

***PROGRAMMER'S MANUAL for MCH-INFO,
Version 2.0***

***SOFTWARE for MATERNAL and CHILD HEALTH
ASSESSMENT and PLANNING***

Marc A. Strassburg, DrPH

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ABOUT MCH-INFO

MCH-Info is software program for the presentation and the analysis of public health data with emphasis on data for maternal and child health (MCH) and children with special health care needs (CSHCN) planning and reporting. *MCH-Info* is a program for data entry, and reviewing, analyzing, reporting, graphing, and mapping key MCH indicators. The program is intended to provide a state or local MCH program with a time-saving tool to assist in needs assessment and planning.

MCH-Info is written using Epi-Info 6 programming language and utilizes many built-in features of the software package. Epi-Info is commonly used by public health departments for needs assessment and planning. Epi-Info 6 is a program for epidemiologic data analysis and reporting; the program was produced by the Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the World Health Organization, Epi-Map is a mapping program designed for use with Epi-Info files or dBase files. *MCH-Info* also interfaces with Epi-Map. *MCH-Info* requires Epi-Info and Epi-Map software to run all features of the software.

MCH-Info offers the user a self-contained software package for the collection and analysis of public health data and for producing reports, graphics and maps. Some important features of *MCH-Info* include:

- a suggested group of 24 minimum data set files that allow collection and analysis of more than 600 data items relevant to public health/MCH
- user modification of existing data sets or the creation of new data sets
- user aggregation of data to multiple geographic levels
- built-in file management
- generation of rates and percentages for indicators
- ability to address small numbers through the use of confidence intervals
- ability to compare indicators on the same metric by generating z-scores
- generation of reports with built-in formats as well as the ability to create reports using multiple data files
- generation of a variety of maps and charts
- a gateway to Epi-Info and Epi-Map software without leaving the *MCH-Info* program
- importation of data from common spreadsheet and dBase formats and ability to export to a variety of formats
- allows the user to use their own word processing program in order to format reports and output without leaving the *MCH-Info* program (when running under DOS)
- a gateway to Wonder/PC to get/send mail or receive program updates.

WHAT'S IN THIS MANUAL?

This manual is divided into four sections. The first section, covers the general programming language of Epi-Info, and gives users an overview of the capabilities of this public health software package. The most common programming commands that are used in *MCH-Info* are presented. The structures of the files used in Epi-Info are presented, followed by a complete listing and explanation of all the files that comprise the *MCH-Info* system.

Section Two covers the master menu file system. Both the structure of the file and its capabilities are discussed, and then there are an alphabetical listing of commands and features found within the menu system.

Section Three goes into detail the master menu used for *MCH-Info*. This menu contains all the sub-menus and instructions for running the MCH-Info system. Menu blocks are presented in alphabetically.

Section Four provides the actual print-out of the programs used to run *MCH-Info*. These are listed alphabetically by subject matter. Please note, some programs such, as those for Harvard Graphics and for the single record system, are not included in this manual.

USER SUPPORT AND DISTRIBUTION

Specific questions or problems regarding the use of *MCH-Info* should be made in writing and directed to Dr. Colleen Monahan via e-mail at cmonahan@uic.edu. If you have a general question as to one of the features used in Epi-Info this may be directed to the excellent technical support which is available to Epi-Info users at (404) 728-0545 or fax (404) 315-6440 Monday - Friday, 8:00am - 5:00pm EST. If there is a specific *MCH-Info* questions or regarding the troubleshooting process, please include as much detailed information as possible in your e-mail.

MCH-Info, a user manual, as well as this programmer manual can be obtained free via the Internet using the following access information:

<http://www.uic.edu/hsc/dscc/rndhome.html>

Complete versions of the Epi-Info and Epi-Map programs and manuals can be obtained for a charge from USD, Inc., 2075-A West Park Place, Stone Mountain, GA 30087. For more information on purchasing EPI-Info and Epi-Map you can call (770) 469-4098 or fax (770) 469-0681. Information on CDC Wonder/PC, and electronic mail and information access system, is available also from USD. Epi-Info and Epi-Map can be obtained free via FTP on the Internet using the following access information:

Site: <ftp.cdc.gov>

User ID: anonymous

Directory for Epi-Info: /pup/epi/epiinfo

Directory for Epi-Map: /pup/epi/epimap

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MCH-Info was tested by MCH/CSHCN program staff from Connecticut, Minnesota, and Alaska, who provided many suggestions that contributed to the development of the software.

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the programmer with a description of some of the key concepts and programming commands used in the programming of *MCH-Info*. Such commands include the execution of a variety of Epi6 features such as Merge, Export, and Import which are found in the *MCH-Info* menu systems, as well as the commands specific to Epi6 Analysis, which are found in the PGM files.

ANALYSIS COMMANDS

ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS produces lists, frequencies, tables, statistics, and graphs from Epi-Info or dBASE files. Simple commands will cause ANALYSIS to select records using specified criteria, sort or list records, calculate frequencies or cross tabulations, perform logical or mathematical operations on a variable, put the results in a new variable, and direct the results to the screen, printer, or a disk file.

The commands constitute a programming language, and they may be entered one by one from the keyboard or placed in a program file that is then "run" from ANALYSIS. By convention Program files end with the extension PGM, however any extension may be used. In *MCH-Info* the PGM is reserved for the main program files, and other extensions are used for specific types of programs. For example, rate program files have all been given the RAT extension, while aggregate program files are given the AGG extension. All such files are in ASCII and can be edited by any text editor. Program files can be started from DOS or from within Analysis. For example:

FROM DOS: Analysis Listings (adding the PGM extension is not required)
FROM ANALYSIS: Run Listings

When running ANALYSIS from the EPI6 menu or from DOS, you will see two windows on your computer screen. The lower, smaller window is used to enter commands. The upper, larger window is where the results of your commands will appear. At the bottom of the screen some key commands are indicated, and information about data files and available memory is displayed at the top. Whenever the cursor is at the EPI6> prompt, commands may be entered from the keyboard. Pressing the function keys shown at the bottom of the screen allow selection of help topics, commands, and variable names from lists that appear on the screen.

READ COMMAND

The Read command is how Epi-Info loads a database. This command is used frequently inside the many PGM files for *MCH-Info*. When working directly in Analysis, as for many commands, type the READ command and then press <Enter> to bring up a menu of appropriate choices--in this case, the files that can be read. Select a file. The commands will be implemented with the appropriate file or variable.

Analysis must be performed on the records in a file. The file may be either an Epi-Info file, produced by entering data with the ENTER program, or a dBASE file from another source. The command that tells ANALYSIS what file to use is READ <file name>, and this is usually the first command given in ANALYSIS.

To see the files in another directory, such as c:\MCHINFO\, back you, first type READ c:\MCHINFO\back before pressing <Enter>. To see all dBASE files, type READ *.DBF. A directory of files will appear in a window. By moving the cursor bar with the arrow keys you may choose a file by pressing <Enter>. Whether you use the file directory or simply type READ and the file name, ANALYSIS will use this file for all subsequent operations until another READ is performed. It has become the active data set.

ANALYSIS will also read and process files made in the dBase format. To use a dBase file rather than an Epi-Info file, simply type the file name followed by .DBF. The only operation in ANALYSIS that cannot be performed with a dBase file is UPDATEing of records.

Allowable READ commands include the following:

```
READ BTH96           (BTH96.REC is understood)
READ BTH96.REC
READ BTH96.DBF       (A dBASE file)
READ BTH961 BTH962 BTH963 (Three files with similar formats that you wish to
                           analyze as a single unit)
```

MISSING VALUES

Missing values in Epi-Info are entered as blanks in the actual records. During data entry, pressing <Enter> in a field rather than entering data will result in a missing value. In the MEANS, TABLES, and FREQ procedures, missing values will be ignored if SET IGNORE is ON. The period (.) is the programming code that Epi-Info looks for blank spaces. For example: If sex = . then sex = "UNK".

If, however, you have used another code, such as 99, for missing values, be sure to select only the non-missing values before using the means procedure. This can be done by using SELECT AGE <> 99, for example (<> means, "not equal to"). Be particularly aware of

this point if the data have been imported from another system in which missing values may be coded differently.

TITLES

The TITLE command allows you to specify up to five lines of text that will appear at the top of a table, frequency, chart, or graph. TITLE can be used before the TABLES, FREQ, and graphics commands to produce an appropriate title for the results. TITLE can be used again with blank entries or new text for the next command. The following commands will define a two-line title for subsequent commands:

```
TITLE 1 Births by Age and Sex to Los Angeles Residents
TITLE 2 January -June 1997
```

To remove this title for later commands use:

```
TITLE 1
(All titles with numbers 1 or greater are removed.)
```

GRAPHS

ANALYSIS produces histograms, scatter plots, pie charts, and bar and line graphs directly from data files. Making a graph requires a single command; the following examples will give the idea:

```
HISTOGRAM SEX
PIE RACE
BAR AGEGROUP
LINE TOTPOP
```

The SCATTER command requires individual records to be used. If a /R is used a least squares regression line will be drawn through the data points, as in:

```
SCATTER MAGEGRP BWGRP /R
```

ROUTE COMMAND

The ROUTE command is commonly used in *MCH-Info* programs to either send the results to a new file or to the printer. The ROUTE command can be directly typed in when in ANALYSIS. Note that when you press <F5>, the command ROUTE PRINTER or ROUTE SCREEN appears. This key provides a shortcut to these commands, but you can also type them on the command line to control printing.

ROUTE LISTINGS.TXT will send all results to the file LISTINGS.TXT on default drive, until another ROUTE command sends results to the SCREEN, PRINTER, or another file. Leaving ANALYSIS with <F10> closes all files.

When a graph or chart is requested, as in the preceding section, and print is selected, the graph will be printed; otherwise, it will appear only on the screen. Graphs and charts can be printed on Hewlett Packard-compatible printers and plotters and on IBM and Epson compatible dot-matrix printers; any printers will usually work for tables and lists. Graphs may print with other printers but graphics are more subject to incompatibility problems than plain text.

Making a New Epi-Info File

Throughout *MCH-Info* new files are being made that contain results. The new Epi-Info file contains records that have been selected or altered as a result of processing and containing defined variables and other temporary changes. This can be done with the ROUTE and WRITE RECFILE commands. To make a file called Z1.rec (*MCH-Info* generally starts files with a Z, if they are temporary) from an active data set by another name, use the following commands:

```
ROUTE Z1.REC  
WRITE RECFILE
```

The ROUTE command sends output to the new file. It is important to include the .REC part of the file name, since Epi-Info data files must have this suffix. WRITE followed by RECFILE creates an Epi-Info .REC file format. This command can be followed by a list of field names separated by spaces so that only these fields are included in the new file. Only records currently active (SELECTed) will be included.

WRITE COMMAND

The WRITE command can be used to change the number or order of variables in a record, to write defined variables to a file, or to shorten or lengthen a variable. As described above, the first step is to ROUTE to an appropriate file. If the file is to be an Epi-Info file, the WRITE command is followed by RECFILE; otherwise, a plain text or ASCII file will be made. If the file is a plain text file, it will not be closed automatically. The command ROUTE SCREEN tells ANALYSIS that writing to the file is complete and closes the file.

Suppose that the active file in ANALYSIS contains the fields LEVEL1 BTHS BTHSR. You would like to make a new file containing these fields in a different order and add a new field with a width of ten spaces that will be filled with 9's to indicate blank entries. The following commands would be used:

```
DEFINE MISC _____  
MISC = "9999999999"
```

*In case a file already exists by this name
ERASE NEW.REC
ROUTE NEW.REC
WRITE RECFILE LEVEL1 BTHS BTHSR MISC

The file will be an Epi-Info file because of the RECFILE command. Note that other elements are separated by spaces, the widths of fields are designated by colons and numbers, and the literal "9999999999" must be written to the REC file as a variable.

Suppose that you need a customized ASCII file with fields delimited by spaces for use in some other program. The following commands would write the file:

ERASE DEATHS.DAT
ROUTE DEATHS.DAT
WRITE LEVEL1 DTHTS DTHTSR

SCREEN PROGRAMMING

? ?, PICKLIST, TYPE, ECHO, BREAK, IMMEDIATE

In the *MCH-Info* program code there are variety of ways used to communicate to the user. Frequently a question must be asked of the user, and the program interprets the result. If you write a program called WEEKLY that carries out the tasks for processing of weekly surveillance data, you will need to ask the user what week he or she wishes to process or the beginning and ending dates for the period to be covered.

To do this, you place a prompt to the user between two question marks:

WEEK =? What week would you like to process (1-52):?

The prompt will be displayed on the screen, and the user's answer will be placed in the variable WEEK. This device may be used in other commands for which variable values are needed:

LIST ?What fields would you like to list (names, separated by spaces): ?
TABLES AGE? Name of Variable:?

The ? ? command is also useful for inserting pauses in the output, as in:

?Press any key to continue... ?

This can be extremely useful during testing and debugging of a new program, or for writing tutorial programs.

A command called PICKLIST provides a popup menu on the screen with a number of choices for the user. The word or phrase selected is available for use in the program.

```

CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT WHICH GRAPH DEMOS YOU WANT TO SEE
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: AFTER A GRAPH IS DISPLAYED ON THE SCREEN
ECHO   PRESS <ESC> KEY TO LEAVE THE GRAPH.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "SELECTED BIRTH VARIABLES" GOTO BIRTHS
  "SELECTED DEATH VARIABLES" GOTO DEATHS
  "QUIT" QUIT
END

```

TYPE

The TYPE command, with a phrase enclosed in quotes, can be used to display phrases on the screen, printer, or output file currently active. The command:

```
TYPE "\CLINE LISTINGS OF BIRTH DATA FOR @LEVEL1"
```

if LEVEL1 is equal to LOS ANGELES, then the display will be:

```
LINE LISTINGS OF BIRTH DATA FOR LOS ANGELES
```

The "\C" means, "Center the text on the screen."

There is another meaning for the TYPE command; TYPE TABLES1.TXT will display the contents of the file TEXTFILE.TXT on the screen or send it to the printer, depending on the last ROUTE command issued. It is useful for displaying the contents of a program file or for including text from previously prepared files in a report.

TYPE can be used to send special commands to a printer. When ROUTE PRINTER is in effect, the command <Esc><n> would be sent to the printer by:

```
TYPE "\27n"
```

The ASCII code for Escape <Esc> obtained from a DOS manual or other source, is 27. Most printer manuals contain lists of codes that can be used to change type styles, as well as a number of other features of printer operation.

BREAK performs a preset command every time the value of a particular field or group of fields changes during a LIST. Normally the preset command is to skip to a new page, so that listings can be done with each county, for example, on a separate page. To do this, you must first SORT the file by COUNTY, then give the command BREAK COUNTY,

and finally LIST the records. Further details for setting the break command to any Epi-Info command are given under BREAK and SET.

The IMMEDIATE command is followed by another command of the type that is executed once for each record in the file. It executes the command that follows a single time rather than repeatedly. IF and assignments (LET) are the most useful commands to use with IMMEDIATE. Examples are:

```
IMMEDIATE IF LEVEL1 = "LA" THEN TYPE REPORT.TXT
IMMEDIATE YR =? Year to be processed
```

ECHO

ECHO is similar to the ECHO command in a DOS batch file. It sends the text that follows the command only to the screen. ECHO SELECT THE MAIN FILE TO WORK ON will send that message to the screen. ECHO is useful when you are writing programs and want to issue instructions or messages to the user on the screen but do not want to include them in the printed or file output.

OUTPUT

Processing Summary Records: OUTPUT, SUMFREQ, and SUMTABLES

Many situations require the use of summary records to represent more than one person or case. Sometimes it is handy to be able to use results from an EPI-Info table and conduct further processing on the table itself. A local health department may process individual disease reports monthly and place the results in a summary file. The summary file could then be sent to the state or provincial health department, where results from many local departments would be placed in a single file and processed to obtain the total for the state or province.

The OUTPUT command, when used with the TABLES or FREQ commands, makes an EPI-Info data record from each cell in the table. When combined with the ROUTE command, this can create an Epi-Info file of records summarizing the cells in the table. Thus, the commands:

```
ROUTE SUMMARY.REC
OUTPUT TABLES DISEASE LEVEL1
```

will create a file called SUMMARY.REC that will contain records summarizing the number of cases of DISEASE by LEVEL1. The file will be a standard EPI-Info .REC file and will have the following variables:

```
DISEASE LEVEL1 COUNT
```

The variable COUNT was added by the program and for each record will contain the contents of one cell in the table produced by TABLES DISEASE LEVEL1. A record might contain the values "Hepatitis", "Monroe", and 12. In other words, the table of DISEASE by LEVEL1 has 12 cases in the cell for hepatitis in Monroe County.

In using the example above, the results would be more useful if they contained a variable giving the number of the week being summarized. Using could do this

```
OUTPUT TABLES DISEASE LEVEL1 WEEKNUM
```

And including WEEKNUM in each record.

SUMFREQ and SUMTABLES are used for processing records produced by the OUTPUT command. These two commands produce tables similar to those from the FREQ and TABLES commands but with cell values representing sums rather than counts. FREQ and TABLES count the number of records satisfying specified conditions and put the count in appropriate cells of the tables. SUMFREQ and SUMTABLES add the contents of the first variable specified for all combinations of the other variables and place the result in one or more tables.

The OUTPUT and SUMTABLES sequence is a convenient way to maintain intermediate files with summary records, so that large files do not have to be processed from scratch each time a further summary is desired. These commands are also essential for systems in which summary data records are submitted—perhaps by county or regional health departments—to a central system (at the state level) to be combined into a single file for further processing.

Graphing Summary Data

Sometimes it is important to plot summary data in which the SUM of the values in each record, rather than the count of records having each value, is to be plotted. Summary data records can be created in two ways:

1. By direct entry of summary figures into a questionnaire. One variable might be DISEASE, and summary counts from several countries or time periods might be entered under CASES. Individual records might contain values like:

```
DISEASE CASES
```

```
-----
```

```
HEP A 600
```

```
MALARIA 412
```

```
HEP A 314
```

2. By using the OUTPUT TABLES command to produce summary records. A database containing individual case records could be summarized with OUTPUT TABLES DISEASE.

To produce a bar graph of the sum of the values in Variable B and label the graph according to the contents of Variable A, use commands in the form:

```
BAR <Variable A> /SUM = <Variable B>
```

In the examples given above, the desired graph would be produced by:

```
BAR DISEASE / SUM = CASES
```

The bars would show 914 cases of HEP A and 412 cases of MALARIA.

RELATE

Database programs, such as dBase, are designed to join several files together temporarily so that item in one file can be cross-tabulated with those in another. Thus, multiple follow-up visits for one person can be related to information on the person in another file, and a third file might be maintained with information on the person's household. Epi-Info is able to RELATE several files in this way, matching records by common identification numbers. We will first show how multi-file data structures can be used and then give details for setting up and manipulating such structures in the ENTER, ANALYSIS, and MERGE programs.

Relational or hierarchical file structures in computer terminology allow linkage between records in different data sets (files in Epi-Info). They allow variable numbers of records to be linked to a single "core" record.

The RELATE command links one or more files to the main file during analysis, using a common identifier to find matching records. In the example given above, the common identifier is Household Number, and the instructions to ANALYSIS would be:

```
READ BTHS93  
RELATE POP93 LEVEL1 (RELATE <Common Identifier Field> <File name>)
```

This would produce the logical equivalent of a single record structure in which each record now had full information on births and on the total population for that county. The analysis could then explore associations between number of births and population, and create rates, such as fertility rates, and so forth.

Note that the main file, the one invoked with the READ command, may have many records for each matching record in the RELATED files. The RELATED files, however, must have only one instance of each identifier; that is, the identifiers must be unique and

identify only one record in the RELATED files. This makes sense, since ANALYSIS can relate only one record at a time and there would be no way of choosing among two matching records in the related files.

PROGRAMMING FLOW

Controlling Program Flow: RUN, GOTO, and RETURN Commands

Sometimes, when one program has been completed, it is desirable to run another program automatically. This can be done with the RUN command.

It may be useful to skip part of a program if certain conditions are true. This can be done with the GOTO command, which skips to a specified label within the same program.

A sequence of lines in a program may need to be executed more than once. If the sequence is executed several times at one point in the program, it is called a loop because the sequence of execution loops back from the last line to the beginning several times. Loops employ the IMMEDIATE IF command to specify conditions for looping.

If the same sequence of lines is to be called for execution from several points within a program, these lines can be placed in a subroutine to be called with the GOTO command. The RETURN command marks the end of the subroutine and returns execution to the line after the GOTO that called it.

EPI6 SUPPORT PROGRAMS

EXPORT

EXPORT: Producing Files for Use in Other Database and Statistical Systems

Data files created in Epi-Info have file names ending in ". REC". They consist entirely of "ASCII" (printable) characters and can be transmitted over electronic mail systems. If you prefer to do analyses in a program other than Epi-Info, however, the program called EXPORT will transform ". REC" files into files that can be used in a variety of commercial software systems, as described below. To change the format of data files made in other programs to the Epi-Info format, use the IMPORT program as described in the following section.

Menu Choice	Suffix	Program
1 – Systat	SYS	Systat
2 – SAS	SAS	SAS
3 – Delim	SDF	Comma and quote delimited file format. The first three records contain the field lengths, data types, and field names.

4 - Lotus	WKS	Lotus 1-2-3
5 - SPSS-X	SPS	SPSS This format is for the mainframe versions of SPSS.
6 - EpiStat	EPI	EPISTAT. A statistical analysis program for epidemiologists
7 - dBASE 2	DBF	dBASE II
8 - dBASE 3	DBF	dBASE III and III Plus
9 - dBASE 4	DBF	dBASE IV
10 - BASIC	DAT	Fields are delimited by double quotation marks and separated by commas.
11 - SPSS/PC	SPS	The microcomputer version of SPSS .
12 - Fixed	CAR	Fixed field or card format.
13 - Statpac	none	StatPac
14 - MULTLR	DAT	MULTLR, COXPH, and KMSURV.
15 - Egret	BDF	Egret.
16 - xBASE	DBF	dBASE format without limits on the number of fields.

