

**AnnoE**

**COLLABORATORS**

	<i>TITLE :</i> AnnoE		
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**REVISION HISTORY**

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# Chapter 1

## AnnoE

### 1.1 Anno documentation

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ANNO 1.21

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by Jürgen Klawitter

FREEMWARE

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Requirements

Start

Installation

The data file

Date types

User interface

Author

Changes

Was does ANNO ?

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ANNO is a calendar program that helps to organize your personal dates. It orders the dates of a year chronologically and displays them in a list window. Dates of different actuality are marked by different background colors which can be chosen by you.

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ANNO is easy to use. Dates can be changed, deleted or added instantly without a special editor program.

ANNO is no commodity, waiting in the background and popping up requesters when time has come. You have to call it in order to be informed about the next dates.

ANNO has been programmed in assembler, is rather short (11 K actually) and doesn't need much memory. Only system libraries are used.

## 1.2 requirements

System requirements

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ANNO needs OS 2.04 (V37) or higher. For localized names of weekdays and months locale.library V38+ is necessary. But ANNO works without locale.library, too.

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## 1.3 start

Start

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ANNO can be started from shell or Workbench. If you start it from shell the following arguments can be given, but it is more comfortable to use the configuration file

ENV:anno.prefs  
to adapt ANNO to your needs.

DATA/K provides the name of the data file which contains the dates to be displayed. This is a simple ASCII file which can be written with an editor, but it can be installed by ANNO too when you first use it. The format of the data file is explained in the chapter

The dates

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FONT/K sets the font to be used, e.g. FONT topaz.font/11.  
The number after "/" is the font size. The font must be nonproportional!

PENS/K defines the pens to be used for the display. ANNO uses 7 colors to mark events of different actuality. If your Workbench has enough pens ANNO can look rather colorful.  
If you don't specify PENS default colors will be used.

The pens must be specified in a special order, each separated from the next by a dot or comma. If you have a Workbench with

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4 colors, you can use pen numbers 0-3, with 8 colors 0-7 and with 256 colors 0-255.

If you don't know which pen produces which color use a palette program like FullPalette. Now the meaning of the different pens:

order	meaning	default (Palette)
1	normal text	Text
2	normal background	Background
3	background for daily events	Bright Edges
4	background for events of current day	Bright Edges
5	text color for events of current week	Active Window Titles
6	background vor events of current week	Active Window Titlebar
7	background for events of next week	Active Window Titlebar

With a Workbench of the 4 standard colors the sequence would be 1.0.2.2.1.3.3 (black.gray.white.white.black.blue.blue).

If you are satisfied with this you need not use PENS.

Example for 256 available colors:

PENS 1.19.109.2.1.168.170

YEAR/N determines which year is indicated after start of the program. The key word may be omitted. The years 2000 - 2099 may be abbreviated as 0 - 99. YEAR 0 is thus 2000. In this way the oldest year that can be indicated is the year 100. The upper limit is year 3200.

If no year has been indicated ANNO shows the dates of the current year. It is, however, no problem to shift from there into different years.

It is important to know that according to the selected year the days of the week and the dates related to Easter are calculated either according to the Gregorian or to the Julian calendars. The limit is the year 1583 from when on the Gregorian calendar was exclusively valid in all catholic countries. It was introduced in October 1582.

next

## 1.4 installation

Installation

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The programm can be copied to any place whatever, e.g. to C: or into the

WBStartUp directory. Furthermore 2 files are needed which ANNO looks for after start:

- the configuration file ENV:anno.prefs
- the data file that is to say the file which contains the dates to be shown.

If no data file has as yet been installed an almost empty window appears which merely shows the date of the actual day.

Both files are normal ASCII files and can be installed with an editor. The configuration file anno.prefs must also be copied to ENVARC: in order to be available after every system start.

The entries in anno.prefs correspond to the Shell arguments:

DATA

FONT

PENS

For each entry you have to use a new line. Comments may be inserted at ←

any place whatever after a semicolon.

;example for anno.prefs

DATA=s:anno.data ;Name/path of the  
data file

FONT=topaz.font/11

PENS=1.0.2.2.2.3.2 ;for a Workbench of 4 colors

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## 1.5 data

The data file

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This is the file that contains the dates one wants to be reminded of. It can be written with an editor, one can, however, also enter date by date via the GUI of ANNO.

