Welcome to Magic Menu

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Configure Magic Menu

To open up the Configure window, select the Configure menu item from the main pop-up menu of Magic Menu.

The Configure window is divided into two regions:

Configure Menu Section

Here you assign upto 50 menu items. When you first use Magic Menu, preview the contents of this table - the entries will serve as good examples for you to follow.

- The first column is the menu number.
- The second column has the command actually executed by the menu when you select it. The
 commands take the form of keystrokes that you would normally type in. There are some
 variations though and you should consult the Command Set for rules on how to define these
 commands.
- Click here to view <u>Command Set</u>

In the third column you enter the caption of the menu item. This will be the text that will appear when the menu pops up. Enter a word or a short descriptive title as to the function of the command in the first column.

Notes on Menu Caption entry:

1. To assign a shortcut key, enter an ampersand character (&) prior to the letter destined to provide the shortcut e.g.,

Copy command: **C**opy. You enter &Copy.

Exit command: Exit. You enter E&xit.

2. To put a seperator bar to subdivide the menu categories within the menu, enter a dash (-) in the first and second columns.

Activation Section

Here you assign the hotkey combinations to bring Magic Menu into the foreground of all running applications. Select from the drop down list provided.

Command Set

To view this topic, maximize this help window.

The command set is a series of keywords, enclosed in curly brackets, { }, which define an action that this application makes. The actions vary from simple character entry to invoking menu commands and running files.

To help you use the command set easily, a Command Wizard has been incorporated into this application. To start the Command Wizard, activate the command textbox and press the function key **F5** while in edit mode or the button with the ellipses that appears on the right hand side. The Command Wizard dialog box then appears.

Select the command you wish to use from the drop down listbox. Read the instructions in the bottom panel to see if you need to input any text in the textbox that appears below the drop down listbox. Enter your text if required and click OK once you have finished. The Command Wizard will insert a **formatted** instruction into the table.

For most purposes, the Command Wizard should suffice, however, you may want to inspect the instructions below if you wish to enter a command <u>manually</u>.

Below are notes describing the various commands syntax.

Entering Text

To specify a single keyboard character, use the character itself. For example, to represent the letter A, use "A". If you want to represent more than one character, append each additional character to the one preceding it. To represent the letters A, B, and C, use "ABC".

Special Keyboard Characters

To specify characters that are not displayed when you press a key (such as Enter or Tab) and keys that represent actions rather than characters, use the codes shown below:

Key	Code	Key	Code
Backspace	{BKSP}	Break	{BREAK}
Caps Lock	{CAPS}	Clear	{CLEAR}
Del	{DEL}	Down Arrow	(DOWN)
End	{END}	Enter	{ENTER}
Esc	{ESC}	Help	{HELP}
Home	{HOME}	Insert	{INS}
Left Arrow	{LEFT}	Num Lock	{NUM}
Page Down	{PGDN}	Page Up	{PGUP}
Print Screen	{PRTSC}	Right Arrow	{RIGHT}
Scroll Lock	{SCR}	Tab	{TAB}
Up Arrow	{UP}	F1	{F1}
F2	{F2}	F3	{F3}
F4	{F4}	F5	{F5}
F6	{F6}	F7	{F7}
F8	{F8}	F9	{F9}

F10	{F10}	F11	{F11}
F12	{F12}	F13	{F13}
F14	{F14}	F15	{F15}
F16	{F16}		

Keyboard Modifiers

To specify keys combined with any combination of Shift, Ctrl, and Alt keys, precede the regular key code with one or more of the following codes:

Key	Code
Shift	{SHIFT}
Control	{CTRL}
Alt	(ALT)

To specify that Shift, Ctrl, and/or Alt should be held down while several other keys are pressed, enclose the keys' code in parentheses. For example, to have the Shift key held down while E and C are pressed, use "{SHIFT}(EC)". To have Shift held down while E is pressed, followed by C being pressed without Shift, use "{SHIFT}EC".

Note: You cannot send keystrokes to an application that is not designed to run in Microsoft Windows.

Menu Commands

To specify menu commands, you use the menu shortcut keys.

e.g.

Typically, to open a file in a windows application, you employ the keystokes: **Alt**, **f**, **o** {alt, <u>F</u>ile and <u>O</u>pen). This can be invoked by enetring the following:

{Alt}fo

Similarly, to save a file in a windows application, you employ the keystokes: **Alt**, **f**, **s** {alt, \underline{F} ile and \underline{S} ave). This can be invoked by enetring the following:

{ALT}fs

When entering menu command keystrokes, use lower-case letters.

