

## 命令模式

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### MMessage message

Displays message on the screen and communicates certain special messages to the system.

在屏幕上显示文本消息，并且把某些特殊文本消息传递到系统。

### MMessage (REPORT) filespec [/Append] [/Verbatim]

Redirects MESSAGE output from the screen into filespec, with text lines output in full followed by CR and LF. See the NOTE command for other ways to put messages in reports.

使 MESSAGE 输出从屏幕变为文件形式，并且在 CR 和 LF 之后，以文本行输出全文。把文本消息加入报告的其他方法，详见命令 NOTE。

### MMessage (REPORT) OFF

Closes the MESSAGE report file and resumes normal screen output.

关闭 MESSAGE 报告文件，并且重新启动普通屏幕输出。

## 参数说明

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### message

Any text.

任何文本。

### filespec

The name of the report file to receive output; may include drive and path.

接收输出信息的报告文件名；可包含磁盘和路径。

### /APPEND

Causes the output to be append to an existing file, instead of overwriting any old contents.

使得输出信息附加于一个现存文件后，而不是覆盖以前的内容。

### /VERBATIM

Prevents any variable name in braces from being replaced by its value when embedded recursively within other variable replacements during MESSAGE report output.

在 MESSAGE 报告输出中，用内置循环进行变量替换时，防止大括号里的所有变量被其数值替代。

## Operation

### 操作

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When it appears on the screen, message is capitalized except where enclosed in quotation marks. If it begins with a quotation mark, the beginning quotation mark is

removed and the rest of the line appears absolutely verbatim, so any other quotation marks are not removed. Therefore, to defeat capitalization for the entire message, it is only necessary to begin it with a quotation mark with no quotation mark at the end.

当出现在屏幕上时，除了引号内的文字之外，文本消息会被大写显示。如果以引号开头，则开头的引号将被删除，而后面的字符按实际显示，且后面的其他引号原样保留。因此，如果不想把整个文本消息大写，只需要在开头加上引号，而后面没有引号即可。

As with other commands, if the line ends in a comma, the next command line is taken as a continuation. Therefore, if the message text must end in a comma, start it with a quotation mark so the comma will be treated verbatim and the unwanted continuation will not occur.

如果和其他命令一起，当该行以逗号结尾时，则下一行的命令行将被视为其延续部分。因此，当消息文本必须以逗号结束时，那么下一行以引号开头，这样结尾的逗号就会按其字符显示，而不会被认为是延续的部分。

The message text can be centered on the screen by using the form,

使用以下格式，可以将消息文本在屏幕居中显示，

**MESSAGE ... \**

A series of up to 10 message commands of the form,

格式设定中，有多达 10 个文本消息命令，

**MESSAGE \ ... \**

centers and draws a box around the text on the screen (which actually takes place when the next command in any form other than MESSAGE \ ... \ is given).

文本用方框标注，并且在屏幕上居中显示（如果设定的下一个命令是除 MESSAGE \ ... \ 以外的形式，那么该形式将被应用）。

The message text can be centered and surrounded by strings of a character via the form,

通过以下形式，可以将消息文本居中显示并被指定字符环绕，

**MESSAGE ... \c**

where c is the character (typically "-" or "=").

其中 c 为指定的字符（通常为 "-" 或 "="）。

## Special Messages

### 特殊文本消息

Certain messages are understood by the system and cause specific actions rather than simply being displayed on the screen.

特定的文本消息会被系统识别，并且产生对应的响应，而不是仅仅在屏幕上显示。

## Changing the Color of Messages

改变文本消息的颜色。

Normally MESSAGE texts are displayed in white.

通常消息文本显示为白色。

MESSAGE COLOR n sets the color for subsequent messages, where n is one of the numbers listed below.