For each date a separate line has to be written which starts with a date and then after a blank space continues with the text related to the date (start of holidays, meeting with Anna, dental appointment...).

The text can have a maximal length of 120 characters. The window of ANNO permits the representation of 40 characters only, therefore any longer text will be wrapped at word boundaries. You may also force wordwrapping by using the sign "|". Example:

24.12.00 Christmas Eve|15 h prepare the presents|16 h distribution of presents

This would produce the following display:

```
Sun 24.Dec  Christmas Eve
      15 h prepare presents
      16 h distribution of presents
```

You may adopt the following list of holidays as a basis for your personal data file. The meaning of the used date formats will be explained in chapter

Date types

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```
;----- clip -----
1.1.    New Year's Day
6.1.    Epiphany
14.2.   Valentine
E-48    Carnival Sunday
E-47    Mardi Gras
E-46    Ash Wednesday
E-7     Palm Sunday
E-3     Maundy Thursday
E-2     Good Friday
E+0     EASTER
1.5.    Labor Day
2.Sun.5. Mother's day
E+39    Ascension of Christ
E+49    WHITSUN
E+60    Feast of Corpus Christi
5.So.3   +1h, summer time
5.So.10  -1h, winter time
5.Thu.11. Thanksgiving Day
A-14    Memorial Day
A-11    Penitential and Prayer Day
A-7     Death Sunday
A+0     1.Advent
A+7     2.Advent
A+14    3.Advent
A+21    4.Advent
24.12.   Christmas Eve
25.12.   CHRISTMAS
31.12.   New Year's Eve
;----- clip -----
```

next

## 1.6 types

Date types

=====

ANNO accepts 5 types of dates where the first four ones can be varied



in length (see below):

- normal date consisting of day, month and year
- date related to Easter
- date related to 1st Advent
- date related to a weekday
- daily date

The components of a date must be separated from each other by any nonnumerical character except the space character. The space serves as separator between date and the corresponding text. So, for example "1st of may 2002" may be entered as follows:

1.5.02 or 1.5.2002 or 01-05-02 oder 1/5/02 etc.

The order day/weekday - month - year is obligatory and cannot be varied. Day or weekday have always to be specified, month or month and year can be omitted. The more components of a date you omit the more often it appears in the displayed list:

date with year      -> appears only in the specified year  
 date without year -> appears annually  
 day only           -> appears monthly  
 weekday only       -> appears weekly  
 "\*" only           -> appears daily

In the following survey some abbreviations are used:

d = day of the month (1-31)  
 m = number of the month (1-12)  
 y = year  
 E = Easter Sunday  
 A = 1st Advent  
 wd= weekday, abbreviated\$^1\$  
 Today=current day

\$^1\$)

The abbreviations to be used for weekdays are those used by ANNO in the main window. If localisation is not possible (OS less than V38) you have to use the english abbreviations (Mon,Tue...Sun) else those of your own language.

#### Survey of date types

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Date type	Format	Comment
Normal date	d.m.y	also d-m-y or d/m/y possible
Examples	23.3.01	Appears only in 2001 The weekday is calculated by ANNO
	1.5.	The year has been omitted here,
	24.12.	appears therefor every year. Holydays, anniversaries etc. with constant dates can be defined in

this way.

15. Month and year have been omitted, appears therefor monthly. Weekday and month are substituted by ANNO. Will be displayed only in the list of the current year and from Today on.
31. If  $d > \text{length of current month}$  then  $d$  is the last day of month: 31.Jan, 28./29.Feb(if leap year), 30.Apr, 31.May...

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Date with n.wd.m.y means: nth weekday in month m  
weekday and year y

Examples 1.Thu.10.01 First Tuesday in October 2001

1.Thu.10. First Tuesday in October of every year

5.Sun.3. Last Sunday in March of every year  
The last weekday of a month can be achieved by setting  $n=5$  or higher.

2.Wed 2nd Wednesday of every month from Today on. If this weekday has passed away in the current month next month will be taken.

Wed every Wednesday  
If Wednesday has already passed away in the current week Wednesday of the next week will be displayed.

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Daily \* appears every day but only in the current year's list and always above Today.  
This format can be used for urgent affairs which must be done as soon as possible.

Example \* buy new shoes

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Easter E+/-n.y means: Easter Sunday plus or minus  
dependant n days in year y

Examples E+0.02 Easter Sunday in 2002  
E+0 Easter Sunday of every year  
E+1 Easter Monday " " "  
E-2 Good Friday " " "  
E+49 Whitsun " " "

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Advent A+/-n.y means: 1st Advent +/- n days  
dependant in year y

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Examples A+7.01 2nd Advent in 2001

A+21 4th Advent of every year

All this may appear rather complicated but unfortunately it cannot be done any easier than that. Furthermore you are likely to use the majority of the data types either not at all or only once when installing the data file.

next

## 1.7 interface

User interface

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ANNO opens a window that displays the dates of the selected year as an ordered list. In case that no data file exists as yet only one single line with the date of the actual day and text "Today" is presented.

The height of the window is limited to 25 lines. If the list of dates is longer you can go through with the cursor keys or with the scroll gadget on right hand edge. If the year displayed is the current one the segment with the actual dates will be presented in the following order:

```
daily dates
today's dates
dates of the current week
dates of the following week
```

In case that there are no dates for today a line with the current date will be produced internally.

Use of mouse buttons

1. Click with left mouse button -> Edit, delete a date

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Click on the line you want to modify. A requester will pop up which lets you choose among "Delete", "Edit" and "Cancel". When the modification is done the word "modified" appears in the window title bar.

2. Shift-click with left mouse button -> Swap/Move lines

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The order of lines with the same date can be changed by shift-clicking on a line. This line will then move one position up, the line above will move one position down. Repeatedly shift-clicking on a line moves it to the top, repeatedly shift-clicking beneath a line moves it to the bottom.

3. Click with right mouse button -> Show difference

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When clicking on a line a requester shows the difference of a date in days from today and - in brackets - the number of the week in the year currently presented.

## The Gadgets

[ - ] 1 year back

[Open] open another data file

The first date in this file determines the year which will be presented.

[Print] enables the printing or saving of the list of dates for the year presented. In order to print you have to enter "PRT:" else a file name. If your printer is online PRT: is the default.

If the year shown is the current one you can restrict the printing to the most actual dates (daily, today, this week, next week). Click on [\*] or press RAmiga-\* to achieve this else the whole year will be printed.

[Add] add a new date

[2001] This field shows the year whose dates are actually shown. After clicking on this field or pressing the key "Y" you can enter another year.

[Find] find a string in the data file

The search is case insensitive. If found the corresponding entry is shown and you can choose among "Next", "Show" and "Cancel". If you opt for "Show" the segment of the year's list will be presented to which the respective date belongs.

[M] Monthly survey

Shows calendars of the current month and the following one. Dates occurring in the year's list (today, this week, next week) are marked by the appropriate background colors. Exception: Dates after next week are marked by the background color for daily events.

[D] find out weekday or date

You have to enter a date according to the date formats acceptable to ANNO. Example: "e+0.01" gives the date of Easter Sunday 2001 (Sun 15.04.2001). Additionally the Julian date for years after 1583 is calculated.

[I] Information about

- the data file currently loaded
  - number of total dates
  - annual dates
  - dates in the year indicated:  
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  - daily dates
  - today's dates
  - dates of the current week
  - dates of the following week
-

[?] Version, author and address

[\*] jumps to the current year and shows the section with the daily dates.

[+] 1 year on

Every gadget has its key equivalent which is identical with the first character of the gadget text.

With the keys Q and Esc you can leave the program. If datas have been changed you'll be asked whether you want to save.

Further key commands:

Help table of key commands  
· search as with key "F"  
Cursor up 1 line up  
Cursor down 1 line down  
Cursor left to beginning of the year's list  
Cursor right to the end of the year's list  
Space one page down  
Shift-Cursor down same as Space  
Backspace one page back  
Shift-Cursor up same as Backspace

All key commands which move through the year's list automatically switch to the next/previous year when the bottom/top of the list is reached.

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## 1.8 author

Bug reports, suggestions, postcards may be sent to the following ↔ address:

Jürgen Klawitter  
Südenstr. 28  
D-12169 Berlin  
Germany

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## 1.9 history

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## Changes in V1.21

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V1.20 did not work correctly if locale.library was absent. The abbreviations of the weekdays had only one character (the last one) instead of three. Thanks to Igor Perkovic for reporting this bug.

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