Activate {ACTIVATE x}

This command scans and looks for the window with a title containing the word or words specified by \mathcal{X} . Use this command to shift focus from one window to another whilst executing successive commands. e.g., you can activate notepad by using :

{ACTIVATE Notepad}

 $Beep\ Sound\ \{\text{BEEP}\}$

This sounds a beep from the PC's internal speaker. eg. To output the word **HELLO** and then sounds a beep enter:

Hel	lo	B	Ē	E	P)	ļ

Close {CLOSE x}

This command scans and closes the window with a title containing the word or words specified by x. e.g., you can close notepad by using :

{CLOSE Notepad}

Close All {CLOSE-ALL}

This command scans and closes all the currently opened windows. e.g.,

{CLOSE-ALL}

Current Date {DATE dd/mm/yy}

This enters the current system time using the format provided.

To output the days use:

d - for the numeric date

dd - for the numeric date, appending a zero prefix if necessary.

ddd - for abbreviated day, eg. Mon, Tue etc.

dddd - for the full day eg. Monday, Tuesday etc.

To output the month use:

m - for the numeric month

mm - for the numeric month, appending a zero prefix if necessary.

mmm - for abbreviated month, eg. Jan, Feb etc.

mmmm - for the full month eg. January, February etc..

To output the year use:

yy- for the numeric year eg. 97

yyyy - for the full numeric year eg. 1997.

eg., the following will output the date in its entirety into your document:

{DATE dd-dddd-mmmm-yyyy)

$Current\ Time\ {\tt \{TIME\ hh:mm:ss\}}$

This enters the current system time using the format provided. To enter the hours use h or hh (adds a zero prefix if necessary). To enter the minutes use m or mm (adds a zero prefix if necessary). To enter the seconds use s or s (adds a zero prefix if necessary). eg. To output **The time is** and the current system time enter:

The time is {TIME hh:mm:ss}

Maximize {MAXIMIZE x}

This command scans and maximizes the window with a title containing the word or words specified by X. e.g., you can maximize notepad by using:

{MAXIMIZE Notepad}

Maximize All {MAXIMIZE-ALL}

This command scans and maximizes all the windows in the current windows session.

{MAXIMIZE-ALL}

MessageBox {MSG x}

This shows a message box containing a sentence specified by the x component. e.g., to show a simple message box that displays 'Hello':

{MSG Hello}

When the message box is displayed it has an OK and a Cancel button. If you press OK, then subsequent commands will be executed. If you press Cancel, command execution will stop at the message box. For example, you can setup a messagebox that responds to your decision.

{MSG Notepad will be started}{RUN C:\WINDOWS\NOTEPAD.EXE}

When the messagebox appears, if you press Cancel, then Notepad will not be executed.

Minimize {MINIMIZE up0x}

This command scans and minimizes the window with a title containing the word or words specified by x. e.g., you can minimize notepad by using:

{MINIMIZE Notepad}

Minimize All {MINIMIZE x}

This command scans and minimizes all the windows in the current session.

{MINIMIZE-ALL}

Pause {PAUSE x}

This introduces a pause specified by a the x component. eg., to introduce a pause of 10 seconds to before executing a command, type: Reboot PC {REBOOT}

Use this command to reboot your PC. e.g.

{REBOOT}

Restart PC {RESTART}

Use this command to restart Windows 95. e.g.

{RESTART}

Restore {RESTORE x}

This command scans and restores the window with a title containing the word or words specified by x. e.g., you can restore notepad by using :

{RESTORE Notepad}

Restore All {RESTORE-ALL}

This command scans and minimizes all the windows in the current session.

{RESTORE-ALL}

Run a file/application (RUN x)

This runs the file specified by the \mathcal{X} component. e.g., to run notepad, type:

{RUN C:\WINDOWS\NOTEPAD.EXE}

To run a document, type the filename and the extension e.g. type:

{RUN C:\README.TXT}

Shutdown Computer (SHUTDOWN)

Use this command to shut down your PC. eg.

{SHUTDOWN}

Appendix

NOTE:the commands you enter using the command set can be appended to each other. Eg. to open notepad, enter the date & time and the sentence 'This document refers to the meeting between: ' type:

 $\{ RUN\ C: \ \ \ C: \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \} = \{ TIME\ hh: mm \}$

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Overview

Magic Menu is a utility that enhances the way you work with Windows applications. In essence, it is an intelligent menu which allows you to access commonly used commands. Many windows applications already come with menu bars, so you may wonder why the necessity for Magic Menu.

