

A Case Conversion Macro
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I'll always remember my typing teacher's stern glare whenever she caught me peeking at the keyboard. "Keep your eyes on your document!" she constantly commanded.

I eventually learned to do this fairly well except for special characters that appear in various positions on different keyboards. I take pride in the speed my fingers fly over the keys, sometimes exceeding thirty words per minute. My typing teacher would be proud.

But alas, there's one computer key I haven't learned to control: the Caps Lock key. I suspect this little key is the nemesis of many a great typist. Have you ever done something like this? Yes? Ugh!

THE cAPS LOCK KEY CAN TOTALLY INVALIDATE EVERYTHING I TYPE. aS I RACE ALONG I DISCOVER THAT EVERYTHING I HAVE TYPED FOR THE LAST FEW MINUTES MUST BE RE-ENTERED.
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A WordPerfect macro comes to the rescue. Now when I find I've inadvertently left Caps Lock on, I sigh, then call on the included CASECONV.WPM macro to correct the text that's in the wrong case.

Using the macro

To use the macro, press Macro (Alt-F10), type "caseconv" and press (Enter). First, the prompt "Position cursor at the end, then press (Enter)." will appear. Move the cursor to the end of the desired text to be converted and press (Enter). The Yen character (¥) will be inserted as a marker and the prompt "Position cursor to begin, then press (Enter)." will appear. Move the cursor to the beginning of the text to be converted and press (Enter). The macro then converts the case of the text until it reaches the Yen character. When this happens the Yen character is deleted and the macro quits.

Understanding the macro

Line 1 uses the {INPUT} command to display the prompt Position cursor at the end, then press (Enter). After you've pressed (Enter), the Yen character is inserted (line 2). This character marks the end of the text to be reversed. If by chance you use this character in your documents, see the WordPerfect Characters appendix in your reference manual to select a different character. If you use a different character, you'll need to find its numeric equivalent and substitute that number for the "1036" on line 7. Line 4 turns the display off.

Lines 5 through 9 make the first comparison of the current cursor position. Line 6 assigns the numeric value of this character to {VARIABLE}Keyvalue~. It does this by using the {KTON} and {SYSTEM} commands.

{SYSTEM}right~ returns the character that the cursor is on, and {KTON} converts that character to its WordPerfect numeric equivalent. Line 7 then determines if {VARIABLE}Keyvalue~ is the end marker (Yen) that was inserted on line 2. If this is true, the macro deletes the character and then quits. If this is false, the macro goes to line 10 where another comparison is made.

At this point (line 10) the macro determines if the character is uppercase. It does this by checking if {VARIABLE}Keyvalue~, which has a numeric value, is greater than 64 and less than 91. If this is true, 32 is added to {VARIABLE}Keyvalue~ and is assigned to {VARIABLE}Newvalue~ (line 11). This changes the character to a numeric value that is lowercase. Then on line 12 the old character is deleted and {VARIABLE}Newvalue~ is converted back to its key value via the {NTOK} (number to key) command, and is then inserted in the document. The macro then goes back to line 5 and starts over.

If {VARIABLE}Keyvalue~ is not uppercase, the macro goes to line 15 where a very similar process takes place. If the numeric value of {VARIABLE}Keyvalue~ is greater than 96 and less than 123, 32 is deducted from {VARIABLE}Keyvalue~ and assigned to {VARIABLE}Newvalue~ (line 16). The old character is deleted on line 17 and the new one is inserted by converting it to its character equivalent using the {NTOK} command.

If the character isn't a letter, the macro ignores it by moving the cursor one position to the right (line 20). The macro then goes to line 5 and starts over.