命令模式

NOte message
   Sends message to the screen and the current output file.

   把文本信息发送到屏幕和当前的输出文件。

参数说明

message
   Any text.

   任何文本信息。

   Instead of the command name "NOTE", a back slash can be used, so:

   可以用反斜杠代替命令 NOTE，例如：

\message
   can be used in place of:

   可以代替：

NOTE message

Operation

操作

   Message is capitalized (except where enclosed in quotation marks) if the "NOTE" form of the command is used. If the "\" form is used, no capitalization takes place.

   如果使用命令 NOTE，文本会用大写显示（排除用引号将其引起）。如果用\形式，文本不会用大写显示。

   With the "NOTE" form, a comma at the end of the line is taken as a continuation sign and the next command line is appended. However, the "\" form does not place any significance on an ending comma.   Leading blanks are removed in the "NOTE" form but not in the "\" form.

   在"NOTE"格式中，行尾的逗号作为命令行的连续符，下行命令继续。然而在"\"格式中，行尾的逗号没有这种作用。在"NOTE"格式中，开头不允许有空格，但是在"\"格式中可以。

   If leading characters of message are back slashes, they are stripped off before message is displayed, and one blank output line is inserted for each back slash thus removed. If the last character of message is a back slash, then message is automatically centered on the line (the trailing "\" being removed).

   如果文本的开头有多个反斜杠，在显示文本时会不显示这些反斜杠，每个反斜杠表示插入一个空行。如果文本的最后为一反斜杠，那么此文本会自动居中（尾部的"\"不显示）。

   Embedded variable names enclosed in braces ("{" and "}") are replaced with their values. Column positions may be preserved by including spaces within the braces preceding and/or following the variable name to indicate right, center or left

justification. If a colon and digit follow the name of a numeric variable, the digit specifies the number of decimal places shown.

文本中用{}括起的变量会被数值代替，在列中的位置可以通过{}中变量前后的空格数量来控制，如右对齐，居中，左对齐。在变量后如果加冒号和数字，数字表示实数变量小数点后的显示位数。

The special variable form {%IMAGE("file")%} can be used to place an image from a BMP or JPG file (default=".BMP") onto the current report page. After "file" can appear the following comma-separated optional parameters in order: inches from left edge (default 0=current position, -1=left margin, -2=center,-3=right margin), inches from top edge (default 0=current line), width to stretch in inches (default 0=image file width), height to stretch in inches (default 0=image file height), RGB background color to substitute for pure white pixels (default 0=white, FF0000H=red), and color distance for trimming margins around the image (default 0=none, 1=white, n=RGB components all above 255-n).

特殊变量形式{%IMAGE("file")%} 可以在当前报告中插入 BMP 或 JPG 格式的图片（默认 BMP 格式）。在"file"后可以附带下面可选参数：左页边距，（默认 0 表示当前位置，-1 表示左边空白，-2 表示居中，-3 表示右边空白），上页边距（默认 0 当前线位置），宽度（默认 0 图片文件宽度），高度（默认 0 图片文件高度），单位英寸，RGB 背景颜色代替白色（默认 0 为白色，FF0000H 为红色），颜色剪裁图片（默认 0 为不剪裁，1 为白色，n 为 RGB 任一颜色取值为 255-n）

The special variable form {%LPI(lpi)%} can be used to change lines per inch in range 6 to 9 (default 6 LPI) for regular text output in the current report, but has no effect on headers, footers, plots, and output produced by auxiliary programs such as Condition Graphics.

特殊变量形式{%LPI（lpi）%}可用于更改当前报表中常规文本输出的 6 到 9（默认为 6 LPI）范围内的每英寸行数，但对页眉、页脚、绘图和辅助程序（如条件图形）生成的输出没有影响。

Control characters may be embedded in a NOTE command using one of the following formats: 1) The two characters ^C followed by a third letter can be used to send any control code (e.g. ^CR sends the control character known variously as DC2, Ctrl-R or ASCII 18); 2) The two characters ^E sends the control character known as ESC (Escape) or ASCII 27; 3) The two characters ^H followed by two hexadecimal digits can specify any ASCII code. Standard end-of-line output is suppressed for lines ending with ^ control character sequences. Caution should be exercised when using this feature as control characters are used by printers for various purposes. Normally control characters should not be placed in reports.