Magic Menu provides a system-wide menu which you can call up to invoke a pre-programmed command of your choice. In addition to being able to assign and program application specific menu commands, Magic Menu has a few features which put it in a class of its own. You can:

- send menu command keystokes
- insert text e.g., frequently used words/phrases into any document
- run files or applications
- insert real date and time in any format into any document
- show message boxes
- sound warning 'beeps'
- introduce a pause before executing commands
- activate, close, minimise and maximise windows remotely
- the ability to run files means you can assign different macros to each button (derived from third party macro recorders) thus giving you even more power.

Using Magic Menu

USING MAGIC MENU FOR THE FIRST TIME

When you first start Magic Menu, you will notice a set of pre-configured commands which you can try out and use as examples to help make your own menu set.

In addition, you will find a Configure, Help and Quit menu commands at the bottom of the menu list.

- Configure Select this item to configure the Magic Menu.
- Help Brings up this help file.
- Quit Quits Magic Menu application.

You can click on any of the first six menu items to try out Magic Menu. Once you understand how Magic Menu operates you can begin to configure it to your own needs using the rich command set. This is really where the power behind this program lies.

Click below on a Help topic.

How to ...

- Configure Magic Menu
- Running Macros from Magic Menu

Command Set

To view this topic, maximize this help window.

The command set is a series of keywords, enclosed in curly brackets, { }, which define an action that this application makes. The actions vary from simple character entry to invoking menu commands and running files.

To help you use the command set easily, a Command Wizard has been incorporated into this application. To start the Command Wizard, activate the command textbox and press the function key **F5** while in edit mode or the button with the ellipses that appears on the right hand side. The Command Wizard dialog box then appears.

Select the command you wish to use from the drop down listbox. Read the instructions in the bottom panel to see if you need to input any text in the textbox that appears below the drop down listbox. Enter your text if required and click OK once you have finished. The Command Wizard will insert a **formatted** instruction into the table.

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Esc	{ESC}	Help	{HELP}
Home	{HOME}	Insert	{INS}
Left Arrow	{LEFT}	Num Lock	{NUM}
Page Down	{PGDN}	Page Up	{PGUP}
Print Screen	{PRTSC}	Right Arrow	{RIGHT}
Scroll Lock	{SCR}	Tab	{TAB}
Up Arrow	{UP}	F1	{F1}
F2	{F2}	F3	{F3}
F4	{F4}	F5	{F5}
F6	{F6}	F7	{F7}
F8	{F8}	F9	{F9}

F10	{F10}	F11	{F11}
F12	{F12}	F13	{F13}
F14	{F14}	F15	{F15}
F16	{F16}		

Keyboard Modifiers

To specify keys combined with any combination of Shift, Ctrl, and Alt keys, precede the regular key code with one or more of the following codes:

Key	Code
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Control	{CTRL}
Alt	(ALT)

To specify that Shift, Ctrl, and/or Alt should be held down while several other keys are pressed, enclose the keys' code in parentheses. For example, to have the Shift key held down while E and C are pressed, use "{SHIFT}(EC)". To have Shift held down while E is pressed, followed by C being pressed without Shift, use "{SHIFT}EC".

Note: You cannot send keystrokes to an application that is not designed to run in Microsoft Windows.

Menu Commands

To specify menu commands, you use the menu shortcut keys.

e.g.

Typically, to open a file in a windows application, you employ the keystokes: **Alt**, **f**, **o** {alt, <u>F</u>ile and <u>O</u>pen). This can be invoked by enetring the following:

{Alt}fo

Similarly, to save a file in a windows application, you employ the keystokes: **Alt**, **f**, **s** {alt, \underline{F} ile and \underline{S} ave). This can be invoked by enetring the following:

{ALT}fs

When entering menu command keystrokes, use lower-case letters.

Activate {ACTIVATE x}

This command scans and looks for the window with a title containing the word or words specified by \mathcal{X} . Use this command to shift focus from one window to another whilst executing successive commands. e.g., you can activate notepad by using :

{ACTIVATE Notepad}

 $Beep\ Sound\ \{\text{BEEP}\}$

This sounds a beep from the PC's internal speaker. eg. To output the word **HELLO** and then sounds a beep enter:

Hel	lo	B	Ē	E	P)	ļ

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This command scans and closes the window with a title containing the word or words specified by x. e.g., you can close notepad by using :

{CLOSE Notepad}

Close All {CLOSE-ALL}

This command scans and closes all the currently opened windows. e.g.,

{CLOSE-ALL}

Current Date {DATE dd/mm/yy}

This enters the current system time using the format provided.

