CLI

COLLABORATORS			
	TITLE : CLI		
ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
WRITTEN BY		October 9, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY			
NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

Chapter 1

CLI

1.1 main

```
                AmigaDOS CLI Reference
Version 0.4ß, Copyright ©1997-1998 by Zrajm C Akfohg

This guide contains information on Amiga's console and printer
escape sequences as well as the ascii table.


               Introduction
                What's this about ?


               ASCIItable
                Or, rather, Latin1.

               Escape sequences
                For printer and console.

Most of this was downloaded from http://www.mentasm.com/~mramiga/c/
and the section  about  the  AmigaDOS  help was copied from "AmigaDOS
Inside & Out" published by Abacus.
```

1.2 intro

```
Introduction

This guide is the work of Zrajm C Akfohg and is a cut down
version of the one found at :

  - http://users.hol.gr/~dck/gcguis.htm

The full guide contains :

  - full explanation of CLI commands
  - localization information
```

```
  - more..

This cut down version is included herein, because it
provides you usefull information on the ASCII table and
the ESCAPE SEQUENCES you can use to render colored text,
or to take over a shell and output text the way you want it.
All this can be done from within Gui4Cli with the "say"
command - example:

   Say "\#155\1;33;40;>0mText is now color 3"

  - Share and enjoy!

                          Zrajm C Akfohg, 1998 0 9 2 6
                             <dark@bahnhof.se>
```

1.3 ascii

ASCIItable

Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key	Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key
%0000 0000	$00	0	NUL	^@	%1000 0000	$80	128		A^@
%0000 0001	$01	1	SOH	^A	%1000 0001	$81	129		A^a
%0000 0010	$02	2	STX	^B	%1000 0010	$82	130		A^b
%0000 0011	$03	3	ETX	^C	%1000 0011	$83	131		A^c
%0000 0100	$04	4	EOT	^D	%1000 0100	$84	132		A^d
%0000 0101	$05	5	ENQ	^E	%1000 0101	$85	133		A^e
%0000 0110	$06	6	ACK	^F	%1000 0110	$86	134		A^f
%0000 0111	$07	7	BEL	^G	%1000 0111	$87	135		A^g
%0000 1000	$08	8	BS	^H	%1000 1000	$88	136		A^h
%0000 1001	$09	9	HT	^I	%1000 1001	$89	137		A^i
%0000 1010	$0A	10	LF/NL	^J	%1000 1010	$8A	138		A^j
%0000 1011	$0B	11	VT	^K	%1000 1011	$8B	139		A^k
%0000 1100	$0C	12	FF/NP	^L	%1000 1100	$8C	140		A^l
%0000 1101	$0D	13	CR	^M	%1000 1101	$8D	141		A^m
%0000 1110	$0E	14	SO	^N	%1000 1110	$8E	142		A^n
%0000 1111	$0F	15	SI	^O	%1000 1111	$8F	143		A^o
%0001 0000	$10	16	DLE	^P	%1001 0000	$90	144		A^p
%0001 0001	$11	17	DC1	^Q	%1001 0001	$91	145		A^q
%0001 0010	$12	18	DC2	^R	%1001 0010	$92	146		A^r
%0001 0011	$13	19	DC3	^S	%1001 0011	$93	147		A^s
%0001 0100	$14	20	DC4	^T	%1001 0100	$94	148		A^t
%0001 0101	$15	21	NAK	^U	%1001 0101	$95	149		A^u
%0001 0110	$16	22	SYN	^V	%1001 0110	$96	150		A^v
%0001 0111	$17	23	ETB	^W	%1001 0111	$97	151		A^w
%0001 1000	$18	24	CAN	^X	%1001 1000	$98	152		A^x
%0001 1001	$19	25	EM	^Y	%1001 1001	$99	153		A^y
%0001 1010	$1A	26	SUB	^Z	%1001 1010	$9A	154		A^z
%0001 1011	$1B	27	ESC	^[	%1001 1011	$9B	155		A^[
%0001 1100	$1C	28	FS	^\	%1001 1100	$9C	156		A^\
%0001 1101	$1D	29	GS	^]	%1001 1101	$9D	157		A^]
%0001 1110	$1E	30	RS	^^	%1001 1110	$9E	158		A^^
%0001 1111	$1F	31	US	^_	%1001 1111	$9F	159		A^_
%0010 0000	$20	32	SP		%1010 0000	$A0	160	NBSP	
Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key	Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key

Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key
%0010 0001	$21	33	!	
%0010 0010	$22	34	"	
%0010 0011	$23	35	#	
%0010 0100	$24	36	$	
%0010 0101	$25	37	%	
%0010 0110	$26	38	&	
%0010 0111	$27	39	’	
%0010 1000	$28	40	(	
%0010 1001	$29	41	)	
%0010 1010	$2A	42	*	
%0010 1011	$2B	43	+	
%0010 1100	$2C	44	,	
%0010 1101	$2D	45	-	
%0010 1110	$2E	46	.	
%0010 1111	$2F	47	/	
%0011 0000	$30	48	0	
%0011 0001	$31	49	1	
%0011 0010	$32	50	2	
%0011 0011	$33	51	3	
%0011 0100	$34	52	4	
%0011 0101	$35	53	5	
%0011 0110	$36	54	6	
%0011 0111	$37	55	7	
%0011 1000	$38	56	8	
%0011 1001	$39	57	9	
%0011 1010	$3A	58	:	
%0011 1011	$3B	59	;	
%0011 1100	$3C	60	<	
%0011 1101	$3D	61	=	
%0011 1110	$3E	62	>	
%0011 1111	$3F	63	?	
%0100 0000	$40	64	@	
%0100 0001	$41	65	A	
%0100 0010	$42	66	B	
%0100 0011	$43	67	C	
%0100 0100	$44	68	D	
%0100 0101	$45	69	E	
%0100 0110	$46	70	F	
%0100 0111	$47	71	G	
%0100 1000	$48	72	H	
%0100 1001	$49	73	I	
%0100 1010	$4A	74	J	
%0100 1011	$4B	75	K	
%0100 1100	$4C	76	L	
%0100 1101	$4D	77	M	
%0100 1110	$4E	78	N	
%0100 1111	$4F	79	O	
%0101 0000	$50	80	P	
%0101 0001	$51	81	Q	
%0101 0010	$52	82	R	
%0101 0011	$53	83	S	
%0101 0100	$54	84	T	
%0101 0101	$55	85	U	
%0101 0110	$56	86	V	
%0101 0111	$57	87	W	
%0101 1000	$58	88	X	

Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key
%1010 0001	$A1	161	¡	
%1010 0010	$A2	162	¢	
%1010 0011	$A3	163	£	
%1010 0100	$A4	164	¤	
%1010 0101	$A5	165	$\yen$	
%1010 0110	$A6	166	¦	
%1010 0111	$A7	167	§	
%1010 1000	$A8	168	¨	
%1010 1001	$A9	169	©	
%1010 1010	$AA	170	ª	
%1010 1011	$AB	171	«	
%1010 1100	$AC	172	\ensuremath{\lnot}	
%1010 1101	$AD	173		
%1010 1110	$AE	174	®	
%1010 1111	$AF	175	¯	
%1011 0000	$B0	176	\textdegree{}	
%1011 0001	$B1	177	\ensuremath{\pm}	
%1011 0010	$B2	178	^{2}	
%1011 0011	$B3	179	^{3}	
%1011 0100	$B4	180	´	
%1011 0101	$B5	181	$\mathrm{\mu}$	
%1011 0110	$B6	182	¶	
%1011 0111	$B7	183	·	
%1011 1000	$B8	184	¸	
%1011 1001	$B9	185	^{1}	
%1011 1010	$BA	186	º	
%1011 1011	$BB	187	»	
%1011 1100	$BC	188	¼	
%1011 1101	$BD	189	½	
%1011 1110	$BE	190	¾	
%1011 1111	$BF	191	¿	
%1100 0000	$C0	192	À	
%1100 0001	$C1	193	Á	
%1100 0010	$C2	194	Â	
%1100 0011	$C3	195	Ã	
%1100 0100	$C4	196	Ä	
%1100 0101	$C5	197	Å	
%1100 0110	$C6	198	Æ	
%1100 0111	$C7	199	Ç	
%1100 1000	$C8	200	È	
%1100 1001	$C9	201	É	
%1100 1010	$CA	202	Ê	
%1100 1011	$CB	203	Ë	
%1100 1100	$CC	204	Ì	
%1100 1101	$CD	205	Í	
%1100 1110	$CE	206	Î	
%1100 1111	$CF	207	Ï	
%1101 0000	$D0	208	Ð	
%1101 0001	$D1	209	Ñ	
%1101 0010	$D2	210	Ò	
%1101 0011	$D3	211	Ó	
%1101 0100	$D4	212	Ô	
%1101 0101	$D5	213	Õ	
%1101 0110	$D6	214	Ö	
%1101 0111	$D7	215	$\times$	
%1101 1000	$D8	216	Ø	

Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key	Binary	Hex	Dec	Char	Key
%0101 1001	$59	89	Y		%1101 1001	$D9	217	Ù	
%0101 1010	$5A	90	Z		%1101 1010	$DA	218	Ú	
%0101 1011	$5B	91	[		%1101 1011	$DB	219	Û	
%0101 1100	$5C	92	\		%1101 1100	$DC	220	Ü	
%0101 1101	$5D	93	]		%1101 1101	$DD	221	Ý	
%0101 1110	$5E	94	^		%1101 1110	$DE	222	Þ	
%0101 1111	$5F	95	_		%1101 1111	$DF	223	ß	
%0110 0000	$60	96	`		%1110 0000	$E0	224	à	
%0110 0001	$61	97	a		%1110 0001	$E1	225	á	
%0110 0010	$62	98	b		%1110 0010	$E2	226	â	
%0110 0011	$63	99	c		%1110 0011	$E3	227	ã	
%0110 0100	$64	100	d		%1110 0100	$E4	228	ä	
%0110 0101	$65	101	e		%1110 0101	$E5	229	å	
%0110 0110	$66	102	f		%1110 0110	$E6	230	æ	
%0110 0111	$67	103	g		%1110 0111	$E7	231	ç	
%0110 1000	$68	104	h		%1110 1000	$E8	232	è	
%0110 1001	$69	105	i		%1110 1001	$E9	233	é	
%0110 1010	$6A	106	j		%1110 1010	$EA	234	ê	
%0110 1011	$6B	107	k		%1110 1011	$EB	235	ë	
%0110 1100	$6C	108	l		%1110 1100	$EC	236	ì	
%0110 1101	$6D	109	m		%1110 1101	$ED	237	í	
%0110 1110	$6E	110	n		%1110 1110	$EE	238	î	
%0110 1111	$6F	111	o		%1110 1111	$EF	239	ï	
%0111 0000	$70	112	p		%1111 0000	$F0	240	ð	
%0111 0001	$71	113	q		%1111 0001	$F1	241	ñ	
%0111 0010	$72	114	r		%1111 0010	$F2	242	ò	
%0111 0011	$73	115	s		%1111 0011	$F3	243	ó	
%0111 0100	$74	116	t		%1111 0100	$F4	244	ô	
%0111 0101	$75	117	u		%1111 0101	$F5	245	õ	
%0111 0110	$76	118	v		%1111 0110	$F6	246	ö	
%0111 0111	$77	119	w		%1111 0111	$F7	247	$\div$	
%0111 1000	$78	120	x		%1111 1000	$F8	248	ø	
%0111 1001	$79	121	y		%1111 1001	$F9	249	ù	
%0111 1010	$7A	122	z		%1111 1010	$FA	250	ú	
%0111 1011	$7B	123	{		%1111 1011	$FB	251	û	
%0111 1100	$7C	124	|		%1111 1100	$FC	252	ü	
%0111 1101	$7D	125	}		%1111 1101	$FD	253	ý	
%0111 1110	$7E	126	~		%1111 1110	$FE	254	þ	
%0111 1111	$7F	127	DEL		%1111 1111	$FF	255	ÿ	

The Amiga ASCIItable (also the most common on Unix systems: ISO88591 or "Latin 1") is shown above. This table is also the default character set used on the Web and on computers running Windows 95 (and above). The default table of the Macintosh and many PC platforms differs from this character set in positions 128-255 (right column above).

Also there is a whole set of standards ISO8859n (where "n" is a number between 1 and 9) used for different character sets (such as the ISO88595 containing the Cryllic alphabet). See also: Localization

In the "Key" column the following chars are used:

A = Alt
^ = Ctrl
S = Shift

The last letter is always to be interpretted litterally, i.e. as the key on the original U.S. keyboard that unshifted produces that character. -~For the letters "[","\", "]", "^", "_" and "`" this may be somewhat of a problem.