EXPORT will produce files for any of these packages. To run EXPORT, choose this option from the main menu. The Export menu will appear. EXPORT may be run from DOS with the following parameters:

EXPORT <Input file name>.REC <Output file name> <Conversion choice number>

The conversion choice numbers are:

1. SYSTAT	5. SPSS-X	9. dBASE IV	13. STATPAC
2. SAS	6. EPISTAT	10. BASIC	14. MULTLR
3. DELIM	7. dBASE II	11. SPSS-PC	15. EGRET
4. LOTUS	8. dBASE III	12. FIXED	16. xBASE

C:\>EXPORT BTHS96 BIRTHS96 11 produces a file for SPSS-PC called BIRTHS96.SPS

IMPORT

IMPORT allows files created in other systems to be brought into Epi-Info for processing or for conversion to still other file formats. It accepts files either in fixed-length card format or in comma-delimited format with string or text fields enclosed in quotation marks. It will also import Lotus .WKS and .WK1 files and dBASE II, III, or IV files directly. Most microcomputer and mainframe statistics or database programs will produce files in one of these formats.

You must have an exact description of the field names, lengths of fields, and types of data so that you can create an Epi-Info questionnaire and .REC file to accept the data. Headers and comments in the original file that do not fit the data format specified must be removed by editing before importation into Epi-Info.

Before you import a fixed-length or comma-delimited file, you must first create an Epi-Info questionnaire in the format of the file to be imported. If you are importing a dBASE or Lotus .WK1 or .WKS file, IMPORT creates the Epi-Info file automatically.

In a fixed-length or comma-delimited file, if the first field in the file is RECORD NUMBER, then the first item on your questionnaire should be RECORDNO followed by the number of underline characters needed to match the RECORD NUMBER field in the original file. It is easier to use underline characters for all fields unless you are absolutely sure that they contain only numbers. The questionnaire does not have to be elegant. Simple phrases to create appropriate field names, followed by underlines of the right length, are sufficient. The layout may be either:

Record No ____ Name _____ Age ____ Sex _

or:

Record No ____
Name _____
Age ____
Sex _

After you have created the questionnaire in the word processor, you must create a record file by running the ENTER program. Do this exactly as you would for a new questionnaire and data file, but do not enter any data. When the questionnaire comes up on the screen ready for data entry, press <F10> to exit the program. This will create an empty data file that can then receive the imported data.

For dBASE or Lotus 1-2-3 files, the task is easier. Variable (field) names in the file being imported will be transferred to the Epi-Info .REC file. Lotus worksheets for importation should contain variable names on the first line, and only on the first line. Data items should not be placed on the first line.

When the empty .REC file (if necessary) and the foreign data file are ready, choose IMPORT from the main Epi-Info menu. IMPORT may be run from DOS with the following parameters:

IMPORT <Output (.REC) file name> <Input file name> <Conversion choice number>

The format numbers are:

1. Fixed field
2. Comma-delimited
3. Lotus 1-2-3
4. dBASE

C:\>IMPORT BTH.REC BRTH.DBF 4 produces an Epi-Info .REC file from a dBASE file. If the imported file is of type 1 or 2 or if a Lotus 1-2-3 file does not have field names as the first item in each column, an empty .REC file must be created by making a questionnaire and running ENTER.

MERGE

MERGE can be used for combining Epi-Info files in several different ways or for updating records in one file, using data in another file. It operates in batch mode, making a permanent file containing the results of merging two existing Epi-Info files.

Many of the functions of MERGE can be accomplished in a dynamic way with the relational features of ANALYSIS. Sometimes, however, a batch program like MERGE is useful to incorporate into a permanent surveillance system or other database application. MERGE may be used to combine records from many different sources submitted to a central processing facility in different files, or to perform batch updates using "update" records sent in from other sites.

Running MERGE

Choosing MERGE from the EPI6 menu will display the screen shown at the beginning of this chapter. If your computer has a mouse, you can move the cursor and then select items by pressing the left mouse button. Without a mouse, move the cursor from field to field with the <TAB> key (<Shift-Tab> to go backward), and select with <Enter>. Holding down the <Alt> key and pressing one of the highlighted "hotkeys" will select an item directly. Help is available at any time by pressing the <F1> key.

File 1 is the main .REC file for the merge. File 2 is the .REC file containing records that are to be merged into or on top of those in File 1. Output File is a .REC file to be created by MERGE that will contain the results of the merge.

Concatenating Similar Files Top to Bottom--CONCATENATE

Two files that have the same format (came from the same questionnaire) can be concatenated, with one appended to the end of the other, as follows:

File 1	Name of one file
File 2	Name of the other file
Output File	Name of a new file to be created
Merge Option	Concatenate

After you have answered the questions on the screen, choose OK or press <Enter> twice. The program will convert the file and then return to the merge screen. Press <F10> to return to the EPI6 menu or to DOS.

This option is used for combining files made from the same questionnaire but entered at different times or on different computers. This often happens during an outbreak, when several workers enter data to save time. It also occurs when a number of persons on a network submit periodic reports as separate files, and the results must be combined for further analysis.

Merging All Fields of Dissimilar Files (Side to Side)--JOIN

This command does the same thing as RELATING the two files in ANALYSIS and writing a new file with WRITE RECFILE.

When you choose OK or press <Enter> twice, a dialog box appears with the names of fields present in both files. Using the mouse button or arrow keys and <Spacebar>, select a field or fields that uniquely identify each record in File 1. Press the <Tab> key to move to the check box for, "Include unmatched records." If you wished to include records that do not have matching identifiers, you would place an "X" in this box with the <Spacebar>. Pressing <Enter> twice will begin the merging process.

MERGE may be run from DOS with the following parameters:

```
MERGE <File 1> <File 2> <Output file> <Option number> {Merge variable}
{Y/N}
```

The option numbers, as explained in this chapter, are:

1. Concatenate
2. Join
3. Update
4. Revise

```
C:\>MERGE BTHS95 BTHS96 2 LEVEL1 Y
```

The "Y" means that records that fail to match should be included in the new file.

MERGE produces files that contain permanent results of merging. It merges two files relationally in a batch mode. Almost all of the operations that MERGE performs can be duplicated in a dynamic way by using the relational features of ENTER and ANALYSIS. Once files have been RELATED in ANALYSIS, a new file can be created to preserve the relationship by using the ROUTE <File name> and WRITE RECFILE commands, thus accomplishing the same thing as a merge with the JOIN option.

For this reason, it is important to identify the main file as the one with the most basic information. A RELATED file can never have more than one record that matches a single record in the main file, but the reverse is not necessarily true.

These characteristics make Epi-Info technically a hierarchical database system, although in other respects it is relational.

MCH-INFO FILES

DESCRIPTION OF FILES FOR *MCH-INFO*

FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION
(ALPHABETICAL BY EXTENSION NAME)	
*.AGG	USER DEFINED PROGRAMS TO AGGREGATE DATA
INSTALL BAT	INSTALLS SYSTEM ONTO HARD DISK AUTOMATICALLY
MCHINFO BAT	STARTS MCHINFO
MI BAT	STARTS MCHINFO
START BAT	STARTS MCHINFO WITH BACKING UP DATA FILES
MIS BAT	STARTS MCHINFO1 - SINGLE RECORD SYSTEM
COPYEPI6 BAT	COPIES EPI6 AND EPIMAP FILES FROM DESIGNATED DIRS
COPYEPIM BAT	COPIES EPIMAP OR EPIMAP 2 FILES FROM DESIGNATED DIRECTORIES
FIXCFG BAT	DELETES CONFIG FILES COPIES BACKUPS
FIXSCR BAT	USED TO RESTORE SCREENS TO MCHINFO NAME (MN ONLY)
FIXSCRPH BAT	GIVES MENU NEW NAME ON SCREEN OF HINFO (MN ONLY)
USAK BND	A BOUNDARY FILE FOR EPIMAP (IN THIS CASE FOR ALASKA)
MCHINFO CFG	CONFIGURATION FILE WITH SETUP INFORMATION
MCHINFO CFX	BACK-UP CONFIG FILE
EPIINFO CFG	EPI-INFO CONFIG FILE
EPI-INFO CFX	BACK-UP CONFIG FILE
BACK CH3	BACKGROUND SCREEN USED FOR HARVARD
HG CH3	HARVARD BIRTH SLIDE SHOW
MASTER CHK	MASTER CHECK FILE USED FOR ALL DATA FILES
MASTER1 CHK	MASTER CHECK FILE USED FOR ALL DATA FILES - SINGLE ENTRY SYSTEM

*.DOC	VARIETY OF HELP DOCUMENTS
CHOICE COM	NECESSARY DOS COMMAND FOR SOME MENU SELECTIONS
*.DAT	EPI-INFO INTERNAL FILE TO KEEP TRACK OF REC FILES
DATALIST DOC	GENERAL INFORMATION ON DATA/REC FILES FOR USERS
FILES DOC	THIS FILE
POP EST	PROGRAM FOR CREATING POPULATION ESTIMATES
*.EST	OTHER USER DEFINED PROGRAMS FOR ESTIMATES
PKUNZIP EXE	PKUNZIP PROGRAM
PKZIP EXE	PKZIP PROGRAM
PKZIP2EX EXE	PROGRAM TO CONVERT ZIP TO EXE FILES RENAME FROM ZIP2EXE (IN ORDER TO AVOID Z AS FIRST CHARACTER OF COMMAND)
BTHDOS HG3	FOR DOS VERSION HARVARD
BTHWIN HGW	FOR WINDOWS VERSION OF HARVARD
ANALYSIS HLP	PROVIDES SPECIFIC MCHINFO HELP WHEN F3 PRESSED IN ANALYSIS
ANALYSIS HPR	PART OF MCHINFO HELP SYSTEM ASCII TXT OF ANALYSIS FOR HELPPREP
MCHINFO HLP	PROVIDES SPECIFIC MCHINFO HELP WHEN F1 PRESSED IN MENU
MCHINFO HPT	ASCII TEXT FOR MCHINFO.HLP USES HYPER.EXE TO COMPILE
MANUAL HLP	PROVIDES DETAILED HYPERTEXT MANUAL ON USE OF MCHINFO
MANUAL HPT	ASCII TEXT FOR MANUAL.HLP, USES HYPER.EXE TO COMPILE
QUICK HLP	PROVIDES QUICK START INSTRUCTIONS TO NEW USERS
QUICK HPT	ASCII TEXT FOR QUICK.HLP, USES HYPER.EXE TO COMPILE
*.IX	EPI-INFO INDEXES FOR ORGANIZING DATA OF REC FILES

HARVARD INS	INSTRUCTIONS ON USING HARVARD
IMPORT INS	INSTRUCTIONS ON IMPORTING DATA
QES MAS	MASTER QES FILE FOR NEWLY DEFINE QES FILES
MAP MAS	MASTER MAP PROGRAM USED TO CREATE MAPS
*.MAP	MAPS DEFINED BY USER
MCHINFO MNU	PROGRAM CODES WHICH DRIVES ALL DROP-DOWN MENUS
MCHINFO1 MNU	PROGRAM WHICH DRIVES DROP-DOWN MENU FOR SINGLE REC SYSTEM
AGGREG1 PGM	SINGLE RECORD SYSTEM AGGREGATE PROGRAM
AGGREGAT PGM	PROGRAM TO CREATE AGGREGATE PROGRAMS *.AGG
BROWSE PGM	ALLOWS USER TO SEE DATA IN A SPREADSHEET MANNER
CI1 PGM	CONFIDENCE INTERVAL PROGRAM TO CREATE CI'S
CI2 PGM	CONFIDENCE INTERVAL PROGRAM TO COMBINE CI'S
COMBINE PGM	COMBINES 2 OR MORE FILES TOGETHER
CREATE PGM	CREATES REC FILES FOR GEO LEVELS 2 TO 5
DOWN PGM	DOWNLOAD DATA FROM ONE REC TO ANOTHER
EXPORT PGM	LIST OF EXPORT OPTIONS
FORMS PGM	GENERATES THE MAIN REPORTS FORMS FOR THE DATA
GEOAGG1 PGM	SINGLE RECORD SYSTEM GEO AGGREGATE PROGRAM
GEO2LEVE PGM	UPDATES BLANK GEO OR LEVEL NAMES IN ANY REC FILE
GEO2REC PGM	CREATES A GEO REC FILE FROM A REC FILE CONTAINING A LEVEL1 OR GEO1
GEOLIST PGM	CREATES A LISTING OF ALL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS
GEONAME PGM	ALLOWS USER TO CHOICE ANY GEO LOCATIONS FROM MENU
GEORPT PGM	LISTING OF ALL GEO LEVEL NAMES
GRAPHD PGM	DEMO OF EPI-INFO GRAPHS
GRAPHS PGM	CREATE EPI-INFO GRAPHS
HARVARDD PGM	CREATES DEMO GRAPHS FOR HARVARD DOS
HARVARD PGM	CREATES FILE FOR IMPORT INTO HARVARD DOS OR WIN
IMPORT PGM	PROGRAM WHICH HELPS CREATE IMPORT INSTRUCTIONS
LISTINGS PGM	PROGRAM WHICH CREATES LISTINGS FOR DATA
MASTER1 PGM	SINGLE REC SYSTEM USED TO CREATE AGGREGATE PGM FILES
MEANS PGM	PROVIDES MEANS STATISTICS FOR VARIABLES SELECTED

POPEST PGM	PROGRAM TO CREATE A NEW POP ESTIMATE PROGRAM *.EST
REMOVE PGM	REMOVE DELETED RECORDS FROM REC FILES
SCORE PGM	PROGRAM TO COMPUTE ZSCORES
SETPRN PGM	MASTER PROGRAM TO SET UP PRINTER
SETRATE1 PGM	PROGRAM TO GENERATE RATE PROGRAMS *.RAT
SETRATE2 PGM	PROGRAM TO GENERATE RATE PROGRAMS *.RAT
SMALLREC PGM	ALLOWS USER TO CREATE A SMALLER FILE FROM EXISTING ONES
STRUCTUR PGM	GENERATES TXT FILE OF ALL VARIABLES AND STRUCTURES
SPNRATES PGM	PROGRAM TO GENERATE ESTIMATES FOR CHILDREN OF SPECIAL NEEDS
SPREAD PGM	PROGRAM TO ALLOW USER TO UPDATE DATA LIKE A SPREADSHEET
STRUCTUR PGM	PROGRAM TO PRINT OUT DATA REC STRUCTURES
TABLES PGM	PROGRAM TO RUN A TABLES PROGRAM *.TAB
TABLES1 PGM	PROGRAM TO CREATE A TABLES PROGRAM
TABLES11 PGM	ONE-WAY TABLES
TABLES12 PGM	TWO-WAY TABLES
TABLES13 PGM	THREE-WAY TABLES
*.QES	DATA ENTRY FORMS FOR RELATED DATA/REC FILES
*.RAT	USER CREATED PROGRAMS TO COMPUTE RATES
*.REC	DATA REC FILES
GEO__ REC	FILE WHICH HOLD GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION E.G. GEOMN.REC
X*.REC	SYSTEM RESERVED REC FILE FOR MASTER REC COPY
MCHINFO SCB	BACKUP OF MCHINFO MAIN SCREEN
MCHINFO1 SCB	BACKUP OF MCHINFO1 MAIN SCREEN
MCHINFO SCR	MCHINFO MAIN MENU SCREEN
MCHINFO1 SCR	MCHINFO MAIN MENU SCREEN
BHG SH3	USED FOR HARVARD DOS - SLIDE SHOW
HG SH3	USED FOR HARVARD DOS - SLIDE SHOW
*.TAB	PROGRAMS FOR GENERATING SUMMARY TABLES-USER CREATED
*.TP3	TEMPLATES USED FOR DOS VERSION OF HARVARD
*.?XT	TEXT OUTPUT FROM REPORTS. WHERE A LETTER INDICATES TYPE OF REPORT E.G. L FOR LISTS

BIRTHS.LST

USER'S DATA FILES

All data files begin with three letters followed by the name given to the file at time of creation. This is generally a Place, Year, or Period or combination up to four characters/numbers after the initial three letters designated the type of file. For example, a file might be named BTHCA OR BTHLA or BTH94 or BTHQ1 or BTHJAN ETC.

The extension at the end of a data file name is always REC and is the standard EPI-Info format. Such files can be read directly by EPI-Info in ANALYSIS if the user so chooses.

NOTE ON DATA FILES (*.REC FILES): All REC files beginning with an X are reserved for the programs use, and should not be used by the user.

ABU__ This is data related to the area of VIOLENCE/ABUSE.

BTH__ This is summary data from the BIRTH certificate.

DTH__ This is summary data from the DEATH certificate, excluding fatal injuries and fetal deaths.

FET__ This is summary data from the FETAL DEATH certificate.

FIN__ This is data describing public FINANCE programs.

IMM__ This is data describing coverage for specific IMMUNIZATIONS by age.

INJ__ This is death certificate data describing fatal INJURIES.

MOR__ This is MORBIDITY data which includes reportable infectious diseases.

NUT__ This is data from a variety of sources related to the area of NUTRITION.

ORL__ This is data from a variety of sources related to the area of ORAL HEALTH.

POP__ This is Census data primarily used to describe the demographics of the population and to provide denominators to generate rates and percents.

PRO__ This is data describing the number/type of providers available.

SCH__ This is data from a variety of sources related to the area of SCHOOL HEALTH.

SPN__ This data is from a variety of sources related to services for children with SPECIAL NEEDS.

SECTION TWO: THE MASTER MENU FILE

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section is an Introduction that provides general information about the menu system. The second section lists the menu commands in alphabetical order and provides a description of the command language that governs the menu.

STRUCTURE

THE MENU FILE

The MCHINFO.MNU is the master menu file that contains the menu system that controls all of the features found within *MCH-Info*. It links together commands and acts as a front-end to execute EPI-Info programs, as well as other external programs such as word processing or graphics programs. In addition it can execute any series of DOS batch commands. This file is written in ASCII and can be viewed or edited by using any text editor.

SCREEN FILE

MCHINFO.SCR file provides the background screen for *MCH-Info*, and has no other purpose. The screen file can be edited using an ASCII text editor.

CONFIG (CFG) FILES

MCHINFO.CFG is the configuration for the *MCH-Info* menu. In the configuration file the default directory for *MCH-Info* is entered, as well as any path and file names for a word Processor, Graphic program and mapping program which might be used.

NOTE: The batch file FIXCFG.BAT can be executed to restore default settings, or if for some reason a config file becomes corrupted. The batch file copies over the existing config file with a backup config file. The backup is MCHINFO.CFX and is copied to MCHINFO.CFG

MENU STARTUP

The EPI6.EXE file runs the MNU system. This EPI6.EXE file is generally copied over to the name of the existing menu. In the case of *MCH-Info* the EPI6.EXE is copied over to MCHINFO.EXE, and then the MCHINFO.EXE file is used to start the Menu system.

In order to start the *MCH-Info* one only needs to type: MCHINFO at the DOS prompt. This assumes that a menu description file called MCHINFO.MNU is present in the same directory. *MCH-Info* then checks for the presence of a MCHINFO.SCR in order to

display a customized background.

Another alternative way to start the MCHIFNO menu system is to type EPI6.EXE followed by the name of the menu description file, in this case *MCH-Info*:

```
EPI6 MCHINFO
```

MCH-Info then assumes that the menu description file is named MCHINFO.MNU, and that the optional background file, if any is named MCHINFO.SCR.

MENU STARTUP SWITCHES

Environment Space Switch

EPI-Info uses a /e: xxxx switch in the SHELL statement of the config.sys file for increasing the size of the Environment space This switch may be useful if you get the message "out of environment space" when running an external application or batch file. If this happens, run the menu with the switch value set to 1024 or 2048 for instance:

```
MCHINFO /e:2048
```

This switch can be included in the macro file run at startup.

Configuration Switch

/CFG = Configuration file and path

EPI6.EXE looks for the presence of the following directories (in order):

- Current directory
- C:\EPI6
- C:\
- D:\ .. Z:\

The first valid directory is assumed to host the configuration file. If this file does not exist, it is created with default values

```
EPI6 /CFG=C:\MCHINFO\BACK\MCHINFO.CFG
```

The above command will result in EPI6 attempting to locate the configuration file indicated. If this file does not exist the above algorithm is used. This switch is useful when designing a system calling several menus working together. It allows using one configuration file for all sub-menus.

Swap File Switch

Starting the program with a /SWP= parameter will force the swap file to be written to the indicated directory. A trailing backslash is not required.

```
EPI6 /SWP=N:\SWAPDIR
```

HELP FILES (HYPERTEXT COMPILER)

This creates a valid .HLP file from an appropriate text file. All help text files in *MCH-Info* use the HPT extension.

Example: HYPER MCHINFO.HPT

The HYPER compiler can be used for two purposes, to compile:

1. context-sensitive help files for user defined options
2. a hypertext file accessible through the HELP

THE MENU BLOCK

Within the MNU system there are two types of menu blocks, one which provides a menu on screen to the user and presents a variety of selections, and the other which executes the selection. In the following example, the user would see on the screen a selection of reports to choose from, and after selecting one of them, the menu block of the same name would be executed.

```
POPUP "&Reports"  
BEGIN  
  MENUITEM "&LISTINGS" DOLISTINGS  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  MENUITEM "&REPORT FORMS" DOFORMS  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  POPUP "&TABLES - SUM FREQS"  
  BEGIN  
    MENUITEM "&RUN A TABLE" DOTABLES2  
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
    MENUITEM "&CREATE TABLES PROGRAM" DOTABLES1  
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
    MENUITEM "&VIEW/EDIT A TABLES PROGRAM" DOTABLES3  
  END
```

Menu command blocks are groups of commands that are executed in order within the MNU file. Each block starts with the word BEGIN and ends with the word END. After

BEGIN commands are executed one after another. Such commands can either be those specific to the MNU system (see below) or DOS commands, or DOS Batch commands.