NOTE 命令可以使用下面的格式嵌入控制符：1）^C 后加字母可以发送任何的控制代码（如^CR 发送 DC2, Ctrl-R 或 ASCII 18 等控制符）。2）^E 发送 ESC (退出) 或 ASCII 27 控制符。3）^H 后加两个十六进制数值可以指定任何的 ASCII 代码。以^加控制符结尾的行不能使用标准的结尾行输出方式输出。注意，控制符常用于打印机的一些特殊设置。正常情况下控制符不要放在报告中。

Styled text in printed output may be specified using {+b} for bold, {+i} for italic, {+u} for underlining, and {+d} for double-size. The style remains in effect until the end of the

message line or until corresponding {-b}, {-i},{-u}, or {-d} is encountered, except blocks of text are styled as a group for non-document MESSAGE REFONT modes.

文本格式可以用下面来设定：{+b}表示粗体，{+i}表示斜体，{+u}表示下划线，{+d}表示双倍字号。设定的文本格式保持有效直到文本信息的结尾或遇到相应的{-b}, {-i},{-u}, 或 {-d}，除了在无文件的 MESSAGE REFONT 模式中，使用的文本块格式。

NOTEs sent to fancy boxed reports in MESSAGE REPFONT mode replace any sequence of two or more tilde ("~") characters with spaces as the final step before being printed. If a tilde appears between variable-evaluating braces, it is treated as a space, then if the result includes two or more consecutive spaces, they are converted back to tildes (so they will be shown as spaces in the final printed output).

NOTEs 会发送有边框的报告到 MESSAGE REPORT 模式，在打印报告前，所有"~"符号都将会被空格所代替。如果一个"~"符号出现在两个大括号内，它将被处理为空格，如果结果中包含多个连续空格，它们将被转换为"~"符号（这样在打印报告的时候，将显示为空格）。

Colors used to display message may be specified by enclosing the color number in braces. For example, {5} changes the color of succeeding text to magenta. Unless this color number appears, the text of message will be displayed in white or as last set by the MESSAGE command. The specified color remains in effect only until the end of the message line, or until another color number is encountered on the same line. To return to the original color, -1 may be used. The available color control numbers are listed in the table below.

文本颜色可以通过{颜色号码}来指定。例如：{5} 表示文字颜色采用洋红色。如果不指定颜色号码，文本颜色显示为白色或最近通过 MESSAGE 命令设定的颜色。指定的颜色在本行或在本行遇到新定义的颜色前都是有效的。可以使用-1 恢复初始定义的颜色。可使用的颜色号码列表如下：

n	color n	color n+8
0	black	gray
1	blue	bright blue
2	green	bright green
3	cyan	bright cyan
4	red	bright red
5	magenta	bright magenta
6	brown	yellow
7	white	bright white

When printed, color 4 and 12 use the bold text style. These color numbers can also be sent to NOTEs in the current report using the special variable form {%COLOR(n)%}.

当打印时，颜色 4 和 12 使用粗体格式。这些颜色编号也可以使用特殊变量形式 {%COLOR（n）%} 发送到当前报告中的注释。

Display Output

显示输出

Message is displayed in the screen as well as any current output file.

文本信息会显示在屏幕上和当前选定的输出文件。

Nondisplay Output

无显示输出

Message appears on the nondisplay output, preceded by "NOT=". Leading and trailing back slashes and color numbers are not removed.

非显示输出显示信息时，前面加 NOT=，开头和结尾的斜杠\和颜色号码都会显示。

Examples

样例

Displaying a message with automatic capitalization:

显示文本信息，自动采用大写：

NOTE Case 1 -- departure condition

Displaying the message verbatim without capitalization:

逐字显示文本信息，不采用大写：

\Case 1 -- departure condition

Displaying the message with automatic centering:

居中显示文本信息：

\Case 1 -- departure condition

Skipping a few lines before displaying a centered message:

跳过多个空行然后显示居中文本信息：

\\\\\\\Calculations by Sinkers, Inc.

Including variable values right-justified in columns:

包含变量，在列中右对齐：

\   Origin Depth   Trim   Heel   WL Length

\   { depth:2}   { trim:2}   { heel:2}   { wplen:2}

Underlining column headers and styling table values in italic and bold:

在标题行显示有下划线，表格数据部分斜体和粗体显示：

\   {+u}Origin Depth   Trim   Heel   WL Length

\   { depth:2}   {+i}{ trim:2}   { heel:2}{-i}   {+b}{ wplen:2}

Emphasizing phrases in brown text with bright red and bright yellow:

用红色和黄色亮显语句：

\{6}Free surface actually lowers GM by {12}making CG somewhat mobile{6} as

\{6}the CB is mobile.   Thus it is more convenient to say that the relative

\{6}mobility of the CB is reduced and to {14}decrease BM{6} rather than to \{6}introduce a virtual and variable CG.

Placing an image, scaled to 6" x 6", at the center of the current line:

将缩放为 6 " x 6" 的图像放置在当前行的中心：

\{%image("picture.jpg",-2,0,6,6)%}