Well, the keyboard look like this:

```
     `
     Tab
    Ctrl
    Shift
        Alt
```

So if you want to type ^_ Then simply press the key marked "-" (if shifted it becomes "_") while holding down Ctrl.

```
  ^[ = Ctrl + (key right of P)
  ^\ = Ctrl + (key right of backspace)
  ^] = Ctrl + (key below number row, right of return)
  ^^ = Ctrl + 6
  ^_ = Ctrl + (key left of 0)
  ^` = Ctrl + Shift + (top leftmost key)

  A^@ = Alt + Ctrl + 2
  A^[ = Ctrl + (key right of P)
  A^\ = Ctrl + (key right of backspace)
  A^] = Ctrl + (key below number row, right of return)
  A^^ = Ctrl + 6
  A^_ = Ctrl + (key left of 0)

  ACK Acknowledge
  BEL Bell (makes internal speaker beep on PC)
  BS  Backspace (delete one char left of cursor)
  CAN Cancel
  CR  Carriage return (i.e. return/enter)
  DC1 Device control one
  DC2 Device control two
  DC3 Device control three
  DC4 Device control four
  DEL Delete (delete one char right of cursor)
  DLE Data link escape
  EM  End of medium
  ENQ Enquiry
  EOT End of transmission
  ESC Escape
  ETB End of transmission block
  ETX End of text
  FF  Form feed (printer move down to beginning of next page)
  FS  File separator (IS4)
  GS  Group separator (IS3)
  HT  Character tabulation/horizontal tab
  LF  Linefeed (printer move down one line)
  NAK Negative acknowledge
  NBSP  Nonbreaking space (do no break when wordwrapping)
  NL  New line (more commonly known as LF)
```

```
  NP  New page (more commonly known as FF)
  NUL Null (signifies end of strings in C/C++)
  RS  Record separator (IS2)
  SI  Shift in
  SO  Shift out
  SOH Start of heading
  SP  Space
  STX Start of text
  SUB Substitute
  SYN Synchronous idle
  US  Unit separator (IS1)
  VT  Line tabulation/vertical tab

Amiga/Unix: (ISO 8859-1, a.k.a. IBM 819)
End of line: Formfeed.

Upper part of the table contains a lot of vowels with diacritical marks.

PC:
End of line: Formfeed + Carriage Return.

Upper part of the table contains a lot of strange borders, enabeling one to
"draw" in plain ASCII. This variant of ASCII is not uncommon on BBS:es.

I believe (though I admit this is just a hypothesis) that Windows~-95
rather uses the MacIntosh or Unix standard table, than the logical PC
variant of the same. This I assume because when using (Microsoft) Word
character not existing in PC ASCII is quite possible to write, while it
lacks the typical PCborder characters.

MacIntosh: (Unicode 1.0)
End of line: Carriage Return.

Upper part of the table contain some characters useful in typographical
settings, such as "fl", "ff" and "ffl" ligatures. It does not contain the
icelandic Ð/ð (thorn) and þ/Þ (eth) signs.
```

1.4 escape sequences

```
Escape Sequences

Console Escape & Control Sequences:
Using the CTRL and ESC keys, sequences can be entered directly in the Shell
or by using the ECHO command inside a batchfile that can effect the output.
When the ECHO command is used, the ESC key can be set using the character
combination *e.

     Sequence      Feature
     ESC[K         Erase to end of line.
     ESCc          Clear console and turn all modes off.
     ESC[2J        Erase display and move the cursor down one line. ¿?
     ESC[a;...;am  Set text mode to a, separate modes with ";".
 ------------------------------------------------------------------------
                Text modes           Fore/background
             a = 0  Normal (all off)    30 / 40  Gray
```

1	Bold	31 / 41 Black
2	White text	32 / 42 White
3	Italic	33 / 43 Blue
4	Underlined	
7	Inverted	
8	Invisible	

Sequence	Feature
ESC[nu	Set window width to n characters.
ESC[nt	Set window height to n lines.
ESC[nx	Set left border width to n pixels.
ESC[ny	Set top border height to n pixels.

Sequence	Feature
ESC[lA	Move l lines up, unless at top line.
ESC[lB	Move l lines down, unless at bottom line.
ESC[cC	Move c columns to the right, unless at right edge.
ESC[cD	Move c columns to the left, unless at left edge.
ESC[l;cH or ESC[l;cf	Set cursor to line l, column c, or to upperleft position (1,1) if no coordinates are given.

Keystroke	Feature
Ctrl-h	Backspace.
Ctrl-i	Tab.
Ctrl-j	Linefeed.
Ctrl-l	Clear window.
Ctrl-m	Return.
Ctrl-n	Alternate char set.
Ctrl-o	Normal char set.
Ctrl-x	Delete current line.
Ctrl-\	End of file.

Printer Escape Sequences:
The following printer escape sequences are translated using the printer driver included in the Preferences editor.