DOLISTINGS

```
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS LISTINGS
CLS
RETURN
END
DOFORMS
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS ZFORMS
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOTABLES1

```
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS TABLES1
RETURN
END
```

DOTABLES2

```
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS TABLES2
CLS
END
```

DOTABLES3

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.TAB" "SELECT FILE TO VIEW/EDIT"
  EPED %1
CLS
RETURN
END
```

COMMANDS AND FEATURES

DIALOG

Syntax:

```
DIALOG "[Prompt file] Prompt text" {"INPUT FILTERS "} {/D=<Default value>}
{/Gx}
{/Px}
```

DIALOG instructions included in a block command brings a popup window displaying a prompt string, a caption field, and 2 buttons for confirming or canceling the entry. Input filters are used to specify the type of data entry expected. It can be numeric, data, or alphanumeric.

If no filter is indicated, DIALOG acts as an information box with no user input. Pressing the OK button will proceed to the next command, pressing the Cancel button will interrupt the process.

The value entered can be passed as a parameter to subsequent commands in the block using %1. This is comparable with the way parameters are passed to batch files in the DOS environment.

The optional /D= switch, is used to specify a default value to the dialog. No consistency check with the picture format is carried out. Quotes are needed if spaces are used.

The optional /Gx or /Px switches, in which x is 1 to 9, assigns the value returned by the DIALOG to the corresponding global variable. These global variables can be used in command blocks by referring to them as A%G1 to %G9 Global variables or %P1 to %P9.

Prompt text is displayed over the input line. Prompts can be up to 255 character long. Two formatting codes can be inserted: /C to center the prompt, and /N to enter a carriage return. If the prompt includes a valid filename between square brackets ([]), then the corresponding file is displayed. If the file is more than 12 lines long, it is displayed in a scroller.

Example:

```
BEGIN
  DIALOG "Enter year: ", "##" /D=94
  ENTER BTH%1.REC
END
```

This block will prompt the user for the year to call, and then runs EPI-Info Enter program on the corresponding file that begins with BTH. If the user enters 93, then the following command will be executed: ENTER BTH93.REC

Note: In the above example the default would be 94 thus the user would type over 93 if they wanted 1993 data instead.

DIRECTORY OF THE CURRENT PATH

This example combines several features to display the contents of the default directory in a window.

```
BEGIN
  DIR *.*
```

END

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS (EXE FILES)

This option illustrates the call to external programs.

```
BEGIN
CD\WONDER
WONDER
END
```

This block runs the external program WONDER.exe, and gives the control back to *MCH-Info* when finished.

ENVIRONMENT (MESSAGE)

The environment space is an area where DOS store variables that can be used for operating the system. Some system-defined variables include PROMPT, TIME, DATE, and PATH. You can define your own through the SET. Refer to your DOS manual.

EPISETUP

Syntax:
EPISETUP

EPISETUP adds a standard set of three menu options that allows to configure EPI-Info field colors, character, and default data path. The EPISETUP command is not utilized in *MCH-Info*, however the individual components (below) are used. Changes are saved in the EPI-INFO.CFG file, the same file used by ENTER and ANALYSIS to retrieve default options when creating a questionnaire. Changes can thus be made from the menu or from the configuration screen in ENTER, by pressing the F2 key.

Each of the three menu options added by EPISETUP can be added individually through a call to a reserved command block identifier.

```
# IDPATH displays the default data path selection dialog
# IDCHAR selects the default data entry character
# IDFIELD selects the default colors for field in enter
```

FILEDIALOG

Dialog boxes for selecting files

Syntax:

```
FILEDIALOG "Filter","Window title" {/BREAK}  
          {/Gx}  
          {/Px}
```

A FILEDIALOG instructions included in a block of commands brings a popup window with the title specified, allowing the selection of a file. Filters are used to specify the type of file to be displayed. DOS wild card characters can be used, such as "*.*", "*.REC", "*.TXT" and so on.

The name of the selected file can be passed as a parameter to subsequent commands in the block using %1. This is comparable with the way parameters are passed to batch files in the DOS environment.

The optional /BREAK breaks the file name into its components. The path is %1, the file name %2 and the extension %3. If omitted, %1 holds the full file name including the path.

The optional /Gx or /Px character, in which x is 1 to 9, assigns the value returned by the DIALOG to the corresponding global variable. These global variables can be used in command blocks by referring to them as A%G1 to %G9 Global variables .

Example:

```
BEGIN  
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC","Select a file to ENTER"  
  ENTER %1  
END
```

This program will prompt the user for the selection of a .REC file, and then runs EPI-Info Enter program on the corresponding file.

Several FILEDIALOGs can be used in a single function block. In such cases, files returned by the successive FILEDIALOGs will be referred to as %1, %2,and so on.

Example:

```
BEGIN  
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC"," Select a data file to ENTER"  
  FILEDIALOG "*.QES"," Select a questionnaire file"  
  ENTER %1 %2  
END
```

GLOBAL PATHS

%Px directories Global variables

Nine predefined directories can be referenced in command blocks by %P1 to %P9 parameters. This permits the design of generic applications portable on various systems using different directory trees. These default directories can be defined in the directory configuration dialog box.

Example:

```
BEGIN
  CD %P1
  WORD.EXE
END
```

DoRunPrograms

* Starts analysis with a .PGM file located in the %P2 directory

* Do not forget the '\' after the %P2 option.

```
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS %P2\SETPRN.PGM
END
```

GLOBAL VARIABLES

There are 18 global variables that can be used in the menu system—%G1 to %G9, and %P1 to %P9. The only difference between %P and %G global variables is the way their value are set. %P variables are set by a call to IDSETUP in a MENUITEM definition or through a DIALOG, FILEDIALOG, PICKLIST, or PICKDIR.

This displays a dialog box that allows you to specify the value of the 9 %P variables. %G variables are set through a DIALOG, FILEDIALOG, PICKLIST, or PICKDIR special commands.

They take the value returned by the command. These values are automatically saved when exiting the menu.

A block can include a %Px or a %Gx instruction, which will be replaced at run time by the current value of the global variable. Global variables can be used to design generic applications.

Example to allow users to a define default drive for backing up files:

```
DoSet1
Begin
```

DIALOG "Enter Path for MCHINFO E.G. \MCHINFO, \APPS\MCHINFO, etc. Note:
DO NOT INCLUDE DRIVE LETTER" "<A >" /P1

* Sets the directory and assigns the returned value to global variable P1

CLS

RETURN

End

HELP

Syntax

```
HELP {FILENAME.HLP} {<Context>}  
      {GLOBAL}  
      {/BMK}
```

HELP displays the content of FILENAME.HLP in an hypertext file viewer. The file has to have been compiled using the HYPER.EXE program supplied with the system.

Example:

```
BEGIN  
  HELP MCHINFO.HLP  
END
```

When QUICKHELP is selected from the menu, the content of MCHINFO.HLP file is displayed through the hypertext file viewer. The file MCHINFO.HLP IS created using a text file editor, and then compiled with the HYPER.EXE Hypertext compiler program.

If no MCHINFO.HLP file is present, then a file dialog pops up. A context can be specified for the file to be open. In this case the file will display the index. A global context variable is set whenever a hypertext file is exited. Using GLOBAL as context opens the help file to the context that was active when it was closed, allowing the user to continue reviewing the file from the point reached previously. This global context is not file specific.

The /BMK switch sets a file specific context or bookmark whenever the file is exited. Further reference to this bookmark can be made by clicking on the ! icon on the hypertext window frame, or through cross references to the bookmark.

A list of CONTEXTs for a file is produced when compiled The file has the same name, and a .LST extension. This list of context is accessible through the Shift-F1 key or the ? mark on the hypertext window frame. This option can be deactivated by adding a /NL ("No List") parameter when compiling.

INPUT FILTERS

Filters for data entry

Picture format symbols:

EPI-Info field type definitions are recognized for data entry input:

<A> Alphanumeric variable
Numeric variable
<DD/MM/YY> European date
<MM/DD/YY> American date

In addition, Paradox picture format symbols are available:

Accept digit only
? Accept upper or lower case letters
& Accept only a letter and convert to uppercase
@ Accept any character
! Accept any character and convert to uppercase
; Use the next character in the format literally
* Repetition counter
[] Content are optional
{ } Grouping
, Alternative value separator

Examples of Paradox filters:

Social Security Number ###-##-####
Long distance phone number (###)-###-####

MENU LAYOUT

A menu starts with the name of the menu, followed by the function MENU. This line should be followed by a set of instructions starting with BEGIN and ending with END. In this block, five instructions are allowed: MENUITEM, MENUEDIT, MENUITEM SEPARATOR, EPISETUP, and POPUP.

MENU—BLOCK DEFINITIONS

The remaining part of the file is used for defining commands to be executed for each of the menu options. The block of instructions between BEGIN and END could be seen as a DOS batch file. Any instruction appearing there will be executed after shelling to DOS. An external program can be called, such as ANALYSIS. The words VIEW, HELP, DIALOG, FILEDIALOG, PARAMETER, FILEPARAM, PICKLIST, PICKDIR, ROUTEFILE, ROUTEMESSAGE, PASSWORD, RETURN, MENUQUIT, %Gx, and %Px are the only functions allowed in these blocks. See the first section of the chapter for further explanation of these Blocks.

MENUEDIT

Syntax:

MENUEDIT

MENUEDIT adds a standard set of two sub-menus that work with the file editor included. The *MCH-Info* menu system does not use this option, but is preset as it may be of interest to the reader. It can appear anywhere on the top menu bar. The first options is "FILE", with options for OPENing, creating NEW, SAVing, PRINTing, and QUITting the program. The second options is "EDIT" which allows toggling between views, CUTting, COPYing, and PASTING between windows, and SEARCHing for strings of text. The Printer setup options configures the printer. One can change the port for printing and setup an initialization string for the printer. These options are automatically saved in the menu CFG file when leaving the program.

MENUIITEM SEPARATOR

Syntax:

```
MENUIITEM SEPARATOR {Text}
```

MENUIITEM SEPARATOR displays a line separating options of a vertical sub-menu. An optional text string can be used to write a string of characters on the line. Quotes are required only if leading and trailing spaces are used.

Example:

```
MENUIITEM SEPERATOR "Your message"
```

MENUQUIT

The MENUQUIT statement

Syntax: MENUQUIT

MENUQUIT in a block of commands makes the program terminate upon completion of all commands listed in the command block.

Example:

```
Begin
  DIALOG "Put a disk in drive A: for backup before quitting !", ""
  COPY *.REC A:
  MENUQUIT
End
```

MENU—SUBMENUS (MENUBARS)

A MENUIITEM can activate alternate new sub-menu bars. This is commonly used in

MCHINFO. An unlimited number of menus can be embedded. If there is a background file with the same name as the menu block and a .SCR extension, then the new background is loaded when switching menubars.

```
DOMENU1
BEGIN
REM STARTS SECOND MENU SYSTEM MCHINFO1.MNU WHICH ALLOWS
USERS TO
REM ENTER INDIVIDUAL DATA RECORDS
MCHINFO MCHINFO1 /CFG=%P1\MCHINFO.CFG
END
```

In the above, *MCH-Info* is left and a new MNU MCHINFO1, for single record files is started.

MENUIITEM

Syntax:

```
MENUIITEM "&Text to display {^<Symbol>}",< block name>
```

MENUIITEM represents one option of the menu. The string of characters between quotes following the instruction is what appears on screen in the menu. The letter immediately following the & sign is highlighted and becomes the "hot key" that can be used as a short cut to select the menu item.

The optional ^<Symbol> is used to add a symbol to the right side of the item name in the pull down menu. By default, EPI6 adds a triangle (ASCII character 16), if the menu option calls a submenu. The ^<Symbol> allows you to define your own symbol. <Symbol> can be a character, or, if preceded by a number sign (#), a numeric ASCII code. Symbols can be used to indicate on the menu that a symbol or FILEPARAMETER built-in function is used, and thus, that <Ctrl-Enter> will pop up a dialog box for parameter input. The musical notes in the EPI6 PROGRAM menu, signifying a program with command line parameters that may be entered after pressing <Ctrl-Enter>, are an example.

There are 18 reserved symbol definition, ^G1 to ^G9 variables and ^P1 to ^P9 global variables that correspond to the 18 global variables defined in the system. If ^G1 is used, the value of global variable G1 will be displayed as a symbol. If the value of the global variable is changed by a call to a dialog box or setup, the symbol will change accordingly to reflect the new value of that global variable.

```
MENUIITEM "&Enter^#14",DoEnter
```

< block name>, after the comma, is a name that will be used for a block of commands to be performed when the item is selected (see below) and also for an entry in the STRINGTABLE, a help phrase that will appear at the bottom of the screen when the

cursor is on this menu item.

There are ten built-in commands that may be used in place of a command block that can be directly programmed in: IDQUIT, IDCALC, IDCLND, IDASCII, IDPRINT, IDSETUP, IDPASS, IDPATH, IDCHAR, and IDFIELD.

```
# IDCLND calls a built-in calendar
# IDCALC calls a built-in calculator
# IDASCII calls a built-in ASCII table
# IDSETUP call a directory setup dialog box.
# IDPRINT call a printer setup dialog box.
# IDPASS displays an input box for changing the password.
# IDQUIT exits the program.
# IDPATH displays the default data path selection dialog
# IDCHAR selects the default data entry character
# IDFIELD selects the default colors for field in enter
```

Example:

```
MAINMENU MENU
BEGIN
  POPUP
  BEGIN "&Utility"
    MENUITEM "Ca&lendar", IDCLND
    MENUITEM "&Calculator", IDCALC
    MENUITEM "&ASCII table", IDASCII
  END
  MENUITEM "Item &1", ACTION1
  MENUEDIT
  MENUITEM "Item &2", ACTION2
```

```
MENU1 MENU
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "Does something", DOSOMTHG
  MENUITEM "Back to main", MAINMENU
END
```

PICKLIST

Dialog boxes for selecting items from a list

Syntax:

```
PICKLIST <Filename.REC> <Variable name> {/MULT} , {/Gx}
  /VAR      {/MULT} * {/Px}
  <Filename> /ASCII  {/MULT} -
```

A picklist instruction in a block of commands brings a popup window with a list of items that can be selected. The items can be either loaded from an EPI-Info data file, or from an ASCII file. If an EPI-Info data file is used, then an additional parameter should be specified. It is either the name of an existing variable in the data set, or /VAR meaning that the name of the variables themselves are to appear in the list. If a name of variable is specified, the various values taken by this variable will be displayed. No duplicates are allowed, and the list is sorted alphabetically.

/MULT let the user make multiple selection by using the space key to toggle selecting an option on and off. The + key selects all items in the list, the - key deselects all items.

Using the % 1 to % 9 parameters can later access the value selected.

Example:

Begin

```
ROUTEMESSAGE /NOCLS
PICKLIST EXPORT.PGM /ASCII
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA FILE FOR EXPORTING" /BREAK
EXPORT %3%4 %3 %1
ECHO %3%4 was exported with option %1
CLS
```

If an item in the list includes a * (ASCII character 179) only the characters after the * will be returned. This can be useful to pass codes to a command while displaying the meaning of the code in the list.

Example:

Basic	*10
Comma delimited	* 3
DBase II	* 7
DBase III	* 8
DBase IV	* 9
Egret	*15
Fixed length	*12
EPISTAT	* 6
Lotus 1-2-3	* 4
MultLr	*14
SAS	* 2
SPSS-PC	*11
SPSS-X	* 5
Statpac	*13
Systat	* 1
xBase	*16

POPUP

POPUP "Text"

POPUP does not require additional parameter since no action is taken, but a sub-menu is called. This sub-menu is a standard set of MENUITEM , or even a new sub-menu defined by a new nested POPUP instruction. The sub-menu instructions need to start with a BEGIN statement and end with an END statement.

Example:

```
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "Item &1", ACTION1
  MENUEDIT
  MENUITEM "Item &2", ACTION2
  POPUP "&Sub-menu 1"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "Item &3", ACTION3
    MENUITEM "Item &4", ACTION4
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "Item &5", ACTION5
  END
  MENUITEM "Item &6", ACTION6
END
```

RETURN

The RETURN command always returns to the calling option after completion of the task.

```
DOERASE3
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.?XT" "SELECT TEXT FILE TO DELETE"
  ERASE %1
  IF NOT EXIST %1 ECHO FILE %1 SUCCESSFULLY DELETED
  PAUSE
  CLS
  RETURN
END
```

ROUTEFILE

Syntax:

```
ROUTEFILE {<FILENAME> {"Message"}}
```

ROUTEFILE redirects the output in the same block to a file that is then displayed in a read-only editor window. An optional file name can be indicated, as well as a message while the command is executed. If no file name is indicated, \$\$OUT. is used. If no message is mentioned, "Processing the..." is displayed.

```
Begin
ROUTEFILE DIRLIST.TXT "Generating directory listing..."
DIR *.*
End
```

This example will display the content of the directory listing in a read-only window, after having displayed a message "Generating directory listing..."

RESOURCE FILE

The MCHINFO.EXE is now using resource file to get the text displayed on screen. In order to operate, they need the file called EIS{CUR}.RES in the directory or in the path. This gives the possibility for any user to translate the menu in any language, by just editing the corresponding *.MES file. Three such files are provided:

```
EIS{FRA}.MES  French
EIS{ENG}.MES  English
EIS{SPA}.MES  Spanish
MAKERES.EXE is used to produce the resource.
```

ROUTEMESSAGE

Syntax:
ROUTEMESSAGE { /NOCLS }

ROUTEMESSAGE in a command Block will redirect DOS messages to a dialog box provided by the menu. /NOCLS is an optional switch that prevents the screen from being erased while the command is executed.

```
Begin
ROUTEMESSAGE /NOCLS
FILEDIALOG "*.REC","Select the file to copy"
PICKDIR "A:\","Select the drive to copy to"
COPY %1 %2>Nul
ECHO File %1 copied to %2
End
```

You can select the messages that you want redirected by using the standard DOS >NUL statement. >Nul redirect any output to the DOS nul device, basically to nowhere, and thus not to the screen. In the above example, The standard DOS "1 file(s) copied" message

would not appear in the dialog, but rather the File %1 copied to %2 specifically mentioned.

SHELL TO DOS

The following block is used to create a DOS Shell option in the *MCH-Info* menu. It is necessary to type EXIT to return to the application.

```
Begin
  CLS
  echo Type EXIT to return to MENU at ANYTIME.....
  .com
RETURN
End
```

STRINGTABLE (HINT TABLE)

Syntax:

```
STRINGTABLE
  BEGIN
    < Block Name> "<Help phrase>"
  END
```

The STRINGTABLE is a list of phrases or "strings" corresponding to the various menu options surrounded by a BEGIN END block, and immediately following a STRINGTABLE statement. The strings appear at the bottom of the menu screen when the cursor rests on that item. It may be used to provide short help phrases that further instruct the user about the nature of a menu choice. If a menu item has no help phrase, the status line at the bottom of the screen is blank. /CLOCK display a digital clock at the top right corner of the screen. /CLOCK_NOSEC does not display the seconds. /CLOCK_DOWN displays the clock at the right bottom corner of the screen. An underscore character with no space should appear between the options.

STRINGTABLEs are optional.

```
STRINGTABLE
BEGIN
  /CLOCK_NOSEC
  ACTION1 "This will do action 1"
  ACTION2 "This will do action 2"
END
```

SETUP—DEFAULTS

This dialog box defines 5 directories that can be referenced in command blocks by %P1 to %P5 parameters. These directories are saved when (normally) exiting the program. The file where they are saved uses the name of the .MNU file, appending a .CFG extension.

This file is always saved in the root directory of drive C.

Example

* Starts the program SOMTHNG.EXE from the %P1 directory

```
BEGIN
  CD %P1
  SOMETHNG.EXE
END
```

* Starts analysis with a .PGM file located in the %P2 directory

* Do not forget the '\' after the %P2 option.

```
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS %P2\ANYPROG.PGM
END
```

SCREEN COLORS

Ten colors can be defined for the background of a file, by using a #x statement at the beginning of a given line. The title will alternate the default and the alternate color for each line. Examine the MCHINFO.SCR file for an example. The colors are as follows:

- #1 Default Blue on gray background
- #2 Black on Gray
- #3 Red on gray
- #4 White on gray
- #5 Green on gray
- #6 Yellow on gray
- #7 Dark gray on gray
- #8 Dark green on gray
- #9 Reverse gray on blue
- #0 Blinking on a red background

SWAP (. SWP) FILES

Swap files take the name of the current .MNU file, so that running *MCH-Info* with the MCHINFOF.MNU file will create MCHSu.SWP and MCHSu.BAT files, for example.

By default, these files are created in the C:\EPI6 directory. If there is no such directory, or if the user does not have write privileges on this directory, the program attempts to write these files in the root directory of drives C: to Z:. If this fails, then an error message is displayed. When several user attempts to create a swap file on the same location such as in a network environment, files get numbered sequentially to keep track of who is doing what. Starting the program with a /SWP= parameter will force the swap file to be written to the indicated directory. A trailing backslash is not required, but the validity of the directory is not checked.

Example: EPI6 /SWP=N:\SWAPDIR

Both files are normally erased after completion of the operation. However, if the computer is shut down while the EPI6 program is still active, these 2 files may remain in the root directory of drive C. They will be updated the next time the menu is used.

TRANSLATION ISSUES

Translating *MCH-Info* in a foreign language does not require recompiling the program. It can be done simply by editing the message file EIS {ENG}. MES EIS {FRA}. MES and EIS {SPA}. MES for French and Spanish are supplied with EPI-Info.

Syntax:

```
MAKERES <Filename.MES><XXX>
```

A simple file name can be passed to the MAKERES program. If the filename was given a name following the syntax EIS{xxx}.MES where xxx is the language identifier, only the xxx letters need to be passed as parameter.

VIEW

Syntax:

```
VIEW {FILENAME.TXT} {<Line number>}
```

VIEW, followed by a file name calls an editor window and displays the content of the text file specified. The file has to be a standard text file (ASCII). If the FILENAME parameter is omitted, VIEW call a file dialog selection box, where a file can be selected with the mouse or the cursor.

<Line number> optional parameter makes the editor open the file with the cursor on the line indicated.

The *MCH-Info* built-in editor cannot handle files larger than 64K. An error message will pop up in this case. Larger files can be edited in Eped.