MESSAGE COLOR n 为其后面的文本消息设定颜色，其中 n 为下列数字编码。

A special case is when message begins with the word COLOR followed by a number from 1 to 31. This results in the message color of the display being set as follows:

一种特殊形式为：文本消息以字符 COLOR 开头，后面加上 1 至 31 其中一个数字。这使得显示的文本消息颜色如下：

n	COLOR n	COLOR n+8
0	black/default	gray
0	黑色/默认	灰色
1	blue	bright blue
1	蓝色	亮蓝色
2	green	bright green
2	绿色	亮绿色
3	cyan	bright cyan
3	青色	亮青色
4	red	bright red
4	红色	亮红色
5	magenta	bright magenta
5	洋红色	亮洋红色
6	brown	yellow
6	棕黄色	黄色
7	white	bright white
7	白色	亮白色

If 16 is added to any of these numbers, the messages have a gray background.

如果数字在 16 至 31 范围内，那么消息背景将为灰色。

Note that the message color cannot be changed within a message line.

注意：每个行内的消息颜色不能进行变化。

However, the NOTE command has an imbedded color control feature which is able to produce several different colors in the same line.

然而，命令 NOTE 拥有一个内置颜色控制功能，可以使得在同一行内出现多个颜色。

## Heading Blocks

### 起始字组

MESSAGE HEADSTART starts a series of NOTE or MESSAGE commands that are blocked together to form a screen header, terminated by MESSAGE HEADEND. Any enclosed command lines are treated as a header for screen output, displayed in reverse video, protected from scrolling off the screen until the next output by a command other than NOTE or MESSAGE. (These commands are only effective when executing a macro or run file.)

MESSAGE HEADSTART 以一系列 NOTE 或 MESSAGE 命令开头，组成屏幕标题，并且以 MESSAGE HEADEND 结束。其后任何命令行都会被认为是屏幕输出，反白显示，防止屏幕卷页，直到下一个输出命令不是 NOTE 或 MESSAGE 为止。（这些命令仅当执行宏或运行文件时有效）

## Trace Output

### 跟踪输出

A special message is used to turn Trace Output on and off:

使跟踪输出开启或关闭的特殊消息命令：

**MESSAGE TRACE ON [ /l:n ]**

creates a file named TRACEn.\*\*\* in the present directory. Information is written to this file by future MESSAGEs and any other commands that have a special Trace Output. The optional /l parameter is useful when multiple program instances are tracing into the same directory; if omitted the trace file is named TRACE.\*\*\*. MESSAGE TRACE OFF closes the trace file and prevents subsequent output to it.

这将在当前目录制造一个名为 TRACEn.\*\*\*的文件。通过以后的 MESSAGEs 命令和其他拥有特殊追踪输出的命令，将信息写在该文件里面。当多个程序请求追踪到同一个目录下的时候，可选参数 /l 就显得十分有用；如果省略，则追踪文件命名为 TRACE.\*\*\*。MESSAGE TRACE OFF 关闭追踪文件，并阻止后续输出进入其中。

## Directory Paths

### 目录路径

MESSAGE PATH displays the paths to certain directories:

MESSAGE PATH 显示特定目录的路径：

Start: The default directory at the time the main program was launched.

Start:主程序启动时的默认目录。

Temp: The directory where temporary files are being stored.

Temp:储存临时文件的目录。

Library: The directory where user libraries and wizards are found.

Library:用户程序库和计算向导目录。

Program: The directory where the program files were found.

Program:程序文件目录。

## Expiration Check

### 截止日期检查

When used under a limited-time arrangement, any expiration date (from either temporary keys or roaming NETPlus licenses that have been READ) and the current date are displayed by:

当 GHS 的使用为限期使用时，任何有效期（来自于临时许可或者漫游 NETPlus 许可）和当前日期将通过如下显示：

**MESSAGE EXPIRE**

## Date Format Control

### 日期格式控制

The date format for report page headers can be changed from the regional system default by:

报告页眉的日期格式可以通过局部系统改变，默认为：

**MESSAGE DATEFORMAT Year-Month-Day**

The specified date format can have "Year", "Month", and "Day" in any order, and the "-" separator can be replaced by any of "-", "/", or "." (e.g. "ME DATEFORMAT D.M.Y").

