Save to and Open from Favorite Directories
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It was the end of a long, hard day. I grudgingly pressed (F10) to save the last of the many memos I'd typed. As I entered the long, tiresome path to my memos directory, I thought "There's got to be a way to avoid typing these long path names!"

I couldn't use Setup (Shift-F1) to specify the path for my document directory because my files were stored in several subdirectories according to topic. So what was the answer?

It didn't take long to come up with the solution – a pair of macros that display a menu of my favorite subdirectories to pick from. Now, to save a document, I invoke the SAVE.WPM macro, choose the desired subdirectory from a menu and type the filename. Likewise, to retrieve files, I invoke the OPEN.WPM macro, choose a subdirectory from the menu and type the filename.

Creating the Save macro

The macro is included as SAVE.WPM. Be sure to place it in the directory that contains your macros.

Note: This macro won't work if you're using long document names. It also won't work if you've changed the environment in Setup (Shift-F1) to create a summary when you save or exit. You'll have to make the necessary adjustments either to your macro or to your setup.

Customizing the macro

You'll need to customize this macro to suit your own needs. To do so, substitute the paths to your subdirectories on lines 13, 16 and 19. Be sure to leave the last backslash (\) . Also, customize the {CHAR} command on lines 2-3. Substitute "docs," "docs" and "docs" with your own directory names. Be sure to leave the tilde (~) at the end.

The {CASE} command (lines 4-8) contains "directions" telling the macro where to go when a number is pressed. You may want to change these to match any changes made on line 3. If you do this, be sure to change the name of the corresponding {LABEL} below.

For instance, if you change "docs" to "work," move to the {LABEL}memos~ command on line 12 and change "docs" to "work," leaving the tilde (~).

Adding more directories

If you want to add more directories, move to the end of line 3 (after the Default option) and place the cursor on the last tilde (~).Type the next sequential number, press (Space Bar) and type the name of the directory. Keep adding your directories, leaving the tilde (~) at the end when done.

Now you'll need to add more "directions" to the {CASE} command. Place your cursor on the last tilde (~) on line 8 and press (Enter). Then press (Tab), type the next number, a tilde (~), the directory name and another tilde (~). Continue this process for all of your additions, leaving the last tilde (~) . You must have two tildes (~~) before the {PROMPT} command.

To add {LABELS} for each of your additions, press (Home), (Home), (Down Arrow) and (Enter) twice. Press Macro Commands (Ctrl-PgUp), highlight {LABEL} and press (Enter) to insert the command into the macro. Type the name of your additional directory, then type a tilde (~).

Press (Enter), (Tab), Save (F10) and type the path to this directory, including the backslash (\) at the end. Press (Enter), (Tab), Macro Commands (Ctrl-PgUp), highlight {QUIT} and press (Enter). Continue this process for each directory you want to add.

Note: You can use as many subdirectories as you desire; however, if you're saving to more than seven or eight subdirectories and want to prevent your prompt from wrapping to another line, you may want to create a menu box. See Macros, Message Display in the reference section of your manual for information on creating menu boxes.

Creating the Open macro

The macro is included as OPEN.WPM. Be sure to place it in the directory that contains your macros. The instructions about the subdirectory names discussed above apply here as well.

How the macros work

Here's how both macros work: Lines 2-3 use the {CHAR} command to display a menu at the bottom of the screen listing your different options. The {CASE} command is used in lines 1-8 to indicate the {LABEL} to which he macro goes depending on the number that's pressed.

If a key is pressed that isn't accounted for in the {CASE} command, line 9 displays the prompt Invalid entry and line 10 pauses and allows the prompt to be displayed for one second. Line 11 loops the macro execution to line 2, which displays the menu again.

Lines 12-23 contain the {LABEL}subroutines. These subroutines contain the subdirectory path names for saving or retrieving documents.