To output the days use:

d - for the numeric date

dd - for the numeric date, appending a zero prefix if necessary.

ddd - for abbreviated day, eg. Mon, Tue etc.

dddd - for the full day eg. Monday, Tuesday etc.

To output the month use:

m - for the numeric month

mm - for the numeric month, appending a zero prefix if necessary.

mmm - for abbreviated month, eg. Jan, Feb etc.

mmmm - for the full month eg. January, February etc..

To output the year use:

yy- for the numeric year eg. 97

yyyy - for the full numeric year eg. 1997.

eg., the following will output the date in its entirety into your document:

{DATE dd-dddd-mmmm-yyyy)

$Current\ Time\ {\tt \{TIME\ hh:mm:ss\}}$

This enters the current system time using the format provided. To enter the hours use h or hh (adds a zero prefix if necessary). To enter the minutes use m or mm (adds a zero prefix if necessary). To enter the seconds use s or s (adds a zero prefix if necessary). eg. To output **The time is** and the current system time enter:

The time is {TIME hh:mm:ss}

Maximize $\{MAXIMIZE x\}$

This command scans and maximizes the window with a title containing the word or words specified by x. e.g., you can maximize notepad by using :

{MAXIMIZE Notepad}

Maximize All {MAXIMIZE-ALL}

This command scans and maximizes all the windows in the current windows session.

{MAXIMIZE-ALL}

MessageBox {MSG x}

This shows a message box containing a sentence specified by the \mathcal{X} component. e.g., to show a simple message box that displays 'Hello':

{MSG Hello}

When the message box is displayed it has an OK and a Cancel button. If you press OK, then subsequent commands will be executed. If you press Cancel, command execution will stop at the message box. For example, you can setup a messagebox that responds to your decision.

{MSG Notepad will be started}{RUN C:\WINDOWS\NOTEPAD.EXE}

When the messagebox appears, if you press Cancel, then Notepad will not be executed.

Minimize {MINIMIZE x}

This command scans and minimizes the window with a title containing the word or words specified by x. e.g., you can minimize notepad by using :

{MINIMIZE Notepad}

Minimize All {MINIMIZE x}

This command scans and minimizes all the windows in the current session.

{MINIMIZE-ALL}

Pause {PAUSE x}

This introduces a pause specified by a the x component. eg., to introduce a pause of 10 seconds to before executing a command, type:

Reboot PC {REBOOT}

Use this command to reboot your PC. e.g.

{REBOOT}

Restart PC {RESTART}

Use this command to restart Windows 95. e.g.

{RESTART}

Restore {RESTORE x}

This command scans and restores the window with a title containing the word or words specified by x. e.g., you can restore notepad by using :

{RESTORE Notepad}

Restore All {RESTORE-ALL}

This command scans and minimizes all the windows in the current session.

{RESTORE-ALL}

Run a file/application (RUN x)

This runs the file specified by the \mathcal{X} component. e.g., to run notepad, type:

{RUN C:\WINDOWS\NOTEPAD.EXE}

To run a document, type the filename and the extension e.g. type:

{RUN C:\README.TXT}

Shutdown Computer (SHUTDOWN)

Use this command to shut down your PC. eg.

{SHUTDOWN}

Appendix

NOTE:the commands you enter using the command set can be appended to each other. Eg. to open notepad, enter the date & time and the sentence 'This document refers to the meeting between: ' type:

 $\{ RUN\ C: \ \ \ C: \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \} = \{ TIME\ hh: mm \}$

Running Macros

To incorporate macros you have created using Macro Recorders is easy. All you need to do is:

- 1. Record the macro.
- 2. Save it note the filename. (e.g., c:\mymacro.rec.)
- 3. Run Magic Menu. Activate Magic Menu using the current hotkey setup or mouse click and select the Configure menu command.

Follow the instructions in <u>Configure Magic Menu</u> - but when you assign the commands in the first column, use Magic Menu's RUN keyword form the <u>Command Set</u> and the macro name viz:

{RUN C:\MYMACRO.REC}

In this way, you can assign any macro to a a menu item.