设定的日期格式可以将“年”“月”“日”以任意顺序排序，且分隔符“-”可以替换为“-”，“/”，或“.”（例如：“ME DATEFORMAT D.M.Y”）

## Alternate Version Control

### 更替版本控制

MESSAGE ALTVERSION version | OFF was added to specify an alternate format for version information appearing in report and screen headers. The specified version number appears followed by a dash and 100 times the difference between the program and alternate version numbers; for example, if the program version is 11.04A and the alternate version is 10.50, then "10.50-54A" appears in headers. Optional /PREFIX:prefix can specify a prefix (up to 3 characters) to appear before "Version" in the GLM header.

MESSAGE ALTVERSION version | OFF 用来指定显示在报告和屏幕标题的版本信息的更替格式。指定的版本号后缀为破折号和 100 乘以系统版本号和更替版本号之差；例如，如果系统版本为 11.04A，更替版本为 10.50，那么“10.50-54A”将显示在标题中。可选参数/PREFIX:prefix 能定义一个前缀（不超过 3 字符）显示在 GLM 标题的“Version”之前。

## Error Beep Control

## 报错声音控制

MESSAGE ERRBEEP ON | OFF turns on (default) or off beeping for errors.

MESSAGE ERRBEEP ON | OFF 开启（默认）或关闭报错声音“哔”。

## Interrupt Control

### 打断控制

MESSAGE INTERRUPT OFF | ON | ALL turns off (default) or on interrupting executing macros whenever a key or mouse button is pressed, returning control directly to the level where ME INTERRUPT ON | ALL was done. ME INTERRUPT ALL attempts to interrupt any command execution after any user input, unlike ME INTERRUPT ON which more safely interrupts macros around completed commands.

MESSAGE INTERRUPT OFF | ON | ALL 关闭（默认）或开启打断正在执行宏的功能，一旦出现键盘按键或鼠标点击，则直接返回控制至 ME INTERRUPT ON | ALL 输入的位置。ME INTERRUPT ALL 表示在任何用户输入之后，打断所有命令的执行。相比而言，ME INTERRUPT ON 用于打断时会更加安全，它允许宏中正在允许的那条命令执行完毕后，再打断宏。

## Library Path Control

### 库文件路径控制

MESSAGE LIBPATH dirspec | OFF specifies or disables a fixed directory for the library path, where user-written libraries, wizards, etc. can be stored. The "^" prefix (e.g. "^filename") applies the library path to locate a file.

MESSAGE LIBPATH dirspec | OFF 指定或取消一个固定目录为库文件路径，用户编写的库文件（libraries）、计算向导（Wizard）等将被储存在其中。前缀"^"（例如："^文件名"）使得该文件名的文件存储在当前库文件路径之中。

## Splash Control

### 范例引导控制

MESSAGE SPLASH ON | OFF turns on or off the executive wizard splash appearing at startup (initially ON after installation to a new computer). The splash appears before running any save or library files, but only if there is no explicit run file on the command line.

MESSAGE SPLASH ON | OFF 开启或关闭在启动时的可执行计算向导（在一台新电脑上安装完毕后，初始默认为开启状态）。引导将在运行任何保存文件或库文件之前显示，该情况仅在命令行没有明确的运行文件时适用。

## Command Communication Control

### 命令传输控制

MESSAGE SEND ON [SYNC] opens a channel for sending commands to concurrent program sessions on the same computer. Subsequent opened sessions communicate with the first opened session but not with each other. If optional SYNC

is present, all connected sessions are automatically minimized, visibly restored, or quit whenever the user minimizes, restores, or quits the current program session.

MESSAGE SEND ON [SYNC]在同一电脑上开启一个传送命令至并行程序会话的通道。随后开启的会话会与第一个会话通信，但随后开启的会话之间彼此不会通信。如果引用可选参数 SYNC，每当用户最小化、恢复或退出当前程序会话时，所有相连的会话也会被执行相同操作。

MESSAGE SEND command sends the given command line to all other sessions if issued from the first opened session, otherwise the command is sent just to the first session.

