can be the difference between success and failure.

TABLE V. Quitting when "NOT ENOUGH ROOM ON DEFAULT DISK ...." (continued)

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a/ A blank, formatted disk, or a disk with sufficient directory space such as AAAPPS:.

b/ Indicates JOURNAL: no longer on-line.

c/ Experience has indicated an empty file by the name of .TEXT is the problem. The balanace of TABLE V assumes this.

d/ If not, go ahead and T(RANSFER BLANK:T.DATA to JOURNAL:ALPHA.DATA.

e/ JOURNAL: is now back in full working order.

f/ Remove T.DATA so you can use this disk again under similar circumstances.

g/ User is now ready to make a backup copy or continue.

Reading table footnotes can be the difference between success and failure.

TABLE VI. Making a backup copy.

ACTION	PURPOSE	COMPUTER RESPONSE
Type <F>	Enter the filer.	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q
Remove AAAPPS: from drive #4	Setup	—
Insert the backup copy of JOURNAL: in drive #4[b/]	Setup	—
Type <T>	Initiates T(RANSFER	TRANSFER?
Type #5 <RETURN>	Indicates transfer source (Original copy of JOURNAL:)	TO WHERE?
Type #4 <RETURN >	Indicates transfer destination (Backup copy of JOURNAL:)	TRANSFER 28Ø BLOCKS: (Y/N)
Type <Y>	Y(ES	DESTROY JOURNAL?[c/]
Type <Y>	Y(ES	FILER: G,S,N,L,R,C,T,D,Q JOURNAL: --> JOURNAL:
Remove backup copy of JOURNAL: from drive #4	Setup	--
Insert AAAPPS: in drive #4	Setup	--
Type <Q>	Exits the filer and returns to command level[d/]	COMMAND: E(DIT,R(UN,F(ILE,C(OMP,L(INK,X(ECUTE,A(SSEM,D(EBUG

a/ If the user has had to use TABLE V, skip this step.

b/ If making a backup copy for the first time, this disk must be a blank, formatted disk (see TABLE IIa or IIb as applicable).

c/ BACKUP: or JOURNAL: backup may be destroyed since it contains only old data.

d/ The user is now ready to stop completely, or execute the program once again.

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