Example:

```
BEGIN
  DIR.REC >DIRREC.TXT
  VIEW DIRREC.TXT
END
```

SECTION 3: MCH-INFO MENU

This chapter provides a detailed description of the menu command blocks that control the *MCH-Info* menu system. In general, each selection begins with an overall explanation of the features and capabilities of the selection. The user menu command block is listed, usually with the menu commands of POPUP and or MENUITEM. The actual executing command blocks, usually beginning with a DO follow these blocks. Within a given DO block the **REM** designates a **REMark**, and provides an explanation for what a given command line will execute or has executed. Within a DO block lines that begin with ECHO commands indicate messages that display to the user during execution of the command blocks.

The mchinfo.mnu is contained in mchinfo.mnu file, which is in ASCII text. This file may therefore be printed using any word processor. The normal order of the MNU file, with the user menu options reads from left to right. This chapter provides the Menu selections by topic rather than in the natural order. If the reader would like to see the complete MNU file the way it actually is programmed it can be printed. The full mchinfo.mnu is approximately 65 pages long. **Note:** Ampersands (&) in the text are used by the MNU system to highlight the letter which immediately follows the ampersand.

AGGREGATE DATA

The purpose of the Aggregate section is to allow data to be combined or aggregated to higher geographical levels. The basic set of QES files come with aggregate programs that end with the extension AGG. However, users who add variables or create their own QES files will have to create a new aggregate program. After an aggregate program is created, the user can run it at any time for all levels or a specific level. Finally, if there are changes to the QES file, the user can edit or look at any existing Agg program.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR AGGREGATING DATA

```
POPUP "&AGGREGATE DATA"  
BEGIN  
  MENUITEM "&CREATE AGGREGATE PROGRAMS" DOAGG1  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  POPUP "&RUN AGGREGATE PROGRAMS"  
  BEGIN  
    MENUITEM "&FOR ALL LEVELS 2-5" DOAGG2  
    MENUITEM "F&OR ANY ONE LEVEL" DOAGG2A  
  END  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  MENUITEM "C&OPY AGGREGATE PROGRAMS" DOAGG3  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  MENUITEM "&VIEW/EDIT AGGREGATE PROGRAMS" DOAGG4  
END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR AGGREGATING DATA

CREATE AGGREGATE PROGRAMS

DOAGG1

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA (REC) FILE" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER NAME YOU WANT YOUR AGGREGATE PROGRAM TO BE /N/C USE UP
  TO 7 LETTERS AND NUMBERS, THE EXTENSION OF .AGG /N/C WILL BE ADDED
  AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU" "<A  >"
REM CREATE AN AGGREGATE PROGRAM
REM ERASE ANY TEMPORARY FILES WHICH WILL BE USED
  IF EXIST ATEMP1.REC ERASE ATEMP1.REC
  IF EXIST ATEMP1.PGM ERASE ATEMP1.PGM
  CLS
REM COPIES LEVEL 1 REC FILE TO TEMPORARY FILE ATEMP1
  COPY %2.REC ATEMP1.REC
REM RUNS AGGREGAT WHICH CREATES THE PGM TO RUN AGGREGATES
  ANALYSIS AGGREGAT
REM RENAME THE TEMPORARY PGM FILE TO THE USERS PGM FILE NAME
  COPY ATEMP1.PGM %4.AGG
  ERASE ATEMP*.*
CLS
RETURN
END
```

RUN AGGREGATE PROGRAMS FOR ALL LEVELS

DOAGG2A (DOAGG2 IS SIMILAR, EXCEPT IT REPEATS FOR ALL LEVELS)

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT ANY LEVEL WITH DATA (REC) IN IT" /BREAK
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT LEVEL (REC) TO PUT DATA INTO" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CWHICH LEVEL DID YOU SELECT TO PUT DATA INTO /N/CLEVEL 1 2 3 4 or 5?"
  "<#>"
  FILEDIALOG "*.AGG" "SELECT AGGREGATE PROG."
REM AGGREGATES FROM ANY ONE LEVEL TO ANY HIGHER LEVEL
  ECHO DEPENDING UPON THE SPEED OF YOUR COMPUTER AND THE NUMBER OF
  ECHO VARIABLES TO AGGREGATE THIS MAY TAKE SOME TIME TO RUN!
  PAUSE
REM BACKING UP REC FILE TO %P1\BACK ON HARD DRIVE
  COPY %5.REC %P1\BACK
REM ERASE ANY TEMPORARY FILES WHICH WILL BE USED BY PGMS
  IF EXIST ATEMP1.REC ERASE ATEMP1.REC
  IF EXIST ATEMP2.REC ERASE ATEMP2.REC
  IF EXIST ATEMP3.REC ERASE ATEMP3.REC
  IF EXIST ATEMP1.PGM ERASE ATEMP1.PGM
  IF EXIST ATEMP2.PGM ERASE ATEMP2.PGM
  CLS
REM COPY REC FILE WITH DATA SOURCE
  COPY %2.REC ATEMP1.REC
REM COPY REC FILE WHICH IS TO BE AGGREGATE TARGET
  COPY %5.REC ATEMP2.REC
REM CREATE TOP TWO LINES FOR AGG PROGRAM
  ECHO DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL >>ATEMP1.PGM
  ECHO IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL%7" >>ATEMP1.PGM
```

```

REM COPY TOP 2 LINES WITH PROGRAM PLUS AGGREGATE PROGRAM TO CREATE NEW
ATEMP2.PGM
  COPY ATEMP1.PGM + %8 ATEMP2.PGM
REM RUN NEW TEMPORARY AGGREGATE PGM
  ANALYSIS ATEMP2
REM COPY FINAL ATEMP2 WHICH HAS NEW VALUES BACK TO ITS ORIGINAL NAME
  COPY ATEMP2.REC %5.REC
REM ERASE ALL TEMPORARY FILES
  ERASE ATEMP?.*
  ERASE Z1.*
REM IF REC FILES DESTROYED RESTORES BACK-UP COPY OF REC FILE
  IF NOT EXIST %5.REC ECHO PROBLEM DETECTED RESTORING ORIGINAL REC FILE
  IF NOT EXIST %5.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%5.REC
END

```

COPY AGGREGATE PROGRAMS

DOAGG3

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.AGG" "SELECT AN AGGREGATE PROGRAM TO COPY" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER THE NAME OF NEW AGGREGATE PROGRAM /N/CYOU MAY USE UP TO
8 LETTERS AND NUMBERS /N/C(THE EXTENSION .AGG WILL BE ADDED AUTOMATICALLY)
" "<A    >
REM COPIES OLD AGG TO NEW AGG
  COPY %2.AGG %4.AGG
  CLS
  ECHO COPYING NOW COMPLETE
  ECHO YOU MAY RUN OR EDIT THIS %4.AGG PROGRAM
  PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

VIEW EDIT AGGREGATE PROGRAMS

DOAGG4

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.AGG" "SELECT FILE TO VIEW/EDIT"
  EPED %1
RETURN
END

```

BROWSE DATA

Allows user to view data in Epi-Info's analysis browse feature. No editing of the data is allowed in the Browse mode.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR BROWSING DATA

```

POPUP "&Data"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&BROWSE/REVIEW" DOBROWSE
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  .....

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR BROWSING DATA

```

DOBROWSE
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS BROWSE
RETURN
END

```

COMBINE DATA

This block allows the user to combine files using the relate command of analysis.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR COMBINING DATA

```

POPUP "&EXTRACT/COMBINE"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&EXTRACT FROM EXISTING FILES" DOCREATE4
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&COMBINE DATA FILES" DOCREATE3
  END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR COMBINING DATA SETS

```

DOCREATE3
BEGIN
REM  ALLOWS USERS TO NAME A NEW REC FILE AND COMBINE UP TO 10 REC FILES
REM  OF SIMILAR STRUCTURE
  ANALYSIS COMBINE
CLS
END

```

DATA SETS - CREATING

These command blocks create a completely new set of data files for all five geographic levels, though there must be an existing QES file for the program to use. The user is allowed to name the new files, but the name length is restricted to six letters/numbers in length and the name must not have been used previously. In addition to the set of five data files, there is a master data file for each set that begins with an X. The block runs the GEONAME program and the user selects which GEO REC file to use. The program will create all five level data files.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR CREATING DATA

```

POPUP "&Data"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&BROWSE/REVIEW" DOBROWSE
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&CREATE A QES/DATA FILE"
  BEGIN
    POPUP "CREATE A NEW &QES FILE"
    BEGIN
      MENUITEM "&COPY AN EXISTING QES" DOCREATE1
      MENUITEM "&START FROM SCRATCH" DOCREATE1A
    END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "CREATE A NEW &DATA FILE"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "NEW DATA FILE - ALL LEVELS " DOCREATE2
    MENUITEM "NEW DATA FILE - LEVEL 1 ONLY" DOCREATE2A
    MENUITEM "NEW DATA FILE - LEVELS 2-5" DOCREATE2B
  END
END
END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR CREATING DATA SETS

DOCREATE2

```

REM COPY AN EXISTING QES
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.QES" "SELECT A QES FILE TO USE" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER FILE NAME UP TO 6 LETTERS OR NUMBERS /N/C E.G. DTHAK1, BTH94,
  SPNIL, FET95 : " "<A  >"
REM THIS CREATES NEW LEVEL 1 - 5 DATA FILES
  CLS
REM CHECK TO SEE IF SUCH A NAMED REC FILE EXISTS, IF SO END ROUTINE
  IF EXIST %4.REC ECHO A DATA (REC) FILE BY THE NAME OF %4.REC ALREADY EXISTS
  IF EXIST %4.REC ECHO PLEASE GO TO UTILITIES AND DELETE THIS FILE(S) FIRST
  IF EXIST %4.REC PAUSE
  IF EXIST %4.REC GOTO XEND
REM THE FIRST STEP IS TO MAKE A MASTER X REC FILE, HOWEVER THE USER
REM MUST BE TAKEN TO DATA ENTER TO ACCOMPLISH THESE WERE THEY MUST EXIT
ECHO *****
ECHO * READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION CAREFULLY !
ECHO *
ECHO * NOW YOU WILL BE TAKEN TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN
ECHO *
ECHO * BUT DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME !
ECHO *
ECHO * INSTEAD, JUST PRESS F10 TO EXIT FROM THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN
ECHO *****
  PAUSE
  CLS
REM MAKE X REC FILE USING THE QES FILE WHICH WAS SELECTED
REM THE X REC FILE WILL HAVE NO RECORDS IN IT OR GEO NAMES
  ENTER X%4.REC %2.QES 2
REM USER WILL NOW SELECT WHICH PREVIOUSLY CREATED GEO SET THEY
REM WANT TO USE WITH THE NEWLY CREATE REC FILE IT WILL BE NAMES GTEMP1.REC

```

```

CLS
ECHO NOW YOU WILL BE ASKED TO SELECT WHICH GEOGRAPHIC FILE
ECHO YOU WISH TO USE FOR YOUR NEW DATA (REC) FILES
ECHO (YOU MAY ADD OR UPDATE THE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
ECHO AT A LATER DATE AS WELL)
PAUSE
CLS
IF EXIST GTEMP1.REC ERASE GTEMP1.REC
ANALYSIS GEONAME
REM MERGE IS USED TO CREATE THE NEW LEVEL 1 REC FILE WITH GEOGRPHIC NAMES
REM OPTION 4 IS USED WHICH IS REVISE
MERGE X%4.REC GTEMP1.REC %4.REC 4
ERASE GTEMP1.REC
CLS
REM A TEMPORARY FILE WILL BE CREATED FOR THE LEVEL 1 REC CALLED CTEMP1.REC
IF EXIST CTEMP1.REC ERASE CTEMP1.REC
COPY %4.REC CTEMP1.REC
REM THIS PGM PROGRAM CREATES EACH OF THE 4 HIGHER LEVELS
ANALYSIS CREATE
REM EACH HIGHER LEVEL IS THEN MERGED INTO A NEW REC FILE
REM WITH THE NUMBER OF ITS LEVEL. USING MERGE OPTION 4 FOR REVISE
MERGE X%4.REC ZMASTER2.REC %42.REC 4
MERGE X%4.REC ZMASTER3.REC %43.REC 4
MERGE X%4.REC ZMASTER4.REC %44.REC 4
MERGE X%4.REC ZMASTER5.REC %45.REC 4
ERASE CTEMP1.REC
ERASE Z*.*
CLS
: XEND
CLS
END

```

DATA SETS - MODIFYING

When users wish to change or add variables to a data set, it is necessary to first modify a QES file, then run the Revise selection to update all the necessary data sets.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR MODIFYING DATA SETS

```

POPUP "&MODIFY A QES/DATA FILE"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "EXISTING &QES FILE" DOMODIFY1
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&REVISE A DATA FILE"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&REVISE LEVEL 1 FILE ONLY" DOREVISE1
    MENUITEM "REVISE &ALL LEVELS" DOREVISE2
  END
END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR MODIFYING DATA SETS

DOMODIFY1

```
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.QES" "SELECT THE QES FILE TO USE" /BREAK
REM  ALLOWS USER TO MODIFY ANY QES, HOWEVER MUST USE REVISE REC FILES
AFTERWORD
CLS
ECHO  1. YOU MAY NOW MODIFY THE %2.QES QUESTIONNAIRE FILE
ECHO  YOU WILL BE TAKEN TO EPED WHERE YOU CAN MAKE CHANGES AND SAVE
ECHO  THE QUESTIONNAIRE.
ECHO  2. YOU MAY ADD ANY VARIABLES OR INSTRUCTIONS BELOW THE VARIABLE
ECHO  GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL 5, (FURTHER INFORMATION ON QUESTIONNAIRES CAN
ECHO  BE FOUND IN YOUR EPIINFO MANUAL).
ECHO  3. YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE WOULD BE AUTOMATICALLY NAMED %2.QES
ECHO  (JUST ADD THE VARIABLES YOU WANT AND THEN PRESS F9 TO SAVE
ECHO  AND THEN F10 TO EXIT)
ECHO  4. AFTER YOU HAVE REVISED A QES FILE YOU MUST REVISE YOUR DATA
ECHO  (REC) FILES. YOU DO THIS IN THE DATA MENU REVISE DATA FILE(S)
PAUSE
CLS
EPED %2.QES
RETURN
END
```

DOREVISE1

```
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA FILE TO REVISE" /BREAK
FILEDIALOG "*.QES" "SELECT QES FILE TO USE" /BREAK
REM  REVISE A LEVEL 1 DATA FILE USING ENTERS OPTION 3 - REVISE
ECHO  DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TME
ECHO  AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
ECHO
PAUSE
enter %2.REC %5.QES 3
ECHO  DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME
ECHO  AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
PAUSE
REM  ALSO REVISES THE XMASTER REC FILE WITH ENTER OPTION 3 - REVISE
IF EXIST X%2.REC ERASE X%2.REC
ENTER X%2.REC %5.QES 2
ERASE *.OLD
CLS
END
```

DOREVISE2

```
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT LEVEL 1 DATA FILE" /BREAK
FILEDIALOG "*.QES" "SELECT QES FILE TO USE" /BREAK
REM  REVISES ALL LEVELS 1 - 5 SEE PROGRAMMERS NOTES ABOVE IN DORECQES
ECHO  DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME
ECHO  AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
PAUSE
IF EXIST X%2.REC ERASE X%2.REC
ENTER X%2.REC %5.QES 2
```

```

ECHO DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME
ECHO AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
PAUSE
enter %2.REC %5.QES 3
ECHO DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME
ECHO AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
PAUSE
enter %22.REC %5.QES 3
ECHO DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME
ECHO AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
PAUSE
enter %23.REC %5.QES 3
ECHO DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME
ECHO AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
PAUSE
enter %24.REC %5.QES 3
ECHO DO NOT ENTER DATA AT THIS TIME
ECHO AFTER GOING TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN PRESS F10 TO QUIT
PAUSE
enter %25.REC %5.QES 3
ERASE *.OLD
CLS
END

```

DOCUMENTS

There are a number of reference documents available for the *MCH-Info* user. The following menu choices allow the user to select, view, and print any of these reference documents.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR DOCUMENTS

```

POPUP "D&ocs"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&QUICK START" DOQUICK
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&MANUAL" DOMANUAL
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&DATA DICTIONARIES"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&LIST OF DATA FILES" DORECLIST
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "L&IST OF ALL FILES" DOALLLIST
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&DATA FILE STRUCTURES" DOSTRUCTURE
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&VARIABLE DEFINITIONS" DOVARIABLES
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&GEO CODES AND NAMES" DOGEOCODES
  END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&REFERENCE DOCUMENTS" DOREFS

```

END

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR DOCUMENTS

DOQUICK

BEGIN
HELP QUICK.HLP
CLS
END

DOMANUAL

BEGIN
REM THIS SHOULD BE THE ENTIRE MCHINFO MANUAL IN ASCII
HELP MANUAL.HLP
CLS
END

DORECLIST

BEGIN
REM PROVIDES A DIRECTORY LISTING OF REC FILES IN MCHINFO SUBDIRECTORY
DIR *.REC /on >> FILELIST.TXT
COPY FILELIST.TXT + DATALIST.DOC FILELIST.TXT
EPED FILELIST.TXT
erase filelist.txt
CLS
RETURN
END

DOALLLIST

BEGIN
REM LISTING OF ALL FILES IN THE MCHINFO SUBDIRECTORY
DIR *.* /on >> FILES.TXT
EPED FILES.TXT
ERASE FILES.TXT
CLS
RETURN
END

DOSTRUCTURE

BEGIN
REM RUNS PROGRAM WHICH CREATES A TXT FILE OF THE VARIABLE STRUCTURE

```

REM OF AS MANY REC FILES AS THE USER WISHES TO SEE
    IF EXIST STRUCTUR.TXT ERASE STRUCTUR.TXT
    ANALYSIS STRUCTUR
REM LOADS THE STRUCTUR.TXT WHICH CONTAINS THE OUTPUT FROM THE PGM
STRUCTUR
    EPED STRUCTUR.TXT
ERASE STRUCTUR.TXT
CLS
RETURN
END

```

DOVARIABLES

```

BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.QES" "SELECT A QES FILE"
REM PROVIDES A TXT FILE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE OF INTEREST
REM THE USER SHOULD RENAME THIS FILE IF THEY WANT TO KEEP IT
    IF EXIST VARIABLE.txt ERASE VARIABLE.txt
    COPY %1 VARIABLE.txt
    EPED VARIABLE.txt
ERASE VARIABLE.TXT
CLS
RETURN
END

```

DOGEOCODES

```

BEGIN
REM PROVIDES USERS WITH A TXT FILE OF ALL THE GEO CODES OF THE GEO FILE
SELECTED
REM THE USER SHOULD RENAME THIS FILE IF THEY WANT TO KEEP IT
IF EXIST GEOLIST.TXT ERASE GEOLIST.TXT
    ANALYSIS GEOLIST
    eped GEOLIST.TXT
    ERASE GEOLIST.TXT
CLS
RETURN
END

```

DOREFS

```

BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.DOC" "SELECT REFERENCE MATERIAL TO VIEW"
REM LIST OF ARTICLES AND BOOKS, ETC USED FOR BACKGROUND ON INDICTOR
SELECTON
    EPED %1
RETURN
END

```

EXPORT DATA

Epi-Info allows for several different options when exporting data. The following menu choices provide an automated export for the user.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR EXPORTING DATA

```

POPUP "E&XPORT DATA"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&UPLOAD (SEND) DATA" DOUPLOAD
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&TO ANOTHER FORMAT" DOEXPORT
  END
END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR EXPORTING DATA

DOUPLOAD

```

REM UPLOAD DATA

```

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA FILE (REC) TO SEND" /BREAK
  REM UPLOAD OR SEND DATA FROM REC FILE TO ANOTHER FORMAT
  ECHO OFF
  ECHO SELECT A B OR Q
  ECHO A = TO COPY TO YOUR A DRIVE
  ECHO B = TO COPY TO YOUR B DRIVE
  ECHO Q = QUIT - DO NOT COPY
  CHOICE /C:ABQ CHOOSE AN OPTION
  IF ERRORLEVEL 3 GOTO QUIT
  IF ERRORLEVEL 2 GOTO DB
  IF ERRORLEVEL 1 GOTO DA
:DA
COPY %2.REC A:
GOTO END
:DB
COPY %2.REC B:
GOTO END
:QUIT
GOTO END
:END
CLS
RETURN

```

Doexport

```

Begin
  ROUTEMESSAGE /NOCLS
  PICKLIST EXPORT.PGM /ASCII
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA FILE FOR EXPORTING" /BREAK
  EXPORT %3%4 %3 %1
  ECHO %3%4 was exported with option %1
CLS
End

```

EXTRACT DATA

This allows users to extract variables into a new REC file of their choosing. This is

particularly useful when doing limited analysis on large data sets, i.e., analyzing only a small number of variables.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR EXTRACTING DATA

```
POPUP "&EXTRACT/COMBINE"  
  BEGIN  
    MENUITEM "&EXTRACT FROM EXISTING FILES" DOCREATE4  
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
    MENUITEM "&COMBINE DATA FILES" DOCREATE3  
  END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR EXTRACTING DATA

```
DOCREATE4  
BEGIN  
REM  ALLOWS USERS TO EXTRACT VARIABLES UPTO 254 CHARACTERS IN LENGTH  
REM  INTO A NEWLY DEFINED REC FILE FROM ANY OTHER UP TO 5 REC FILES  
ANALYSIS SMALLREC  
CLS  
ECHO ***** IMPORTANT NOTE  
ECHO  THE NEW FILE YOU CREATED IS NOT MEANT  
ECHO  TO BE USED FOR DATA ENTRY.  
ECHO  IF YOU GO TO DATA ENTRY THE INFORMATION  
ECHO  MAY NOT APPEAR CORRECT  
ECHO  HOWEVER YOU MAY USE THE DATA FILE FOR ANALYSIS  
ECHO  YOU CAN GO TO BROWSE OR UPDATE GENERATE ANY REPORT  
ECHO  EXCEPT FORMS  
ECHO  CREATE GRAPHS AND MOST OTHER TYPES OF ANALYSIS  
PAUSE  
CLS  
END
```

EDITING DATA

Edit data full screen for any REC file. Block first reads selected REC files and then starts Epi-Info enter and uses a CHK file by the name of master that allows indexing on GEO levels.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR EDITING DATA