如果调用命令是在第一个开启的会话中，MESSAGE SEND 将该命令行传送到所有其他会话中；而如果调用命令不是在第一个开启的会话中，MESSAGE SEND 将该命令行仅传送到第一个开启的会话中。

MESSAGE SEND OFF closes the command channel for a program session.

MESSAGE SEND OFF 关闭程序会话的命令通道。

## Report Font Control

### 报告字体控制

The REPFONT message formats fancy report NOTE output using the font specified by the PRINT CONFIGURE /FONT command (or Report -> Setup printer -> Font menu):

REPFONT 使得特殊报告的 NOTE 输出使用通过命令 PRINT CONFIGURE /FONT 定义的字体（或报告->打印设置->字体菜单）：

#### **MESSAGE REPFONT [Left | Center | Right | Document | OFF]**

If default LEFT is used, NOTE output is left-justified. If CENTER is used, NOTE lines are centered. If RIGHT is used, NOTE output is right-justified. If OFF is used (or whenever a report is closed), the default fixed font is restored.

如果使用默认 LEFT，则 NOTE 输出为左边对齐。如果使用 CENTER，则 NOTE 行居中。如果使用 RIGHT，则 NOTE 输出为右边对齐。如果使用 OFF（或每当关闭一个报告时），将恢复默认字体。

The special DOCUMENT mode uses a proportional font in the page header and formats with the same consistent font size throughout the entire document (except for all-bold and double-size lines, which are allowed as larger-size headers). This font size is based on the first normal-style line that needs to be reduced to fit within the margins, so any previous shorter or styled lines may inconsistently use a larger font than the rest of the document.

特殊的 DOCUMENT 模式在页面标题中使用一种均衡字符，并把该字体格式应用到整个文件（除了作为大尺寸页面标题的加粗和双倍大小行）。字体大小基于第一个普通形式行，该行需根据页边空白进行字体调整，因此，之前任何较短或已定格式的行将可能不一致的使用一个比文件其余部分更大的字体。

DOCUMENT mode also supports free use of styled text markers (e.g. {+b}) anywhere within NOTE lines.

任意位置在 NOTE 行之内，DOCUMENT 模式也支持已定文本标记（例如：{+b}）的自由使用。

Rules for NOTE justification in non-DOCUMENT proportional font modes:

没有 DOCUMENT 均衡字符模式下的 NOTE 的对齐规则:

1. Tabular text is left or right justified according to the alignment of adjoining lines;  
1. 列表文本根据相邻行的队列，左对齐或者右对齐;
2. The following line has alignment precedence over the preceding line if they differ;  
2. 如果两行之间形式不同，后面行与前面行保持一致;
3. Text without leading spaces follows the REPFONT justification setting;  
3. 没有前导空格的文本遵循 REPFONT 的对齐设置;
4. Text already centered on the line is kept centered;  
4. 已居行中的文本，保持居中;
5. Other text justifies as a group at its original location according to the REPFONT setting;  
5. 其他文本作为一个组，在 REPFONT 设置的初始位置对齐;
6. Styles active at the end of a block of text format the entire text as a group;  
6. 文本块末尾的有效格式使整个文本成为一个组;
7. Double-size text marked by {+d} needs the following line blank to prevent overlap.  
7. 由{+d}标记的双倍尺寸文本的下一行为空行，从而防止文字的重叠。

## Report Width Control

### 报告宽度控制

MESSAGE REPWIDTH [chars] sets the page width in characters for NOTE output, supporting table boxing and fancy custom REPSTART reports for wide lines up to 200 characters. ME REPWIDTH with no parameter or chars<=80 restores normal 80-character width. The correct setting to use is 12 times the page width in inches reduced by default 1.8333" margins (so 11.7" width A3 paper uses ME REPWIDTH 118). An open report with a different width skips to a new page. Any standard GHS report restores 80-character width.