Name	Sequence	Feature
aRIS	ESCc	Reset printer
aRIN	ESC#1	Initialize printer
aIND	ESCD	Line feed
aNEL	ESCE	Return line feed
aRI	ESCM	Reverse line feed
aSGR0	ESC[0m	Normal character set
aSGR3	ESC[3m	Italics on
aSGR23	ESC[23m	Italics off
aSGR4	ESC[4m	Underline on
aSGR24	ESC[24m	Underline off
aSGR1	ESC[1m	Boldface on
aSGR22	ESC[22m	Boldface off
aSFC	ESC[3nm	Set foreground color (n=0-9)

aSBC	ESC[4nm	Set background color (n=0-9)
aSHORP0	ESC[0w	Normal pitch
aSHORP	ESC[2w	Elite pitch on
aSHORP1	ESC[1w	Elite pitch off
aSHORP4	ESC[4w	Condensed type on
aSHORP3	ESC[3w	Condensed type off
aSHORP6	ESC[6w	Enlarged type on
aSHORP5	ESC[5w	Enlarged type off
aDEN6	ESC[6"z	Shadow type on
aDEN5	ESC[5"z	Shadow type off
aDEN4	ESC[4"z	Double strike on
aDEN3	ESC[3"z	Double strike off
aDEN2	ESC[2"z	Near Letter Quality on
aDEN1	ESC[1"z	Near Letter Quality off
aSUS2	ESC[2v	Superscript on
aSUS1	ESC[1v	Superscript off
aSUS4	ESC[4v	Subscript on
aSUS3	ESC[3v	Subscript off
aSUS0	ESC[0v	Normalize the line
aPLU	ESC1	Partial line up ("l" or "1"?)
aPLD	ESCK	Partial line down
aFNT0	ESC(B	US character set
aFNT1	ESC(R	French character set
aFNT2	ESC(K	German character set
aFNT3	ESC(A	UK character set
aFNT4	ESC(E	Danish I character set
aFNT5	ESC(H	Swedish character set
aFNT6	ESC(Y	Italian character set
aFNT7	ESC(Z	Spanish character set
aFNT8	ESC(J	Japanese character set
aFNT9	ESC(6	Norwegian character set
aFNT10	ESC(C	Danish II character set
aPROP2	ESC[2p	Propotional spacing on
aPROP1	ESC[1p	Propotional spacing off
aPROP0	ESC[0p	Propotional spacing clear
aTTS	ESC[nE	Set propotional offset
aJFY5	ESC[5F	Auto left justify
aJFY7	ESC[7F	Auto right justify
aJFY6	ESC[6F	Auto full justify
aJFY0	ESC[0F	Auto justify off
aJFY3	ESC[3F	Letter space (justify)
aJFY1	ESC[1F	Word fill (auto center)
aVERP0	ESC[0z	1/8" line spacing (8 lpi)
aVERP1	ESC[1z	1/6" line spacing (6 lpi)
aSLPP	ESC[nt	Set form length to n
aPERF	ESC[nq	Perf skip n (n>0)
aPERF0	ESC[0q	Perf skip off
aLMS	ESC#9	Left margin set
aRMS	ESC#0	Right margin set
aTMS	ESC#8	Top margin set

aBMS	ESC#2	Bottom margin set
aSTBM	ESC[n;nr	Top and bottom margins
aSLRM	ESC[n;ns	Left and right margins
aCAM	ESC#3	Clear margins
aHTS	ESCH	Set horizontal tab
aVTS	ESCJ	Set vertical tab
aTBC0	ESC[0g	Clear horizontal tab
aTBC3	ESC[3g	Clear all horizontal tabs
aTBC1	ESC[1g	Clear verical tab
aTBC4	ESC[4g	Clear all vertical tabs
aTBCALL	ESC#4	Clear all horizontal and vertical tabs
aTBSALL	ESC#5	Set default tabs
aESTEND	ESC[n"x	Extended commands

An extended command allows you to specify a printer specific command. This is a command that is recognized by your printer, not by the Amiga, such as a command to use a particular font. In this case, n represents the number of bytes in the command, and x represents the actual command. For instance, if your printer recognizes ESCk1 as the command to use a sans serif font, you would type:

```
ESC[3"ESCk1
```

If you are entering extended commands within a programs you are writing, make sure that the program can only be used with one specific printer. If you enter extended commands for an Epson printer, then someone tries to use the program with an HP LaserJet, the command may not work.