```
POPUP "&Enter data"  
BEGIN  
  POPUP "AN&Y FILE"  
  BEGIN  
    MENUITEM "&DATA FILE MADE WITH CREATE" DOENTSYS  
    MENUITEM "&ANY DATA FILE" DOENTANY  
  END  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  MENUITEM "&ABUSE (ABU_REC)" DOABU
```

```
MENUIITEM "&BIRTH (BTH_REC)" DOBTH
MENUIITEM "&DEATH (DTH_REC)" DODTH
.....
END
MENUIITEM SEPARATOR
MENUIITEM "&SPREADSHEET" DOSPREAD
END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR EDITING DATA

DOENTSYS

```
Begin
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A DATA (REC) FILE"
ENTER %1 /CHK:MASTER
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOABU

```
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "ABU*.REC" "SELECT A DATA (REC) FILE"
ENTER %1 /CHK:MASTER
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOBTH

```
Begin
FILEDIALOG "BTH*.REC" "SELECT A DATA (REC) FILE"
ENTER %1 /CHK:MASTER
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DODTH

```
Begin
FILEDIALOG "DTH*.REC" "SELECT A DATA (REC) FILE"
ENTER %1 /CHK:MASTER
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOSPREAD

Note: Allows user to edit data in a spreadsheet fashion. In Epi-Info analysis runs a program call spread.

```
Begin
ANALYSIS SPREAD
RETURN
END
```

GATEWAY

The Gateway provides the users with the ability to run other DOS and Window applications without leaving Epi-Info menu system.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR GATEWAY

```
POPUP "G&ateway"  
BEGIN  
  MENUITEM "&SINGLE MCHINFO SYSTEM" DOMENU1  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  MENUITEM "&EPI INFO MAIN MENU" DOEPIINFO  
  menuitem separator  
  MENUITEM "&GO TO DOS" DODOS  
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
  MENUITEM "&START PCWONDER" DOPCWONDER  
  MENUITEM "&PCWONDER INFORMATION" DOPCINFO  
END  
MENUEEDIT  
END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR GATEWAY

DOMENU1

```
BEGIN  
REM STARTS SECOND MENU SYSTEM MCHINFO1.MNU WHICH ALLOWS USERS TO  
REM ENTER INDIVIDUAL DATA RECORDS  
  MCHINFO MCHINFO1 /CFG=%P1\MCHINFO.CFG  
END
```

DOEPIINFO

```
BEGIN  
  \epi6\EPI6  
END
```

DODOS

```
Calls COMMAND.COM  
BEGIN  
  CLS  
  echo Type EXIT to return to MENU at ANYTIME.....  
  command.com  
RETURN  
End
```

DOPCWONDER

```
BEGIN  
ROUTEMESSAGE  
REM START PCWONDER  
REM ONLY WORKS IF WONDER IS ON SAME DIRECTORY IN \WONDER  
  IF NOT EXIST \WONDER\WONDER.EXE ECHO PCWONDER NOT FOUND  
  IF EXIST \WONDER\WONDER.EXE CD\WONDER  
  IF EXIST \WONDER\WONDER.EXE WONDER  
  IF EXIST \WONDER\WONDER.EXE CD%P1  
END
```

DOPCINFO

```

BEGIN
REM INFORMATION ON REGISTRATION FOR PCWONDER
ECHO OFF
ECHO PCWONDER IS A DATA/MAIL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM SUPPLIED FREE
ECHO BY CDC AND INCLUDES DATA BASES, LITERATURE (MMWRS) AND EMAIL
ECHO EMAIL ALLOWS USERS TO LEAVE MAIL AND SEND AND RECEIVE FILES
ECHO SERVICE IS VIA AN 800 NUMBER AND YOU MUST HAVE A MODEM AND A
ACCOUNT
ECHO YOU MAY FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING REQUEST FORM AND SEND IT TO
ECHO      CDC WONDER CUSTOMER SUPPORT
ECHO    CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
ECHO  1600 CLIFTON RD, NE MAILSTOP F-51, ATLANTA GA 30333
ECHO  TEL 404 332-4569  FAX 404 488-7593
ECHO NAME                HIGEST DEGREE
ECHO TITLE
ECHO ORGANIZATION
ECHO DIVISION
ECHO ADDRESS
ECHO CITY                STATE        ZIP
ECHO TEL                 FAX
ECHO EMPLOYER (E.G. HEALTH DEPT, UNIVERSITY, ETC)
ECHO PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY (E.G. EPIDEMIOLOGY, ADMIN, ETC)
ECHO SIGNATURE          DATE
ECHO TO PRINT THIS INFORMATION JUST PRESS YOUR SHIFT KEY AND
ECHO PRINT-SCREEN KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY.
PAUSE
CLS
END

```

GRAPHS

Epi-Info graphics are built into Epi-Info's analysis program. Although such graphics are limited, *MCH-Info* provides other interfaces with Harvard Graphics, and allows the user to select from a number of graphic formats into which the graph can be loaded directly.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR GRAPHS

```

POPUP "&Graphs"
BEGIN
  POPUP "&EPI INFO GRAPHICS"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&DEMO EPI INFO GRAPHICS" DOGRAPHA
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&MAKE EPI INFO GRAPHICS" DOGRAPHB
  END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&HARVARD GRAPHICS"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&CREATE DATA FOR GRAPHS" DOGRAPH3
    MENUITEM "&VIEW/EDIT DATA FILE" DOGRAPH6
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  END
  POPUP "&DOS HARVARD"

```

```

BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&BASIC INSTRUCTIONS" DOGRAPH1
  MENUITEM "&ADVANCED INSTRUCTIONS" DOGRAPH1A
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&DEMO HARVARD GRAPHICS" DOGRAPH2
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&LOAD DATA INTO A NEW GRAPH" DOGRAPH4
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&SEE AN EXISTING GRAPH" DOGRAPH5
END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
POPUP "&WINDOWS HARVARD"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&INFORMATION" DOGRAPHW
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&START HARVARD" DOGRAPHW1
END
END
END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR GRAPHS

DOGRAPHA

```

BEGIN
REM RUN DEMO OF EPI INFO GRAPHICS WITH PRESELECTED BTH AND DTH VARIABLES
REM FROM THE CORE QES FILES
  ANALYSIS GRAPHD
END

```

DOGRAPHB

```

BEGIN
REM MAKE EPI INFO GRAPHS
  ANALYSIS GRAPHS
END

```

DOGRAPH1

```

BEGIN
REM BASIC INSTRUCTIONS ON USING HARVARD GRAPHICS
  ECHO OFF
  ECHO TIPS ON USING HARVARD GRAPHICS
  ECHO 1. IF YOU WISH TO SEE SELECTED GRAPHS IN HARVARD GRAPHICS
  ECHO YOU MUST HAVE HARVARD GRAPHICS 3.0 OR HIGHER INSTALLED ON YOUR PC
  ECHO 2. THE PATH FOR HARVARD AND NAME OF HARVARDS EXE FILE MUST BE
  ECHO ENTERED IN THE SET-UP DIRECTORIES SELECTION (P2) FOUND IN THE UTILITY
  ECHO MENU OF EpiMCH. E.G. C:\HARVARD\HG3.EXE OR C:\HG3\HG3.EXE
  ECHO 3. THE DATA WHICH WILL BE USED FOR THE GRAPHS ARE GENERATED UNDER
  ECHO THE
  ECHO SELECTION CALLED "CREATE DATA FOR GRAPHS.." IN THIS MENU.
  ECHO 4. WHEN YOU ENTER HARVARD YOU WILL SEE THE GRAPH LOADED.
  ECHO AT THIS POINT YOUR GRAPH IS IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS A TEMPLATE
  ECHO PRESS ESC KEY AND YOU MAY GO TO THE HARVARD MENU TO PRINT THE
  ECHO GRAPH
  ECHO OR YOU MAY MAKE ANY CHANGES YOU WISH AND THEN PRINT OUT THE

```

GRAPH

ECHO 5. IF YOU WISH TO SAVE THE GRAPH YOU MUST GO TO: FILE - SAVE - CHART
ECHO AND SAVE IT UNDER A NEW NAME. YOUR CHART WILL THEN BE SAVED AS
ECHO A HARVARD CHART. (ENDING IN CH3).
ECHO TO PRINT THIS INFORMATION JUST PRESS YOUR SHIFT KEY AND
ECHO PRINT-SCREEN KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY.
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

DOGRAPH1A

BEGIN
REM ADVANCED INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING DATA FILE FOR HARVARD IMPORT
EPED HARVARD.INS
RETURN
END

DOGRAPHW

BEGIN
ECHO INSTRUCTIONS for Importing Harvard Data from MCHINFO
ECHO 1. Go to a NEW PRESENTATION or an Existing one.
ECHO 2. Select SLIDE TYPE e.g. Horizontal Bar. Click OK
ECHO 3. Click the cell where you want the imported data to start
ECHO and click Get data (usually A1).
ECHO 4. Go to FILE TYPE (at bottom of Import Box) and
ECHO Select Delimited ASCII from the File type list.
ECHO 5. Select the file you want from the file list, or type its name in
ECHO the Filename box. You will have to change the Directory to where
ECHO your MCHINFO directory is so that it can find your Harvard Data
ECHO file. The data file ends with the extension of HGW, thus you can
ECHO enter *.HGW once you are in the correct subdirectory.
ECHO Click on the File you want.
ECHO 6. Click either All data to import the entire worksheet or
ECHO Selected data to import part of the data. (Select Link data
ECHO to Data Form to update a presentation with the most recent
ECHO source data each time you open the presentation.)
ECHO 7. Click OK.
ECHO TO PRINT THIS INFORMATION JUST PRESS YOUR SHIFT KEY AND
ECHO PRINT-SCREEN KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY.
PAUSE
CLS
ECHO 8. If necessary, change the delimiter settings to match those of
ECHO the file you're importing, which is the COMMA located in the
echo Field Separator area of the box and click OK.
echo (Note: Leave the STRING DELIMITER as a Quote ")
ECHO 9. If you're importing selected data, specify the data you want
ECHO by typing the beginning and ending cell coordinates. (Select
ECHO Exchange rows/columns to switch the rows and columns.)
ECHO Then click OK.
ECHO 10. Click OK to see the chart in the Slide Editor.
ECHO TO PRINT THIS INFORMATION JUST PRESS YOUR SHIFT KEY AND
ECHO PRINT-SCREEN KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY.

PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

DOGRAPHW1

BEGIN
%P3
CLS
END

DOGRAPH2

BEGIN
REM DEMO OF HARVARD GRAPHS USING A BTH CORE DATA SET
ANALYSIS HARVARDD
%P3 HG.SH3 /Q
ERASE HG?.DAT
CLS
RETURN
END

DOGRAPH3

BEGIN
REM CREATE DATA FILE FOR IMPORTATION INTO HARVARD
ANALYSIS HARVARD
RETURN
END

DOGRAPH4

BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.HG3" "SELECT HARVARD DATA SET TO USE" /BREAK
FILEDIALOG "*.TP3" "NOW SELECT THE GRAPH-TEMPLATE"
REM USE TEMPLATE AND LOAD DATA IN IT FOR A HARVARD GRAPH
COPY %2.HG3 HG1.DAT
CLS
ECHO THIS SELECTION WILL NOW LOAD YOUR DATA INTO A HARVARD TEMPLATE.
ECHO IF YOU WANT TO SAVE THIS TO A REGULAR HARVARD GRAPH (CH3 FILE)
ECHO DO THE FOLLOWING STEPS ONCE IN HARVARD:
ECHO 1. AFTER SEEING THE GRAPH PRESS ESC KEY
ECHO 2. MAKE ANY CHANGES YOU WANT TO YOUR GRAPH
ECHO 3. PRESS F10 KEY WHEN DONE MAKING CHANGES
ECHO 4. SELECT FILE FROM MENU
ECHO 5. SELECT SAVE CHART FROM MENU
ECHO 6. TYPE IN ANY FILE NAME FOR YOU CHART E.G. BHTOP10
ECHO 7. PRESS ENTER ENTER ENTER (3 TIMES)
ECHO 8. SELECT EXIT FROM MENU (E)
ECHO 9. YOU GRAPH WILL BE SAVE AND READY TO LOAD IN THE FUTURE
ECHO YOU MAY PRINT THIS MESSAGE NOW BY PRESSING SHIFT+PRINT SCREEN KEYS
PAUSE
%P3 %4
ERASE HG1.DAT
CLS
END

DOGRAPH5

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.CH3" "SELECT HARVARD GRAPH"
REM LOAD ANY PREVIOUSLY SAVED HARVARD GRAPH
  %P3 %1
END
```

DOGRAPH6

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.HG?" "SELECT HARVARD DATA FILE TO VIEW/EDIT"
REM VIEW/EDIT ANY HARVARD DATA FILE
  EPED %1
RETURN
END
```

IMPORT DATA

Importing data into Epi-Info is made relatively because it is fully compatible with a variety of file formats, including dBASE.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR IMPORTING DATA

```
POPUP "&IMPORT DATA"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&EPIINFO REC FILE" DODOWNLOAD
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    POPUP "&ANOTHER FILE FORMAT"
      BEGIN
        MENUITEM "IMPORT &DATA" DOIMPORT1
        MENUITEM SEPARATOR
        MENUITEM "IMPORT &INSTRUCTIONS" DOIMPORT2
      END
  END
END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR IMPORTING DATA

DODOWNLOAD

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA (REC) FILE WITH DATA IN IT" /BREAK
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA (REC) FILE TO PUT DATA INTO" /BREAK
REM DOWNLOAD DATA FROM, THAT IS TO RECIEVE DATA INTO SYSTEM WITH REC
FORMAT
REM MERGING FILE RECEIVED FROM A LOWER LEVEL
  IF EXIST UTEMP1.REC ERASE UTEMP1.*
  IF EXIST UTEMP2.REC ERASE UTEMP2.*
  IF EXIST UTEMP3.REC ERASE UTEMP3.*
  COPY %2.REC UTEMP1.REC
  COPY %5.REC UTEMP3.REC
  ERASE %5.REC
  MERGE UTEMP3.REC UTEMP1.REC %5.REC 3 LEVEL1 Y
```

```

IF NOT EXIST %5.REC COPY P%1\BACK\%5.REC
ERASE UTEMP?.*
cls
END

DOIMPORT1
BEGIN
  PICKLIST IMPORT2.PGM /ASCII
  FILEDIALOG "*" *,"SELECT FILE TO IMPORT (E.G. BTHXX.DBX)" /BREAK
  FILEDIALOG "*" QES,"SELECT THE QES TYPE TO IMPORT" /BREAK
REM THIS PROGRAM WILL IMPORT DATA INTO MCHINFO REC FILES FROM A DIFFERENT
FORMAT
  ECHO PLEASE NOTE THAT THE NEW NAME OF THE FILE WILL BE THE
  ECHO SAME NAME AS THE IMPORTED FILE EXCEPT WITH AN EXTENSION OF REC
  ECHO THUS THE FILE YOU ARE IMPORTING WILL HAVE THE NAME OF %3.REC
  PAUSE
  IF EXIST ITEMP.REC ERASE ITEMP.REC
  CLS
  ECHO *****
  ECHO * READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION CAREFULLY ! *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO * NOW YOU WILL BE TAKEN TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO * BUT DO NOT ENTER DATA ! *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO * INSTEAD, JUST PRESS F10 TO EXIT FROM THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN. *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO *****
  PAUSE
  CLS
REM *CREATE MASTER X REC FILE FOR THIS DATA RECORD BEGINNING WITH X
REM *USING ANY QES FILE THAT WAS SELECTED
  ENTER X%3.REC %6.QES 2
  COPY X%3.REC ITEMP.REC
  ECHO OFF
  IMPORT ITEMP.REC %3%4 %1
REM REVISE NEWLY CREATED REC FILE ACCORDING TO QES
  CLS
  ECHO *****
  ECHO * READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION CAREFULLY ! *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO * NOW YOU WILL BE TAKEN AGAIN TO THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO * BUT DO NOT ENTER DATA ! *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO * INSTEAD, JUST PRESS F10 TO EXIT FROM THE DATA ENTRY SCREEN. *
  ECHO * *
  ECHO *****
  PAUSE
  CLS
  ENTER ITEMP.REC %6.QES 3
REM ROUTINE TO UPDATE ALL GEO NAMES ABOVE LEVEL1 IN NEW REC FILE
  IF EXIST GTEMP1.REC ERASE GTEMP1.REC

```

```

IF EXIST GTEMP2.REC ERASE GTEMP2.REC
IF EXIST XTEMP.REC ERASE XTEMP.REC
CLS
REM PROGRAM TO CREATE GTEMP1 (COPIES ANY GEO REC FILE TO GTEMP1)
ANALYSIS GEONAME
REM MERGE MASTER XFILE WITH NEW GTEMP1 TO CREATE GTEMP2
MERGE X%3.REC GTEMP1.REC GTEMP2.REC 4
REM MERGE ORIGINAL REC WITH GTEMP2 TO PRODUCE NEW XTEMP
MERGE ITEMP.REC GTEMP2.REC XTEMP.REC 3 LEVEL1 Y
COPY XTEMP.REC %3.REC
ERASE XTEMP.REC
IF EXIST GTEMP*.* ERASE GTEMP*.*
IF EXIST %3.IX ERASE %3.IX
IF EXIST ITEMP.* ERASE ITEMP.*
IF EXIST *.OLD ERASE *.OLD
CLS
END

```

DOIMPORT2

```

BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.QES","SELECT DATA AREA TO IMPORT DATA FOR" /BREAK
FILEDIALOG "*.REC","SELECT LEVEL 1 DATA FILE" /BREAK
IF EXIST IMPORT.TXT ERASE IMPORT.TXT
COPY %5.REC XIMPORT.REC
ANALYSIS IMPORT
COPY IMPORT.INS + XIMPORT.TXT + %2.QES IMPORT.TXT
EPED IMPORT.TXT
ERASE XIMPORT.REC
ERASE XIMPORT.TXT
ERASE IMPORT.TXT
CLS
RETURN
END

```

POPULATION ESTIMATES

As populations change many localities may apply a constant percent of change to the last population census data. These menu selections will allow the user to make such changes.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES

```

POPUP "&POPULATION ESTIMATES"
BEGIN
MENUITEM "&CREATE AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM" DOPOEST1
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
POPUP "&RUN POPULATION ESTIMATES"
BEGIN
MENUITEM "REVISE DATA ALL LEVELS" DOPOEST2
MENUITEM "REVISE DATA SPECIFIC LEVEL" DOPOEST2A
END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "C&OPY AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM" DOPOEST3

```

```
MENUIITEM SEPARATOR
MENUIITEM "&VIEW/EDIT POP ESTIMATE FILE" DOPOPEST4
END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR POPULATION ESTIMATES

DOPOPEST1

```
REM CREATE AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "POP*.REC" "SELECT ANY LEVEL 1 DATA FILE" /BREAK
REM CREATE A POPULATION ESTIMATE PROGRAM
  IF EXIST PTEMP1.REC ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  IF EXIST PTEMP2.REC ERASE PTEMP2.REC
  COPY %2.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ANALYSIS POPEST
  ERASE PTEMP1.REC
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOPOPEST2

```
REM RUN POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ALL LEVELS
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "POP*.REC","SELECT A LEVEL 1 POP DATA FILE " /BREAK
  FILEDIALOG "*.EST" "SELECT AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM"
REM REVISE POPULATION ESTIMATES - ALL LEVELS
  IF EXIST PTEMP1.REC ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  IF EXIST PTEMP2.REC ERASE PTEMP2.REC
REM LEVEL 1
  COPY %2.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ANALYSIS %4
  COPY PTEMP2.REC %2.REC
  ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  ERASE PTEMP2.REC
REM LEVEL 2
  COPY %22.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ANALYSIS %4
  COPY PTEMP2.REC %22.REC
  ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  ERASE PTEMP2.REC
REM LEVEL 3
  COPY %23.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ANALYSIS %4
  COPY PTEMP2.REC %23.REC
  ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  ERASE PTEMP2.REC
REM LEVEL 4
  COPY %24.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ANALYSIS %4
  COPY PTEMP2.REC %24.REC
  ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  ERASE PTEMP2.REC
REM LEVEL 5
```

```
COPY %25.REC PTEMP1.REC
ANALYSIS %4
COPY PTEMP2.REC %25.REC
ERASE PTEMP1.REC
ERASE PTEMP2.REC
END
```

DOPOPEST2A

```
REM RUN POPULATION ESTIMATE FOR A SEPECIFIC LEVEL
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "POP*.REC", "SELECT SPECIFIC LEVEL POP DATA FILE "
  FILEDIALOG "*.EST" "SELECT AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM"
REM REVISE POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ONE SPECIFIC LEVEL
  IF EXIST PTEMP1.REC ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  IF EXIST PTEMP2.REC ERASE PTEMP2.REC
  COPY %1 PTEMP1.REC
  ANALYSIS %2
  COPY PTEMP2.REC %1
  ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  ERASE PTEMP2.REC
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOPOPEST3

```
REM COPY AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.EST" "SELECT AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM TO COPY" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER THE NAME OF NEW ESTIMATE PROGRAM /N/CYOU MAY USE UP TO 7
  LETTERS AND NUMBERS IN THE NAME" "<A >
REM COPY AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM AND GIVE IT A NEW NAME
  COPY %2.EST %4.EST
  CLS
  ECHO COPYING NOW COMPLETE
  ECHO YOU HAVE A NEW POPULATION ESTIMATE PROGRAM
  ECHO THE SAME ESTIMATE PROGRAM IS RUN FOR ALL LEVELS
  ECHO YOU MAY RUN OR EDIT THIS PROGRAM, THE NAME OF NEW PROGRAM
  ECHO IS: %4.EST
  PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOPOPEST4

```
REM VIEW OR EDIT AN ESTIMATE PROGRAM
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.EST" "SELECT FILE TO VIEW/EDIT"
REM VIEW/EDIT A POPULATION ESTIMATE PROGRAM
  EPED %1
RETURN
END
```