MESSAGE REPWIDTH [chars]使得页面宽度与 NOTE 输出相符，支持表格方框和特殊用户定制的 REPSTART 报告，行宽度最多可达 200 字符。不带任何参数或字符数小于等于 80 的 ME REPWIDTH 恢复通常的 80 字符宽度。正确的设置为：12 与页面宽度(英寸单位)减去默认 1.8333" 页边空白的差值的乘积（例如 11.7"宽的 A3 纸使用 ME REPWIDTH 的宽度为 118）。报告中如果出现不同宽度则会另起一页。所有标准 GHS 报告恢复 80 字符的宽度。

## Custom Report Formatting

### 用户定制表格格式



MESSAGE REPSTART starts a NOTE-generated custom report while in fancy boxing mode (using the configured font but independent of the REPFONT justification setting), which continues until MESSAGE REPEND is done.

Rules for NOTE formatting in custom reports:

在特殊方框模式下（使用已设定的字体，但是独立于 REPFONT 的修正设定），MESSAGE REPSTART 创建一个基于 NOTE 的用户定制报告。特殊方框模式一直持续到 MESSAGE REPEND 完成才停止。

用户定制表格中的 NOTE 格式规则如下：

1. Any first line starting and ending with or not containing "---" is treated as a title line;  
1. 任何第一行都被认为是标题行，不管其开头或结尾是不是包含"---"；
2. Parameter lines contain "Label: value", "Label = value", "No trim", or "No heel" info;  
2. 参数行将包含"Label: value", "Label = value", "No trim", 或 "No heel"信息；
3. Initial header lines not containing "---" may have labels that span multiple table columns;  
3. 不含有"---"的初始标题行将包含多个表格列的标签；
4. The final header line must contain "---" with each label corresponding to a table column;  
4. 最终标题行必须包含"---"，并且每个标签对应一个表格列；
5. Each table line consists of fields (blank or "...") fields allowed) lined up in columns;  
5. 每个表格行都由成列的域组成（空白或"...")；
6. Table fields in different columns must be separated by two or more spaces;  
6. 不同列的表域必须被两个或以上空格分开；
7. Table fields in special summary lines marked by "--->" may span multiple columns;  
7. 标记为"--->"的特殊统计行的表域将跨度多个列；
8. The first non-summary line containing "---" is a footer following the end of the table;  
8. 第一个包含"---"的非统计行是表格底部的页脚；
9. Any additional lines after the footer are treated as appended information.  
9. 任何页脚之后的增加行都被认为是附加的信息。

## Custom Report Plotting

### 用户定制报告图表

Messages can add colorful customized plots to reports using the following 5 steps:

使用以下五个步骤，消息命令可以为报告增加彩色的用户定制图表：

### 1. MESSAGE PLOTSTART "title"

Starts a plot with the given title.

用指定标题建立一个图表。

### 2. MESSAGE PLOTLABEL "labelX", "labelY1" [, "labelY2"]...

Specifies labels for each table column. The first column (beneath "labelX") is the independent variable, against which subsequent curve columns ("labelY1", etc.) are graphed. Any negative signs in the independent scale are omitted if "labelX" contains "<-" followed by "->", reversing order if "Aft" precedes "<-" (e.g. "Aft <-- Location --> Fwd"). If there are more than two columns, then each curve is plotted on a general scale unless the character "%" appears in its label, in which case "%" is replaced by the scale factor ratio that was actually used for plotting. Note that the general scale of the plot is based on the maximum dimensions of the unscaled curves (or of all curves if none are unscaled). If skipped, then labels "X", "Y1", "Y2", etc. are used by default.