PREVALENCE ESTIMATES

Prevalence estimates are made for categories of special need.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR PREVALENCE ESTIMATES

```
POPUP "PRE&VALENCE RATES"  
  BEGIN  
    POPUP "&RUN PREVALENCE RATES"  
      BEGIN  
        MENUITEM "FOR ALL LEVELS" DOSPN1A  
        MENUITEM "FOR ANY ONE LEVEL" DOSPN1B  
      END  
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR  
    MENUITEM "&VIEW/EDIT PREVALENCE FILE" DOSPN2  
  END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR PREVALENCE RATES

DOSPN1A

REM RUN PREVALENCE RATES FOR ALL LEVELS

BEGIN

```
  FILEDIALOG "SPN*.REC","SELECT A LEVEL 1 SPN FILE" /BREAK  
  FILEDIALOG "POP*.REC","SELECT A LEVEL 1 POP FILE" /BREAK
```

REM RUNS PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR ALL LEVELS 1 - 5

CLS

ECHO PREVALENCE ESTIMATES WILL BE COMPUTED FOR EACH LEVEL

ECHO FOR EACH LEVEL YOU WILL BE ASKED TO CHOOSE HOW TO

ECHO COMPUTE THE PREVALENCE ESTIMATES.

ECHO 1. YOU CAN ENTER ANY OR ALL NEW PREVALENCE RATES

ECHO 2. YOU MAY CHOOSE TO USE THE NATIONAL ESTIMATES

ECHO 3. OR YOU MAY WISH TO LEAVE THE RATES WHICH ARE IN

ECHO THE FILES, AND ADD NATIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THOSE

ECHO LEFT BLANK.

PAUSE

REM ERASE TEMPORARY FILES

```
  IF EXIST STEMP1.PGM ERASE STEMP1.PGM
```

```
  IF EXIST STEMP2.PGM ERASE STEMP2.PGM
```

```
  IF EXIST STEMP1.REC ERASE STEMP1.REC
```

```
  IF EXIST STEMP2.REC ERASE STEMP2.REC
```

```
  IF EXIST PTEMP1.REC ERASE PTEMP1.REC
```

REM MAKES BACK UP OF ALL SPN REC FILES TO \BACK DIRECTORY

```
  COPY %2.REC %P1\BACK
```

```
  COPY %2?.REC %P1\BACK
```

REM FOR LEVEL 1

REM COPY LEVEL 1 REC FILES TO TEMPORARY FILES

```
  COPY %2.REC STEMP1.REC
```

```
  COPY %5.REC PTEMP1.REC
```

REM CREATE TOP 2 LINES FOR THE STEMP2 PGM FILE

```
  ECHO READ STEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
```

```
  ECHO RELATE LEVEL1 PTEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
```

REM COPY TOP 2 LINES WITH PROGRAM TO CREATE NEW STEMP2.PGM

```
  COPY STEMP1.PGM + SPNRATES.PGM STEMP2.PGM
```

REM READS IN STEMP1 AND COMPUTES PREVALENCE INTO STEMP2.REC

```

ANALYSIS STEMP2.PGM
REM ERASES ORIGINAL REC FILE
  ERASE %2.REC
REM MERGES MASTER X REC FILE WITH NEW STEMP2 FILE TO TRIM DOWN REC TO
ORIGINAL
  MERGE X%2.REC STEMP2.REC %2.REC 4
REM ERASE ALL TEMPORARY FILES
  ERASE STEMP?.*
  ERASE PTEMP?.*
REM FOR LEVEL 2
  COPY %22.REC STEMP1.REC
  COPY %52.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ECHO READ STEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  ECHO RELATE LEVEL2 PTEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  COPY STEMP1.PGM + SPNRATES.PGM STEMP2.PGM
  ANALYSIS STEMP2.PGM
  ERASE %22.REC
  MERGE X%2.REC STEMP2.REC %22.REC 4
  ERASE STEMP?.*
  ERASE PTEMP?.*
REM FOR LEVEL 3
  COPY %23.REC STEMP1.REC
  COPY %53.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ECHO READ STEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  ECHO RELATE LEVEL3 PTEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  COPY STEMP1.PGM + SPNRATES.PGM STEMP2.PGM
  ANALYSIS STEMP2.PGM
  ERASE %23.REC
  MERGE X%2.REC STEMP2.REC %23.REC 4
  ERASE STEMP?.*
  ERASE PTEMP?.*
REM FOR LEVEL 4
  COPY %24.REC STEMP1.REC
  COPY %54.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ECHO READ STEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  ECHO RELATE LEVEL4 PTEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  COPY STEMP1.PGM + SPNRATES.PGM STEMP2.PGM
  ANALYSIS STEMP2.PGM
  ERASE %24.REC
  MERGE X%2.REC STEMP2.REC %24.REC 4
  ERASE STEMP?.*
  ERASE PTEMP?.*
REM FOR LEVEL 5
  COPY %25.REC STEMP1.REC
  COPY %55.REC PTEMP1.REC
  ECHO READ STEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  ECHO RELATE LEVEL5 PTEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  COPY STEMP1.PGM + SPNRATES.PGM STEMP2.PGM
  ANALYSIS STEMP2.PGM
  ERASE %25.REC
  MERGE X%2.REC STEMP2.REC %25.REC 4
  ERASE STEMP?.*
  ERASE PTEMP?.*

```

```

REM IF REC FILES DESTROYED RESTORES BACK-UP COPY OF SPN REC FILE
  IF NOT EXIST %2.REC ECHO  PROBLEM DETECTED RESTORING ORIGINAL REC FILES
  IF NOT EXIST %2.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%2.REC
  IF NOT EXIST %22.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%22.REC
  IF NOT EXIST %23.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%23.REC
  IF NOT EXIST %24.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%24.REC
  IF NOT EXIST %25.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%25.REC
END

```

DOSPN1B

```

REM RUN PREVALENCE FOR ONE LEVEL
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "SPN*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 1 SPN FILE" /BREAK
  FILEDIALOG "SPN*.REC" "SELECT LEVEL TO COMPUTE RATES" /BREAK
  FILEDIALOG "POP*.REC" "SELECT LEVEL TO COMPUTE RATES"
  DIALOG "/CNOW INDICATE WHICH LEVEL YOU SELECTED TO COMPUTE THE RATES FOR
/N/C 1, 2, 3, 4, OR 5" "#"
REM RUNS PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR ANY LEVEL
cls
ECHO YOU WILL BE ASKED TO CHOOSE HOW TO
ECHO COMPUTE THE PREVALENCE ESTIMATES FOR EACH DATA LEVEL
ECHO FOR EACH DATA LEVEL YOU CAN CHOOSE 1 OF THE FOLLOWING CHOICES
ECHO 1. YOU CAN ENTER ANY OR ALL NEW PREVALENCE RATES
ECHO 2. YOU MAY CHOOSE TO USE THE NATIONAL ESTIMATES
ECHO 3. OR YOU MAY WISH TO LEAVE THE RATES WHICH ARE IN
ECHO THE FILES, AND ADD NATIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THOSE
ECHO LEFT BLANK.
PAUSE
REM ERASE TEMPORARY FILES AND COPY REC FILES TO TEMPORARY STEMP1 PTEMP1
  IF EXIST STEMP1.PGM ERASE STEMP1.PGM
  IF EXIST STEMP2.PGM ERASE STEMP2.PGM
  IF EXIST STEMP1.REC ERASE STEMP1.REC
  IF EXIST STEMP2.REC ERASE STEMP2.REC
  IF EXIST PTEMP1.REC ERASE PTEMP1.REC
  COPY %5.REC STEMP1.REC
  COPY %7 PTEMP1.REC
REM CREATE TOP 2 LINES PLACE THEM IN STEMP1.PGM TO USE WITH STEMP2 PGM FILE
  ECHO READ STEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
  ECHO RELATE LEVEL%8 PTEMP1.REC >>STEMP1.PGM
REM COPY TOP 2 LINES WITH PROGRAM TO CREATE NEW STEMP2.PGM
  COPY STEMP1.PGM + SPNRATES.PGM STEMP2.PGM
REM READS IN STEMP1 AND COMPUTES PREVALENCE ESTIMATES AND/OR NUMBERS
  ANALYSIS STEMP2.PGM
REM BACKS UP ORIGINAL SPN REC FILE TO \BACK SUBDIRECTORY
  COPY %5.REC %P1\BACK
REM ERASES ORIGINAL REC FILE
  ERASE %5.REC
REM MERGES MASTER X REC FILE WITH NEW STEMP2 FILE TO TRIM DOWN REC TO
ORIGINAL
  MERGE X%2.REC STEMP2.REC %5.REC 4
REM ERASE TEMPORARY FILES
  ERASE STEMP1.*
  ERASE STEMP2.*

```

```

erase PTEMP1.REC
REM IF REC FILES DESTROYED RESTORE BACK-UP COPY
  IF NOT EXIST %5.REC ECHO PROBLEM DETECTED RESTORING ORIGINAL REC FILE
  IF NOT EXIST %5.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%5.REC
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOSPN2
REM VIEW OR EDIT A PREVALENCE PROGRAM
BEGIN
REM VIEW/EDIT PREVALENCE RATES PROGRAM
  EPED SPNRATES.PGM
RETURN
END

```

REPORTS

There are a variety of reports available within *MCH-Info*. These reports generally perform some statistical or tabled feature.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR MAKING REPORTS

```

POPUP "&Reports"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&LISTINGS" DOLISTINGS
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&REPORT FORMS" DOFORMS
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&TABLES - SUM FREQS"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&RUN A TABLE" DOTABLES2
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&CREATE TABLES PROGRAM" DOTABLES1
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&VIEW/EDIT A TABLES PROGRAM" DOTABLES3
  END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&MEANS" DOMEANS1
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&CONFIDENCE INTERVALS"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&CONFIDENCE INTERVALS" DOCI1
    MENUITEM "C&OMBINE 2 CI FILES" DOCI2
  END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&ZSCORES" DOZSCORE
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&ANALYSIS - RUN PROGRAM FILES " DOANALYSIS
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR "(PRESS CTRL+ENTER TO LOAD A PGM)"
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "L&IST OF ALL REPORTS (.?XT) " DOLISTALL

```

END

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR MAKING REPORTS

DOLISTINGS

```
BEGIN
REM CREATES LINE LISTINGS OF DATA
REM CREATES A SMALL FILE CALLED ZPATH WHICH GIVES THE USERS DESIGNATED
REM PATH FROM %P5 IN THE SETUP SO THAT THE PGM CAN USE IT
ECHO > ZPATH
ECHO :WPPATH >>ZPATH
ECHO ERASE %P5\@XNAME.LXT >>ZPATH
ECHO ROUTE %P5\@XNAME.LXT >>ZPATH
ECHO RETURN >>ZPATH
REM CREATES A NEW TEMPORARY PGM FILE FROM LISTINGS WITH THE ZPATH
IF EXIST ZSETPRN.PGM ERASE ZSETPRN.PGM
COPY SETPRN.PGM + ZPATH ZSETPRN.PGM
REM RUNS THE TEMPORARY LISTINGS PGM FILE
ANALYSIS LISTINGS
REM ERASES THE TEMPORARY FILES
IF EXIST LTEMP1.REC ERASE LTEMP1.REC
if exist zpath erase zpath
if exist zsetprn.pgm erase zsetprn.pgm
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOFORMS

```
BEGIN
REM CREATES FORMS USING THE QES AS A TEMPLATE FOR ALL RECORDS SELECTED
REM SEE PROGRAMMERS NOTES FOR DOLISTINGS
ECHO >>ZPATH
ECHO :WPPATH >>ZPATH
ECHO ERASE %P5\@XNAME.FXT >>ZPATH
ECHO ROUTE %P5\@XNAME.FXT >>ZPATH
echo SET PAGE = 60, 120>>ZPATH
ECHO GOTO NEXT1 >>ZPATH
COPY FORMS.PGM + ZPATH ZFORMS.PGM
ANALYSIS ZFORMS
ERASE ZPATH
ERASE ZFORMS.PGM
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOTABLES1

```
BEGIN
REM PROGRAM TO CREATE TABLES PGM FOR SUM FREQ OF ONE OR MORE VARIABLES
ANALYSIS TABLES1
RETURN
END
```

DOTABLES2

```

BEGIN
REM PROGRAM WHICH RUNS ANY TABLES PGM OR ALLOWS USERS TO CREATE TABLES
ON FLY
REM CORRESPONDS TO TWO MENU ENTRIES
REM SEE DOLISTINGS ABOVE FOR COMMENTS TO PROGRAMMERS
ECHO >>ZPATH
ECHO :WPPATH >>ZPATH
ECHO ERASE %P5\@XNAME.BXT >>ZPATH
ECHO ROUTE %P5\@XNAME.BXT >>ZPATH
echo SET PAGE = 60, 120>>ZPATH
ECHO RETURN >>ZPATH
COPY TABLES.PGM + ZPATH ZTABLES.PGM
ANALYSIS ZTABLES
ERASE ZPATH
ERASE ZTABLES.PGM
CLS
END

```

DOTABLES3

```

BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.TAB" "SELECT FILE TO VIEW/EDIT"
REM VIEW EDIT PGM FILES WHICH RUN SUM FREQ TABLES
EPED %1
CLS
RETURN
END

```

DOMEANS1

```

BEGIN
REM PROGRAM TO GENERATE MEANS ON THE FLY FOR ANY LEVEL
REM SEE DOLISTINGS ABOVE FOR PROGRAMMERS NOTES
ECHO >>ZPATH
ECHO :WPPATH >>ZPATH
ECHO ERASE %P5\@XNAME.MXT >>ZPATH
ECHO ROUTE %P5\@XNAME.MXT >>ZPATH
echo SET PAGE = 60, 120>>ZPATH
ECHO GOTO NEXT >>ZPATH
COPY MEANS.PGM + ZPATH ZMEANS.PGM
ANALYSIS ZMEANS
ERASE ZPATH
ERASE ZMEANS.PGM
CLS
END

```

DOCI1

```

BEGIN
ECHO > ZPATH
ECHO :WPPATH >>ZPATH
ECHO ERASE %P5\@XNAME.LXT >>ZPATH
ECHO ROUTE %P5\@XNAME.LXT >>ZPATH
ECHO RETURN >>ZPATH
IF EXIST ZSETPRN.PGM ERASE ZSETPRN.PGM
COPY SETPRN.PGM + ZPATH ZSETPRN.PGM

```

```

REM RUN CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR ANY VARIABLE AT ANY LEVEL
  ANALYSIS CI1
REM ERASES THE TEMPORARY FILES
if exist zpath erase zpath
if exist zsetprn.pgm erase zsetprn.pgm
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOCI2
BEGIN
  ANALYSIS CI2
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOANALYSIS
BEGIN
REM RUNS EPIINFO ANALYSIS AND IF CTRL+ENTER IS PRESSED WILL LOAD ANY PGM
  FILEPARAM "*.PGM","Select a program to run"
  ANALYSIS %1
CLS
END

```

```

DOLISTALL
BEGIN
REM MAKES TEMPORARY LISTING OF ALL REPORTS IN THE SYSTEM
  DIR *.*?XT >> TEXT.TXT
  EPED TEXT.TXT
  ERASE TEXT.TXT
CLS
END

```

MAPS

Epi-Info files are easily read by Epi-Map. These menu selections allow the users to select variables and put together maps that are then easily imported into Epi-Map.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR MAPS

```

POPUP "&Maps"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&MAKE AN EPIMAP" DOMAP1
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&LOAD AN EPIMAP" DOMAP2
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "L&OAD A BOUNDARY MAP ONLY" DOMAP3
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&INSTRUCTIONS FOR EPIMAP" DOMAP4
  END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR MAPS

DOMAPI

```
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CTYPE IN THE NAME OF A MAP" "<A >"
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA FILE TO USE WITH THE MAP" /break
FILEDIALOG "*.BND" "SELECT THE BOUNDARY FILE TO USE WITH MAP" /break
DIALOG "/CTYPE IN OR CHANGE BOUNDARY LEVEL NAME /N/CE.G. GEO1 OR LEVEL2 ETC"
"<A >" /D=GEO1
REM CREATES AN EPIMAP MAP FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE NAMES OF THE BND FILE
REC FILE
REM LOCALE BND VARIABLE DATA VARIABLE TO PLOT USER MAY HAVE TO SET
RANGES ON OWN
REM DOES NOT START EPIMAP
REM PICKLIST COMMAND GENERATES AND ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF VARIABLES
REM AND ALLOWS USER TO CURSOR TO AND SELECT ONE WHICH IN THIS CASE
BECOME %9
dialog "/CNEXT, SELECT A VARIABLE TO MAP /N/C THIS MAY BE CHANGED IN EPIMAP. /N/C
ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF VARIABLES CAN BE READ IN EPIMAP /N/C IF YOUR
VARIABLE IS NOT MAPPED /N/C THEN, A SMALLER DATA FILE IS NEEDED /N/C SELECT
EXTRACT FROM DATA MENU"
PICKLIST %3%4 /VAR
echo BOUNDARY=%6%7 > ZMAP
echo DATAFILE=%3%4 >>ZMAP
ECHO BOUNDVAR="%8" >>ZMAP
ECHO DATAVAR="%9" >>ZMAP
COPY MAP.MAS ZMASTER.MAP
MAPCFG ZMASTER.MAP ZMAP
COPY ZMASTER.MAP %1.MAP
CLS
ECHO YOU MAY HAVE ADJUST THE RANGE SO THAT THE MAP
ECHO WILL DISPLAY YOUR DATA/LEGEND CORRECTLY
ECHO 1. AFTER ENTERING EPIMAP SELECT MAP TYPE
ECHO 2. THEN SELECT COLOR/PATTERN
ECHO 3. EITHER MANUALLY ENTER RANGES OR PRESS F8 OR F9 TO ADJUST RANGES.
ECHO 4. PRESS ESC.
ECHO 5. MAKE ANY CHANGES TO THE MAP YOU WANT
ECHO 6. PRESS F10-QUIT TO LEAVE EPIMAP
ECHO 7. PRESS Y TO SAVE CHANGES
ECHO 8. PRESS ENTER OR TYPE IN NEW MAP NAME
ECHO 9. IF SAME NAME PRESS Y TO OVERWRITE PREVIOUS MAP
ECHO NOTE: FOR CERTAIN DATA/REC FILES, EITHER DUE TO A LARGE NUMBER
ECHO OF VARIABLES OR TO A LARGE NUMBER OF GEO LOCALES
ECHO EPIMAP MAY RUN OUT OF MEMORY. IF THIS OCCURS YOU
ECHO SHOULD GO TO DATA MENU - EXTRACT/COMBINE SUB-MENU
ECHO AND SELECT EXTRACT FROM FILE, TO CREATE A SMALLER REC FILE TO
ECHO MAP. WHEN CREATING THE FILE BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE GEO CODES.
ECHO
ECHO PRESS SHIFT+PRINT SCREEN KEYS TO PRINT THIS MESSAGE
PAUSE
CLS
ECHO LOADING EPIMAP WITH %1
ECHO ONE MOMENT PLEASE !
```

```
%P4 %1
ERASE ZMASTER.MAP
ERASE ZMAP
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DOMAP2

```
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.MAP" "SELECT THE MAP YOU WISH TO LOAD"
REM LOAD AN EPIMAP MAP CREATED IN DOMAP1 ABOVE
ECHO LOADING EPIMAP WITH %1
ECHO ONE MOMENT PLEASE !
%P4 %1
CLS
END
```

DOMAP3

```
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.bnd", "SELECT BOUNDARY FILE TO USE"
REM LOAD A MAP FILE BND ONLY WITHOUT DATA
ECHO OFF
ECHO YOU WILL NOW BE TAKEN TO THE EPIMAP PROGRAM
ECHO WHERE YOU WILL SEE THE MAP FOR THE BOUNDARY FILE YOU SELECTED
ECHO TO PLOT A SPECIFIC VARIABLE, DO THE FOLLOWING
ECHO 1. SELECT DATA FROM THE MENU
ECHO 2. SELECT LOAD DATA FROM THE DATA MENU
ECHO 3. PRESS THE F9 KEY TO SEE A LIST OF DATA FILES
ECHO CURSOR TO THE DATA FILE TO LOAD AND PRESS ENTER
ECHO 4. EPIMAP WILL THEN ASK YOU TO CHOOSE A BOUNDARY VARIABLE
ECHO CURSOR TO THE BOUNDARY VARIABLE E.G. LEVEL1 AND PRESS ENTER
ECHO THIS MUST MATCH THE BND FILE NAME
ECHO 5. CURSOR TO THE DATA VARIABLE TO PLOT AND PRESS ENTER
ECHO 6. SET THE RANGES TO PLOT, TYPE THEM IN, OR PRESS F8 OR F9 THEN ESC WHEN
DONE
ECHO 7. TO CHANGE TITLES LEGENDS LABELS, SELECT ANNOTATIONS FROM MENU E.G.
ECHO TO SEE LABELS ENTER SHOW LABELS = "ON" LABEL MISSING = "ON", REVISE =
"ON"
ECHO WHEN DONE PRESS ESC TO SEE MAP
ECHO 8. WHEN YOU EXIT (F10) YOU MAY SAVE THIS MAP OR NOT AS YOU WISH
ECHO TO SAVE ANSWER Y TO SAVE MAP AND TYPE IN ANY 8 CHARACTER NAME
ECHO YOU MAY WISH TO PRINT THESE INSTRUCTIONS NOW.
ECHO IF SO, PRESS YOUR SHIFT AND PRINT SCREEN KEYS AT THE SAME TIME.
PAUSE
%P4 %1
CLS
END
```

DOMAP4