指定表格每列的标签。第一列（在"labelX"之下）为独立变量，是之后曲线列绘制的参照。如果"labelX"包含"<-"，且之后为"->"，则所有独立比例内的负号都将删除；如果"Aft"在"<-"之前，则倒序（例如："Aft <-- Location --> Fwd"）。如果表格多于两列，则每个曲线都将按一个平均比例进行绘制，除非其标签中注明了"%", 那么将使用实际用于绘图的比例系数。注意：绘制的平均比例是基于未缩放比例曲线（如果没有未缩放比例曲线，则为所有曲线）的最大尺寸规格设定的。如果跳过，则默认使用"X", "Y1", "Y2"等标签。

### 3. MESSAGE PLOTSTYLE styleY1 [, styleY2]...

Specifies styles for each curve column. Style "L" draws straight lines between plot points, while default style "C" draws smooth curves between plot points. If skipped, then smooth curves are used for all columns.

指定每个曲线列的类型。类型"L"在点之间绘制直线，而默认的类型"C"在点之间绘制平滑曲线。如果跳过，所有列将使用平滑曲线。

### 4. MESSAGE dataX, dataY1 [, dataY2]...

Specifies a row of plot data for each column. There can be as many data rows as desired, but the values for independent variable dataX must be either all increasing or all decreasing.

指定每列的绘图数据行。数据行可以有多个，但是独立变量数据 X 必须为全部升序或全部降序。

### 5. MESSAGE PLOTEND

Finishes the plot. Data rows may be mixed with NOTE commands, because the entire plot is gathered together and sent to the report file when MESSAGE PLOTEND is reached.

结束图表绘制。数据行可以和命令 NOTE 结合，因为当输入 MESSAGE PLOTEND 时，整个图表会被汇总起来，并且传送到报告文件中。

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## Display Output

## 显示输出

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Message is displayed on the screen only, except in MESSAGE (REPORT) mode.

除了 MESSAGE（报告）模式之外，所有消息命令都仅在屏幕上显示。

## Nondisplay Output:

### 无显示输出

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Plots are created by special messages initiated by MESSAGE PLOTSTART.

根据 MESSAGE PLOTSTART 中设定的特殊消息命令进行图表绘制。

## Examples

### 样例

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Displaying a message without capitalization:

显示一条消息，且文字并不进行大写化：

```
MESS "Solids Loading Menu
```

Centering capitalized text surrounded by equal signs:

居中显示大写文本，周围用等号包围：

```
ME SOLIDS LOADING MENU\=
```

Centering a series of messages in a box:

一系列消息文本在方框中居中显示：

```
ME \WARNING!\
```

```
ME \TANK\
```

```
ME \FLOODED\
```

Producing a bright red message:

创建一条亮红色的消息文本：

```
ME COLOR 12
```

```
ME ***** WARNING! *****
```

Centering NOTE output using the configured font:

用指定字体，居中显示 NOTE 输出：

```
ME REPFONT CENTER
```

Writing a custom plot:

编写一个用户定制图表：

```
ME PLOTSTART "Custom Plot (with selected scaling)"
```

```
ME PLOTLABEL "X","Square*100 %","Cube/3 lines","(X+3)/6 % ft","6-Square"
```

```
ME PLOTSTYLE "C","L"
ME 1,100,.333333,.5,5
ME 2,400,2.666666,1,2
ME 3,900,9,1.5,-3
ME PLOTEND
```

Writing a custom report with fancy formatting:

用特殊格式编写一个精致报告:

```
REPORT TEST.PF /BOX:COLOR
ME REPSTART
\           RAMP.C COMPONENT SECTIONS
\           Origin Depth: 10.000
\           Trim: zero   Heel: zero
\
\ Section  Baseline      Section      Waterline
\ Location---Depth-----Area---TCtr----VCtr----Width-----Ctr
\ 32.72a   10.00
\ ...
\ 36.63a   10.00    0.00  0.00  10.00  10.50  0.00
\ 38.50a   10.00    21.61  0.00  {4}8.97{7}  10.50  0.00
\ 39.27a   10.00    0.00  0.00  10.00  10.50  0.00
\ ...
\ 40.81a   10.00
\ Average--->10.00    3.63  0.00  9.59  10.50  0.00
\ Distances in FEET.-----
ME REPEND
REPORT CLOSE /PREVIEW
```