```
BEGIN
REM ONLY INSTRUCTIONS BRIEF ON EPIMAP
echo IN EPIMAP
echo TO PLOT A SPECIFIC VARIABLE, DO THE FOLLOWING
```

```

echo 1. SELECT DATA FROM THE MENU
echo 2. SELECT DATA VARIABLE SELECTION
echo 3. CURSOR TO THE VARIABLE YOU WANT TO PLOT AND PRESS ENTER
echo 4. YOU MAY SET THE RANGES MANUALLY FOR PLOTTING
echo    OR TRY THE AUTOMATIC SETTINGS WITH KEYS F8 AND F9
echo    OR PRESS THE ESC KEY FOR THE DEFAULT
echo 5. MAKE ANY CHANGES TO THE MAP SUCH AS TITLES, LEGEND, ETC.
echo 6. WHEN YOU EXIT (F10) YOU MAY SAVE IT OR NOT AS YOU WISH
echo    IF YOU SAVE IT, THE CURRENTLY SELECTED VARIABLE WILL BE THE
echo    FIRST TO APPEAR NEXT TIME YOU USE EPIMAP FROM MCHINFO.
pause
CLS
RETURN
END

```

RATES AND PERCENTS

This section consists of several menu options that allow the user to create rate programs and to generate rates within REC files. The following menu selections are available:

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR RATES AND PERCENTS

```

POPUP "&RATES/PERCENTS COMPUTE"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&CREATE RATES PROGRAM" DORATES1
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&RUN RATES PROGRAM"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "RATES FOR ALL LEVELS" DORATES2
    MENUITEM "RATES FOR A SPECIFIC LEVEL" DORATES2A
  END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "C&OPY RATE PROGRAM" DORATES3
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&VIEW/EDIT RATES PROGRAM" DORATES4
END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR RATES AND PERCENTS

```

DORATES1
REM CREATE RATES PROGRAM
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA FILE" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER THE NAME YOU WANT YOUR RATE PROGRAM /N/CUP TO 7 LETTERS
AND NUMBER /N/CTHE EXTENSION OF .RAT WILL BE ADDED AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU"
"<A >"
REM PROGRAM TO CREATE PGM WHICH WILL COMPUTE FOR RATES AND PERCENTS
COPY %2.REC RTEMP1.REC
ANALYSIS SETRATE1.PGM
COPY R6.PGM %4.RAT
ERASE R?.PGM
ERASE RTEMP1.REC

```

END

DORATES2

RATES CREATE FOR ALL LEVELS

BEGIN

FILEDIALOG "*.REC", "SELECT DATA LEVEL 1 FILE" /BREAK

FILEDIALOG "*.RAT" "SELECT RATE PROGRAM" /BREAK

REM ADDS LIST OF RELATED RECS FILES TO NEW PGM RTEMP?.RAT

ANALYSIS SETRATE2

REM COPY NEW R PGMS TO ORIGNIAL RAT FILE TO RELATE AND COMPUTE RATES

COPY R1.PGM + %5.RAT RTEMP1.RAT

COPY R2.PGM + %5.RAT RTEMP2.RAT

COPY R3.PGM + %5.RAT RTEMP3.RAT

COPY R4.PGM + %5.RAT RTEMP4.RAT

COPY R5.PGM + %5.RAT RTEMP5.RAT

IF EXIST RTEMP1.REC ERASE RTEMP1.REC

IF EXIST RTEMP2.REC ERASE RTEMP2.REC

REM *****

REM COPIES ALL REC FILES TO %P1\BACK DIRECTORY ON HARD DISK

COPY %2.REC %P1\BACK

COPY %2?.REC %P1\BACK

REM FOR LEVEL 1

REM COPY LEVEL 1 REC FILE TO TEMPORARY RTEMP1

COPY %2.REC RTEMP1.REC

REM RUN PROGRAM TO RELATE FILES AND COMPUTE RATES

ANALYSIS RTEMP1.RAT

REM ERASES ORIGINAL REC FILE

ERASE %2.REC

REM MERGES MASTER X REC FILE WITH NEW RTEMP2 FILE TO TRIM DOWN REC TO ORIGINAL

MERGE X%2.REC RTEMP2.REC %2.REC 4

ERASE RTEMP?.REC

REM FOR LEVEL 2

COPY %22.REC RTEMP1.REC

ANALYSIS RTEMP2.RAT

ERASE %22.REC

MERGE X%2.REC RTEMP2.REC %22.REC 4

ERASE RTEMP?.REC

REM FOR LEVEL 3

COPY %23.REC RTEMP1.REC

ANALYSIS RTEMP3.RAT

ERASE %23.REC

MERGE X%2.REC RTEMP2.REC %23.REC 4

ERASE RTEMP?.REC

REM FOR LEVEL 4

COPY %24.REC RTEMP1.REC

ANALYSIS RTEMP4.RAT

ERASE %24.REC

MERGE X%2.REC RTEMP2.REC %24.REC 4

ERASE RTEMP?.REC

REM FOR LEVEL 5

COPY %25.REC RTEMP1.REC

ANALYSIS RTEMP5.RAT

```

ERASE %25.REC
MERGE X%2.REC RTEMP2.REC %25.REC 4
ERASE RTEMP?.REC
REM CHECK TO SEE THAT REC FILES STILL EXIST IF NOT COPY BACK UPS
IF NOT EXIST %2.REC ECHO PROBLEM DETECTED RESTORING ORIGINAL REC FILES
IF NOT EXIST %2.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%2.REC
IF NOT EXIST %22.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%22.REC
IF NOT EXIST %23.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%23.REC
IF NOT EXIST %24.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%24.REC
IF NOT EXIST %25.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%25.REC
ERASE RTEMP?.*
ERASE R?.PGM
END

```

DORATES2A

RATES FOR ALL LEVELS

```

BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.REC", "SELECT DATA LEVEL 1 FILE" /BREAK
FILEDIALOG "*.REC", "SELECT DATA LEVEL TO COMPUTE RATES FOR" /BREAK
DIALOG "/CENTER LEVEL TO COMPUTE RATES FOR /N/C E.G. 1,2,3,4 OR 5" "<#>"
FILEDIALOG "*.RAT" "SELECT RATE PROGRAM" /BREAK
IF EXIST RTEMP2.REC ERASE RTEMP2.REC
CLS
REM COPY REC FILE TO \BACK
COPY %5.REC %P1\BACK
REM COPY REC FILE TO TEMPORARY RTEMP1
COPY %5.REC RTEMP1.REC
REM ADDS LIST OF RELATED REC FILES TO USE TO COMPUTE RATES
ANALYSIS SETRATE2
REM CREATES RATE PROGRAM USING ONE OF THE R?.PGM AND ADDING TO THE RAT
PROGRAM
COPY R%7.PGM + %9.RAT RTEMP1.RAT
REM RUNS TEMPORARY RATES PROGRAM
ANALYSIS RTEMP1.RAT
REM ERASES ORIGINAL REC FILE
ERASE %5.REC
REM MERGES MASTER X REC FILE WITH NEW RTEMP2 FILE TO TRIM DOWN REC TO
ORIGINAL
MERGE X%2.REC RTEMP2.REC %5.REC 4
REM CHECKS TO SEE THAT REC FILE STILL EXISTS, IF NOT RESTORES ONE FROM BACK
IF NOT EXIST %5.REC ECHO PROBLEM DETECTED RESTORING ORIGINAL REC FILE
IF NOT EXIST %5.REC COPY %P1\BACK\%5.REC
REM ERASES ALL TEMP FILES USED
ERASE R?.PGM
ERASE RTEMP?.*
END

```

DORATES3

COPY A RATE PROGRAM

```

BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.RAT" "SELECT RATES PROGRAM TO COPY" /BREAK

```

```

DIALOG "/CENTER THE NAME OF NEW RATES PROGRAM /N/CYOU MAY USE UP TO 7
LETTERS AND NUMBERS" "<A  >
REM COPY AN EXISTING RATE PROGRAM AND GIVE IT A NEW NAME
COPY %2.RAT %4.RAT
CLS
ECHO COPYING NOW COMPLETE
ECHO YOU HAVE A NEW RATE PROGRAM %4.RAT
ECHO WHICH YOU MAY RUN OR EDIT.
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DORATES4
RATES - VIEW OR EDIT RATES PROGRAM
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.RAT" "SELECT RATE PROGRAM TO VIEW/EDIT"
REM VIEW/EDIT AND EXISTING RATE PROGRAM
EPED %1
RETURN
END

```

STRINGTABLE

The STRINGTABLE or hint table provides a line of help text at the bottom of the user menu.

USER COMMAND BLOCK FOR HELP SCREEN AT BOTTOM OF MENU

```

BEGIN
DOSTAT "STARTS EPI INFO STAT CALCULATOR (SAMPLE SIZES, ETC)"
DONOTES "START EPI INFOS WORD PROCESSOR EPED"
DOPCWONDER "STARTS PCWONDER IF INSTALLED AND LOGS YOU ON"
DOPCINFO "PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT PCWONDER AND HOW TO SIGN UP"
DOPASSWORD "AUTOMATES LOG ON WITH YOUR ID &PASSWORD"
DOEPIINFO "STARTS EPIINFO WITH DEFAULT DIRECTORY AS \EPI6"
DODOS "STARTS DOS RETURN TO MCHINFO BY TYPING <EXIT> AT DOS PROMPT"
DOLISTINGS "MAKES A VARIETY OF LINE LISTINGS FROM DATA"
DOANALYSIS "STARTS EPIINFO ANALYSIS - PRESS CTRL+ENTER TO SEE PGMS"
DOHARVARD "GATEWAY TO START HARVARD GRAPHICS"
DOEPIMAP "START EPIMAP AND CREATE YOUR OWN MAPS"
DOQUICK "INFORMATION ON USING THE SYSTEM WITH A STEP-BY-STEP TUTOR"
DOMANUAL "MANUAL FOR USE OF THIS MCHINFO SYSTEM"
DODBASE3 "CREATE DBASE 3 FILE IN DEFAULT SUBDIRECTORY"
DODBASE4 "CREATE DBASE 4 FILE IN DEFAULT SUBDIRECTORY"
DOLOTUS "CREATE LOTUS WORKSHEET IN DEFAULT SUBDIRECTORY"
DOSAS "CREATE SAS FILE IN DEFAULT SUBDIRECTORY"
DOSDF "CREATE SDF FILE DELEMATED BY QUOTES IN DEFAULT SUBDIR"
DOCAR "CREATE CHARACTER FILE IN DEFAULT SUBDIRECTORY"
DODOS "GO TO DOS AND RETURN BY TYPING EXIT ANY TIME"
DOGEO2REC "CREATE NEW GEO FILE BASED UPON A LEVEL1 REC FILE"
END

```

SET-UP

There are a number of directories to designate as well as other selections to make in the set-up menu. Of importance in this menu selection is the set-up and maintenance of geographical locations.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR SET-UP

```
POPUP "&SetUp"
BEGIN
  POPUP "&DIRECTORIES"
  Begin
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR "CURSOR TO YOUR CHOICE AND PRESS"
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR "ENTER/LETTER TO CHANGE SETTING"
    MENUITEM "&DIRECTORY MCHINFO:^P1" DOSET1
    MENUITEM "&WORD PROCESSOR PROGRAM:^P2" DOSET2
    MENUITEM "&GRAPHICS PROGRAM:^P3" DOSET3
    MENUITEM "&MAP (EPIMAP) PROGRAM:^P4" DOSET4
    MENUITEM "&OPTIONAL OUTPUT PATH:^P5" DOSET5
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR "PRESS F10 TO QUIT MCHINFO AFTER MAKING CHANGES"
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&INFORMATION" DOSETUP
  End
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&COLORS" IDFIELD
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&GEO NAMES"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&ENTER/EDIT GEO NAMES" DOGEOENTER
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    POPUP "&UPDATE NAMES IN FILES"
    BEGIN
      MENUITEM "&ADD NEW GEO NAMES" DOGEOUP
      MENUITEM "&LEVEL1 <--> GEO1" DOGEOUP2
    END
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&CREATE NEW GEO FILE" DOGEOCREATE
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&VIEW NAMES" DOGEOLIST
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&REPORT ON GEO NAMES" DOGEORPT
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&MAKE A GEO FILE FROM REC FILE" DOGEO2REC
  END
END
```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR SET-UP

DoSet1

```

Begin
  DIALOG "Enter Path for MCHINFO E.G. \MCHINFO, \APPS\MCHINFO, etc. Note: DO NOT
INCLUDE DRIVE LETTER" "<A          >" /P1
* Sets the directory and assigns the returned value to global variable P1
CLS
RETURN
End

DoSet2
Begin
  DIALOG "/cEnter the full path and command to start your Word Processor /n/c For example,
C:\WP60\WP or WIN C:\OFFICE\WPWIN\WPWIN /n/c or WIN C:\WINWORD\WINWORD" "<A
>" /P2
CLS
RETURN
End

DoSet3
Begin
  DIALOG "/cEnter the full path and command to start your Graphics program /n/c For example, WIN
C:\HG\HGWIN\HGWIN.EXE or C:\HG3\HG3.EXE" "<A          >" /P3
CLS
RETURN
End

DoSet4
Begin
  DIALOG "/cEnter the full path and command to start your EpiMap /n/c For example,
C:\EPIMAP\EPIMAP or C:\MCHINFO\EPIMAP" "<A          >" /P4
CLS
RETURN
End

DoSet5
Begin
  DIALOG "/cEnter an Optional Output Path /n/c For example, C:\WP60\DOCS" "<A          >"
/P5
CLS
RETURN
End

DOSETUP
BEGIN
REM PROVIDES USER WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON DIRECTORY SETUP OF SYSTEM
ECHO OFF
ECHO SET UP DIRECTORIES IS WHERE YOU INDICATE THE PATH (DIR/SUB-DIRECTORIES
ECHO AND PROGRAM FILE) FOR YOUR WORD PROCESSOR, HARVARD GRAPHICS, EPIMAP
ECHO THE ORDER FOR ENTERING EACH SELECTION MUST BE THE SAME AS SHOWN
BELOW
ECHO IN OTHER WORDS, LINE #3 IS RESERVED ONLY FOR HARVARD GRAPHICS, ETC.
ECHO AN EXAMPLE OF A SET-UP MIGHT LOOK LIKE THIS
ECHO Path for MCHINFO      \MCHINFO (NOTE: DO NOT PUT THE DRIVE IN)
ECHO Word Processor Program WIN C:\OFFICE\WPWIN\WPWIN.EXE

```

```

ECHO Harvard Graphics      C:\HG3\HG3.EXE
ECHO EPI MAP Program      C:\EPIMAP\EPIMAP.EXE
ECHO PATH for Output      C:\WP60\DOCS
ECHO -----
ECHO YOU MAY PRINT THIS SCREEN OUT BY PRESSING YOUR
ECHO SHIFT + PRINT SCREEN KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY
PAUSE
CLS
ECHO IMPORTANT NOTES FOR WINDOW USERS:
ECHO 1. IF YOU INTEND TO USE A WINDOWS PRODUCT, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO
CALL
ECHO WINDOWS WITH WIN BEFORE ENTERING THE PATH. (SEE EXAMPLE ABOVE)
ECHO 2. IF YOUR CONFIG.SYS HAS THE EMM386.EXE AS A DEVICE DRIVER, IT WILL BE
ECHO NECESSARY TO USE THE NOEMS OPTION: E.G. DEVICE=C:\DOS\EMM386.EXE
NOEMS
ECHO 3. FINALLY, IF YOU START MCHINFO FROM WINDOWS YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO
ECHO CALL A WINDOW PROGRAM FROM WITHIN MCHINFO. IN SUCH CASES START
MCHINFO
ECHO FROM DOS (AFTER QUITTING WINDOWS) NOT FROM WITHIN WINDOWS.
ECHO -----
ECHO YOU MAY PRINT THIS SCREEN OUT BY PRESSING YOUR
ECHO SHIFT + PRINT SCREEN KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY
PAUSE
CLS
ECHO IMPORTANT NOTES FOR WINDOW-95 USERS:
ECHO 1. MCHINFO MAY BE RUN FROM WITHIN WINDOWS-95. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT
ECHO THE USER CHANGE THE PROPERTIES FROM FULL SCREEN TO WINDOW.
ECHO 2. USING THE TASK BAR USERS MAY BLOCK, COPY AND PASTE ANY DATA
ECHO FROM ANY LOCATION WITHIN MCHINFO.
ECHO 3. DO NOT CALL A WINDOWS PRODUCT FROM WITHIN MCHINFO, BUT MINIMIZE
ECHO MCHINFO AND THEN START YOUR WINDOW APPLICATION.
ECHO 4. THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTED A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS WITH DOS
APPLICATIONS
ECHO AND WINDOWS-95. IN PARTICULAR PRINTING PROBLEMS ARE KNOWN TO OCCUR.
ECHO BY PRESSING CTRL+ALT+DEL YOU CAN END THE MCHINFO TASK IF NECESSARY.
ECHO YOU MAY PRINT THIS SCREEN OUT BY PRESSING YOUR
ECHO SHIFT + PRINT SCREEN KEYS SIMULTANEOUSLY
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

DOGEOENTER

```

REM POPUP MENU FOR GEOGRAPHICAL SETUP AND MAINTENIANACE
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "GEO*.REC" "SELECT GEO FILE TO WORK ON"
REM DATA ENTRY AND EDIT OF ANY GEO FILE
  ENTER %1 /CHK:MASTER1
CLS
END

```

DOGEOUP

```

BEGIN

```

```

REM PROGRAM TO UPDATE NAMES IN LEVELS 1 TO 5 FILES
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA FILE" /BREAK
REM ROUTINE TO UPDATE THE LEVEL1 FILE WITH NEW NAMES
REM ERASE ANY PREVIOUS  TEMPORARY FILES
echo THIS WILL NOT AFFECT ANY DATA YOU HAVE ENTERED IN LEVEL1
ECHO IT WILL ONLY UPDATE THE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
ECHO HOWEVER, ALL LEVEL2 TO LEVEL5 DATA FILES WILL HAVE
ECHO  TO BE RE-AGGREGATED
PAUSE
IF EXIST GTEMP1.REC ERASE GTEMP1.REC
IF EXIST GTEMP2.REC ERASE GTEMP2.REC
IF EXIST XTEMP.REC ERASE XTEMP.REC
CLS
REM PROGRAM TO CREATE GTEMP1
  ANALYSIS GEONAME
REM UPDATE NAMES FOR LEVEL 1
REM MERGE MASTER XFILE WITH NEW GTEMP1 TO CREATE GTEMP2
  MERGE X%2.REC GTEMP1.REC GTEMP2.REC 4
REM MERGE ORIGINAL REC WITH GTEMP2 TO PRODUCE NEW XTEMP
  MERGE %2.REC GTEMP2.REC XTEMP.REC 3 LEVEL1 Y
REM COPY XTEMP.REC BACK TO ORIGINAL FILE
  COPY XTEMP.REC %2.REC
REM *THIS ROUTINE DELS OLD LEVEL2-5 AND CREATES NEW DATA FILES LEVELS 2 - 5
  ERASE %22.REC
  ERASE %23.REC
  ERASE %24.REC
  ERASE %25.REC
REM *TWO TEMPORARY FILES WILL NOW BE CREATED FOR THE MASTER REC AND
REM *THE NEW DATA REC SO THAT THE 4 HIGHER LEVELS CAN BE CREATED
  IF EXIST CTEMP1.REC ERASE CTEMP1.REC
  COPY %2.REC CTEMP1.REC
REM *THIS PGM PROGRAM CREATES EACH OF THE HIGHER LEVELS
  ANALYSIS CREATE
REM *EACH HIGHER LEVEL IS THEN MERGED INTO A NEW REC FILE ENTER
REM *WITH THE NUMBER OF ITS LEVEL.
  MERGE X%2.REC ZMASTER2.REC %22.REC 4
  MERGE X%2.REC ZMASTER3.REC %23.REC 4
  MERGE X%2.REC ZMASTER4.REC %24.REC 4
  MERGE X%2.REC ZMASTER5.REC %25.REC 4
  ERASE CTEMP1.REC
  ERASE Z*.*
REM END OF UPDATE FOR FIVE LEVELS
  ERASE XTEMP.REC
  ERASE GTEMP*.*
  ERASE %2*.IX
CLS
END

DOGEOUP2
BEGIN
REM PROGRAM TO UPDATE BLANKS IN ANY REC FILE
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA FILE" /BREAK
REM ERASE ANY PREVIOUS  TEMPORARY FILES

```

```
IF EXIST GTEMP1.REC ERASE GTEMP1.REC
IF EXIST GTEMP2.REC ERASE GTEMP2.REC
IF EXIST XTEMP1.REC ERASE XTEMP1.REC
IF EXIST XTEMP2.REC ERASE XTEMP2.REC
CLS
```

```
REM PROGRAM TO CREATE GTEMP1
```

```
ANALYSIS GEONAME
```

```
COPY %2.REC XTEMP1.REC
```

```
REM PROGRAM TO UPDATE LEVEL1 OR GEO NAMES
```

```
ANALYSIS GEO2LEVEL
```

```
COPY XTEMP2.REC %2.REC
```

```
ERASE GTEMP*.*
```

```
ERASE %2*.IX
```

```
CLS
```

```
END
```

DOGEOCREATE

```
BEGIN
```

```
REM CREATES A NEW GEO FILE
```

```
DIALOG "/CENTER NAME OF GEO FILE /N/CYOU MAY USE UP TO 7 LETTERS AND
NUMBERS /N/C THE NAME MUST BEGIN WITH GEO E.G. GEO1, GEOLA /N/C THE EXTENSION
.REC WILL BE ADDED AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU " "<A >" /D="GEO"
```

```
ENTER %1.REC GEO 2
```

```
CLS
```

```
END
```

DOGEOLIST

```
BEGIN
```

```
REM CREATES TEMPORARY TEXT FILE OF LISTING OF SELECTED GEO FILE
```

```
ANALYSIS GEOLIST
```

```
EPED GEOLIST.TXT
```

```
ERASE GEOLIST.TXT
```

```
RETURN
```

```
CLS
```

```
END
```

DOGEORPT

```
BEGIN
```

```
REM REPORT ON GEO NAMES
```

```
ANALYSIS GEORPT
```

```
EPED GEORPT.TXT
```

```
ERASE GEORPT.TXT
```

```
RETURN
```

```
CLS
```

```
END
```

DOGEO2REC

```
BEGIN
```

```
REM CREATE NEW GEO FILE BASED UPON A LEVEL1 REC FILE
```

```
ANALYSIS GEO2REC
```

```
EPED GEO*.TXT
```

```
ERASE GEO*.TXT
```

```
RETURN
```

```
CLS
RETURN
END
```

UTILITIES

A variety of utilities are contained in these menus. Many utilize basic DOS commands.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR UTILITIES

```
POPUP "&Utils"
  BEGIN
    POPUP "&BACK UP DATA FILES"
    BEGIN
      POPUP "&FLOPPY"
      BEGIN
        MENUITEM "&BACK UP A SINGLE DATA FILE" DOBACK1
        MENUITEM "B&ACK UP A DATA FILE SET" DOBACK2
        POPUP "BA&CK UP ALL DATA FILES"
        BEGIN
          MENUITEM "&USING COPY COMMAND" DOBACK3
          MENUITEM "U&SING COMPRESSION" DOBACK4
        END
      END
    END
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    POPUP "&HARD DISK"
    BEGIN
      MENUITEM "&BACK UP A SINGLE DATA FILE" DOBACK5
      MENUITEM "B&ACK UP A DATA FILE SET" DOBACK6
      MENUITEM "BA&CK UP ALL DATA FILES" DOBACK7
    END
  END
  POPUP "&RESTORE DATA FILES"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&RESTORE A SINGLE DATA FILE" DOREST1
    MENUITEM "R&ESTORE A DATA FILE SET" DOREST2
    MENUITEM "RE&STORE ALL DATA FILES" DOREST3
  END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  POPUP "&UPDATE MCHINFO"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "FROM &FLOPPY DRIVE" DOUPDATE1
    MENUITEM "FROM &HARD DISK" DOUPDATE2
  END
  menuitem separator
  POPUP "&CREATE INSTALL DISK"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&PROGRAM ONLY" DOINSTALL1
    MENUITEM "&PROGRAM+EPI6" DOINSTALL1A
    MENUITEM "P&ROGRAM+DATA+QES" DOINSTALL2
    MENUITEM "PR&OGRAM+DATA+EPI6" DOINSTALL3
```

```

END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
POPUP "&FIX/REVISE FILES"
BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&FIX/CLEAN FILES AND INDEXES" DOCLEAN
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    POPUP "&REVISE A DATA FILE"
    BEGIN
        MENUITEM "&REVISE LEVEL 1 FILE ONLY" DOREVISE1
        MENUITEM "REVISE &ALL LEVELS" DOREVISE2
    END
END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
POPUP "&REMOVE DELETED RECORDS"
BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&FROM ONE DATA FILE" DODEL1
    MENUITEM "F&ROM ALL FILES IN A DATA SET" DODEL2
END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
POPUP "FI&LE MANAGER"
BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&DIRECTORY OF FLOPPY" DODIR1
    MENUITEM "DIRECTORY OF &HARD DISK" DODIR2
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    POPUP "&COPY FILES TO/FROM FLOPPY"
    BEGIN
        MENUITEM "COPY &SINGLE FILE TO FLOPPY" DOCOPY1
        MENUITEM "COPY &TEXT FILES TO FLOPPY" DOCOPY2
        MENUITEM "COPY S&INGLE FILE FROM FLOPPY" DOCOPY3
        MENUITEM "COPY &ALL FILES FROM FLOPPY" DOCOPY4
    END
END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
POPUP "COPY FILES TO &NEW FILES"
BEGIN
    MENUITEM "COPY A LEVEL 1 &DATA FILE" DONEWFILE1
    MENUITEM "COPY A LEVEL 2-5 &DATA FILE" DONEWFILE1A
    MENUITEM "COPY ALL FILES IN A DATA &SET" DONEWFILE2
    MENUITEM "COPY A &QES FILE" DONEWFILE3
    MENUITEM "COPY A &TEXT FILE" DONEWFILE4
    MENUITEM "COPY ANY &FILE" DONEWFILE5
END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "&RENAME A DATA FILE" DORENAME1
MENUITEM "R&ENAME ANY FILE" DORENAME2
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "DE&LETE A DATA FILE" DOERASE1
MENUITEM "DELETE A DATA FILE SE&T" DOERASE2
MENUITEM "DELETE A T&XT FILE" DOERASE3
MENUITEM "DELETE AN&Y FILE" DOERASE4
MENUITEM "DELETE ALL FILES ON FLO&PPY" DOERASE5
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "&UNDELETE A FILE" DOUNDELETE1
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "FOR&MAT A FLOPPY DISK" DOFORMAT

```

```

END
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
POPUP "&TOOLS"
BEGIN
  MENUITEM "&CALENDAR" IDCLND
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "C&ALCULATOR" IDCALC
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "&STAT CALCULATOR" DOSTAT
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR
  MENUITEM "ASCII &TABLE" IDASCII
END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR UTILITIES

```

DOBACK1
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT ANY ONE FILE TO BACK UP" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
  COPY %2.REC %4
  CLS
  ECHO THE %2 DATA (REC FILE) HAS BEEN COPIED TO YOUR %4 DRIVE
  ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILE WHICH HAS BEEN
  ECHO BACKED UP.
  DIR %4%2.REC /P
  PAUSE
  CLS
END

```

```

DOBACK2
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT ANY LEVEL 1 DATA (REC) FILE" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
  COPY %2.REC %4
  COPY %22.REC %4
  COPY %23.REC %4
  COPY %24.REC %4
  COPY %25.REC %4
  COPY X%2.REC %4
  CLS
  ECHO ALL %2 DATA (REC FILES) OF THIS SET HAVE BEEN COPIED TO YOUR %4 DRIVE
  ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILES WHICH HAVE BEEN BACKED UP.
  DIR %4\%2*.REC /P
  PAUSE
  CLS
  RETURN
END

```

```

DOBACK3
BEGIN
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/COF DRIVE WHERE YOU WISH
  FILES TO GO /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
  COPY *.REC %1

```

```
CLS
ECHO ALL DATA (REC FILES) HAVE BEEN COPIED TO YOUR %1 DRIVE
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF ALL DATA FILES NOW ON YOUR %1 DRIVE
DIR %1\*.REC /P
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DOBACK4
BEGIN
```

```
  DIALOG "/CYOU HAVE SELECTED TO COMPRESS YOUR REC FILES INTO A /N/CSINGLE
FILE, THIS SINGLE FILE WILL BE MADE INTO /N/CAN EXECUTABLE FILE WHICH WILL
AUTOMATICALLY EXTRACT /N/CTHE REC FILES WHEN RUN, THE FILE NAME /N/CWILL BE
MCHREC.EXE"
```

```
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
```

```
REM USE COMPRESION PROGRAM PKZIP
```

```
IF EXIST MCHREC.ZIP ERASE MCHREC.ZIP
```

```
IF EXIST MCHREC.EXE ERASE MCHREC.EXE
```

```
PKZIP MCHREC.ZIP *.REC
```

```
PKZIP2EX MCHREC.ZIP
```

```
COPY MCHREC.EXE %1
```

```
CLS
```

```
ERASE MCHREC.ZIP
```

```
ERASE MCHREC.EXE
```

```
ECHO ALL DATA (REC FILES) HAVE BEEN COMPRESSED AND COPIED TO YOUR %1 DRIVE
```

```
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE FILE NOW ON YOUR %1 DRIVE
```

```
DIR %1\*.EXE /P
```

```
PAUSE
```

```
CLS
```

```
RETURN
```

```
END
```

```
*BACK UP TO HARD DISK
```

```
DOBACK5
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT ANY ONE FILE TO BACK UP" /BREAK
```

```
COPY %2.REC %P1\BACK
```

```
CLS
```

```
ECHO THE %2 DATA (REC FILE) HAS BEEN COPIED TO YOUR %P1\BACK DIRECTORY
```

```
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILE WHICH HAVE BEEN
```

```
ECHO BACKED UP.
```

```
DIR %P1\BACK\%2.REC
```

```
CLS
```

```
RETURN
```

```
END
```

```
DOBACK6
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT ANY LEVEL 1 DATA (REC) FILE" /BREAK
```

```
COPY %2.REC %P1\BACK
```

```
COPY %22.REC %P1\BACK
```

```
COPY %23.REC %P1\BACK
```

```
COPY %24.REC %P1\BACK
```

```

COPY %25.REC %P1\BACK
COPY X%2.REC %P1\BACK
CLS
ECHO ALL %2 DATA (REC FILES) OF THIS SET HAVE NOW BEEN COPIED
ECHO TO YOUR %P1\BACK DIRECTORY
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILES WHICH HAVE BEEN BACKED UP.
DIR %P1\BACK\%2*.REC /P
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOBACK7
BEGIN
REM BACKS UP ALL REC FILES TO DESIGNATED PATH ON HARD DISK
COPY *.REC %P1\BACK
CLS
ECHO ALL DATA (REC FILES) HAVE BEEN COPIED TO %P1\BACK
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILES WHICH HAVE BEEN
ECHO BACKED UP.
DIR %P1\BACK\*.rec /P
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

*RESTORE FROM FLOPPY/HARD DISK
* THE FILEDIALOG WILL SHOW THE BACK UP DIRECTORY FIRST HOWEVER
* THE USER CAN CURSER TO THE A OR B DRIVES AND PRESS ENTER

```

```

DOREST1
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CYOU MAY SELECT ANY FILE FROM THE LIST OF FILES /N/CWHICH FOLLOWS,
OR YOU MAY CURSOR DOWN TO /N/CAND SELECT OTHER DRIVES AND RESTORE FILES
FROM THOSE DRIVES"
FILEDIALOG "%P1\BACK\*.REC" "SELECT ANY ONE FILE TO RESTORE" /BREAK
REM RESTORES A SINGLE FILE FROM HARD DISK OR FLOPPY
COPY %1%2.REC %P1
CLS
ECHO THE %2 DATA (REC FILE) HAS BEEN COPIED TO YOUR %P1\ DIRECTORY
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILE WHICH HAVE BEEN
ECHO RESTORED.
DIR %P1\%2.REC
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOREST2
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CYOU MAY SELECT ANY LEVEL 1 FILE /N/CWHICH WILL RESTORE THE ENTIRE
DATA SET /N/CFROM THE LIST OF FILES WHICH FOLLOWS /N/COR YOU MAY CURSOR
DOWN TO AND /N/CSELECT OTHER DRIVES AND RESTORE FILES FROM THOSE DRIVES"

```

```

FILEDIALOG "%P1\BACK\*.REC" "SELECT ANY LEVEL 1 DATA (REC) FILE" /BREAK
REM RESTORES A COMPLETE DATA SET FROM HARD DISK OR FLOPPY
COPY %1%2.REC %P1
COPY %1%22.REC %P1
COPY %1%23.REC %P1
COPY %1%24.REC %P1
COPY %1%25.REC %P1
COPY %1X%2.REC %P1
CLS
ECHO ALL %2 DATA (REC FILES) OF THIS SET HAVE NOW BEEN COPIED
ECHO TO YOUR %P1 DIRECTORY
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILES WHICH HAVE BEEN RESTORED.
DIR %2*.REC
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

DOREST3
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CENTER THE DRIVE AND PATH (IF ANY) /N/CWHERE THE REC FILES ARE YOU
WISH TO RESTORE /N/CE.G. \MCHINFO\BACK OR A: OR F:\PUBLIC, ETC " "<A >"
REM RESTORES ALL REC FILES TO DESIGNATED PATH ON HARD DISK OR FLOPPY
COPY %1\*.REC %P1
IF EXIST %1\MCHREC.EXE COPY %1\MCHREC.EXE %P1
IF EXIST MCHREC.EXE MCHREC -o
IF EXIST MCHREC.EXE ERASE MCHREC.EXE
CLS
ECHO ALL DATA (REC FILES) HAVE BEEN COPIED TO %P1
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILES WHICH HAVE BEEN
ECHO RESTORED.
PAUSE
DIR *.REC /P
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

DOUPDATE1
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
REM WILL INSTALL ANY ZIP OR ZIPPED EXE FROM FLOPPY DIRVE
cls
ECHO OFF
ECHO *
if exist *.zip del *.zip
IF EXIST MCH.EXE DEL MCH.EXE
COPY %1\*.*
if exist *.zip pkunzip *.zip -o
if exist *.zip del *.zip
IF EXIST MCH.EXE MCH -o
CLS
RETURN

```

END

DOUPDATE2

BEGIN

FILEDIALOG "*.ZIP" "SELECT FILE TO UPDATE - YOU MAY NEED TO CHANGE DIRS"

/BREAK

REM WILL INSTALL ANY ZIPPED FILE FROM ANYWAY ON HARD DISK

cls

ECHO OFF

ECHO *

PKUNZIP %1%2%3 -o

IF EXIST %1\MCH.EXE MCH -o

IF EXIST %1\MCH.EXE ERASE MCH.EXE

CLS

RETURN

END

DOINSTALL1

BEGIN

DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"

REM INCLUDES PROGRAM AND MENU FILES ONLY

REM NO DATA NO EPI6 NO EPIMAP NO QES

REM NO RAT NO AGG NO EST ETC.

cls

ECHO OFF

IF EXIST *.ZIP ERASE *.ZIP

IF EXIST *.BAK ERASE *.BAK

IF EXIST *.OLD ERASE *.OLD

IF EXIST *.DAT ERASE *.DAT

CLS

COPY INSTALL.BAT %1

COPY PKUNZIP.EXE %1

CLS

ECHO THIS MAY TAKE A MINUTE OR TWO

ECHO *.REC > ZLIST

ECHO *.IX >> ZLIST

ECHO *.?XT >> ZLIST

ECHO *.TAB >> ZLIST

ECHO *.CFG >>ZLIST

ECHO *.AGG >>ZLIST

ECHO *.BND >>ZLIST

ECHO *.EST >>ZLIST

ECHO *.RAT >>ZLIST

ECHO *.MAP >>ZLIST

ECHO ANALYSIS.EXE >> ZLIST

ECHO ANALYSIS.OVR >> ZLIST

ECHO MERGE.* >> ZLIST

ECHO IMPORT.* >> ZLIST

ECHO ENTER.* >> ZLIST

ECHO EPED.* >> ZLIST

ECHO EPIMAP.* >> ZLIST

ECHO DPMI16BI.OVL >>ZLIST

ECHO *.BGI >> ZLIST

```

ECHO *.INI >> ZLIST
ECHO *.PRO >> ZLIST
ECHO *.PDF >> ZLIST
echo mchinfo.exe >> ZLIST
PKZIP %1MCH.ZIP *.* -& -x@ZLIST
COPY INSTALL.BAT %1
if exist ZLIST erase ZLIST
CLS
END
DOINSTALL1A
BEGIN
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
REM INCLUDES PROGRAM AND MENU FILES EPIINFO EPIMAP
REM NO DATA NO QES
REM NO RAT NO AGG NO EST ETC.
  cls
  ECHO OFF
  IF EXIST *.ZIP ERASE *.ZIP
  IF EXIST *.BAK ERASE *.BAK
  IF EXIST *.OLD ERASE *.OLD
  IF EXIST *.DAT ERASE *.DAT
  CLS
  COPY INSTALL.BAT %1
  COPY PKUNZIP.EXE %1
  CLS
  ECHO THIS MAY TAKE A MINUTE OR TWO
  ECHO *.REC > ZLIST
  ECHO *.IX >> ZLIST
  ECHO *.?XT >> ZLIST
  ECHO *.TAB >> ZLIST
  ECHO *.CFG >>ZLIST
  ECHO *.AGG >>ZLIST
  ECHO *.BND >>ZLIST
  ECHO *.EST >>ZLIST
  ECHO *.RAT >>ZLIST
  ECHO *.MAP >>ZLIST
  echo mchinfo.exe >> ZLIST
  PKZIP %1MCH.ZIP *.* -& -x@ZLIST
  COPY INSTALL.BAT %1
  if exist ZLIST erase ZLIST
CLS
END

DOINSTALL2
BEGIN
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
REM INCLUDES PGM DATA NO EPI6 NO EPIMAP
  cls
  ECHO OFF
  IF EXIST *.ZIP ERASE *.ZIP
  IF EXIST *.BAK ERASE *.BAK
  IF EXIST *.OLD ERASE *.OLD
  IF EXIST *.DAT ERASE *.DAT

```

```

COPY INSTALL.BAT %1
COPY PKUNZIP.EXE %1
CLS
ECHO THIS MAY TAKE A MINUTE OR TWO
ECHO *.?XT > ZLIST
ECHO *.CFG >> ZLIST
ECHO ANALYSIS.EXE >> ZLIST
ECHO ANALYSIS.OVR >> ZLIST
ECHO MERGE.* >> ZLIST
ECHO IMPORT.* >> ZLIST
ECHO EPED.* >> ZLIST
ECHO ENTER.* >> ZLIST
ECHO EPIMAP.* >> ZLIST
ECHO DPMI16BI.OVL >>ZLIST
ECHO *.PDF >> ZLIST
ECHO *.BGI >> ZLIST
ECHO *.INI >> ZLIST
ECHO *.PRO >> ZLIST
ECHO *.PDF >> ZLIST
echo mchinfo.exe >> ZLIST
PKZIP %1MCH.ZIP *.* -& -x@ZLIST
COPY INSTALL.BAT %1
if exist ZLIST erase ZLIST
CLS
END

```

```

DOINSTALL3
BEGIN
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
REM INCLUDES PGM DATA EPI6 EPIMAP
  cls
  IF NOT EXIST ANALYSIS.EXE ECHO THIS VERSION DOES NOT CONTAIN EPI6 FILES
  WITHIN MCHINFO
  IF NOT EXIST ANALYSIS.EXE ECHO THEREFORE PLEASE SELECT ANOTHER INSTALL
  FROM THE MENU
  IF NOT EXIST ANALYSIS.EXE PAUSE
  IF NOT EXIST ANALYSIS.EXE GOTO END
  ECHO OFF
  IF EXIST *.ZIP ERASE *.ZIP
  IF EXIST *.BAK ERASE *.BAK
  IF EXIST *.OLD ERASE *.OLD
  IF EXIST *.DAT ERASE *.DAT
  CLS
  COPY INSTALL.BAT %1
  COPY PKUNZIP.EXE %1
  CLS
  ECHO THIS MAY TAKE A MINUTE OR TWO
  PKZIP %1MCH.ZIP *.* -& -x*.?XT -x*.IX -xmchinfo*.CFG -xmchinfo.exe
  COPY INSTALL.BAT %1
  CLS
  :END
  END

```

* DOREVISE1 AND DOREVISE2 ARE IN THE DATA MENU SEQUENCE AS WELL
* AND THEREFORE THEY CAN BE FOUND IN THE COMMAND BLOCKS FOR THAT MENU

DOCLEAN

```
BEGIN
  IF EXIST *.IX DEL *.IX
  IF EXIST *.DAT DEL *.DAT
  IF EXIST *.OLD DEL *.OLD
  IF EXIST *.BAK DEL *.BAK
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DODEL1

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC", "SELECT DATA FILE TO REMOVE DELETED RECORDS"
  ERASE XDEL1.REC
  CLS
  COPY %1 XDEL1.REC
  ANALYSIS REMOVE
  COPY XDEL2.REC %1
  ERASE XDEL1.REC
  ERASE XDEL2.REC
CLS
RETURN
END
```

DODEL2

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC", "SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA (REC) FILE" /BREAK
  IF EXIST ERASE XDEL1.REC
  CLS
REM LEVEL1
  COPY %2.REC XDEL1.REC
  ANALYSIS REMOVE
  COPY XDEL2.REC %2.REC
  ERASE XDEL1.REC
  ERASE XDEL2.REC
REM LEVEL2
  COPY %22.REC XDEL1.REC
  ANALYSIS REMOVE
  COPY XDEL2.REC %22.REC
  ERASE XDEL1.REC
  ERASE XDEL2.REC
REM LEVEL3
  COPY %23.REC XDEL1.REC
  ANALYSIS REMOVE
  COPY XDEL2.REC %23.REC
  ERASE XDEL1.REC
  ERASE XDEL2.REC
REM LEVEL4
  COPY %24.REC XDEL1.REC
  ANALYSIS REMOVE
```

```

COPY XDEL2.REC %24.REC
ERASE XDEL1.REC
ERASE XDEL2.REC
REM LEVEL5
COPY %25.REC XDEL1.REC
ANALYSIS REMOVE
COPY XDEL2.REC %25.REC
ERASE XDEL1.REC
ERASE XDEL2.REC
CLS
ECHO ALL RECORDS MARKED FOR DELETED HAVE NOW BEEN REOMVED
ECHO FROM THE FOLLOWING DATA SETS:
DIR %2?.REC
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

* POPUP MENU FOR FILE MANAGERS COMMANDS

```

DODIR1
BEGIN
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
  DIR %1 /P
  pause
cls
RETURN
END

```

```

DODIR2
BEGIN
  DIR *.* /P
  PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOCOPY1
BEGIN
  ROUTEMESSAGE
  FILEDIALOG "*.*" "CURSOR TO FILE OR DRIVE AND PRESS ENTER" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
REM COPY ANY FILE TO A FLOPPY
  COPY %1%2%3 %4
CLS > NUL
RETURN
END

```

```

DOCOPY2
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG ".*?XT" "SELECT ANY OUTPUT (XT) FILE TO COPY" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
  COPY %2%3 %4

```

```
CLS
ECHO THE %2%3 FILE HAS BEEN COPIED TO YOUR %4 DRIVE
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILE WHICH HAS BEEN
ECHO BACKED UP.
DIR %4
PAUSE
CLS
END
```

```
DOCOPY3
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.*" "CURSOR TO FILE OR DRIVE AND PRESS ENTER" /BREAK
COPY %1%2%3
CLS
ECHO THE %2%3 FILE HAS BEEN COPIED TO YOUR %P1\ DIRECTORY
ECHO BELOW IS A LISTING OF THE DATA FILE WHICH HAS BEEN
ECHO BACKED UP.
DIR %2%3
PAUSE
CLS
END
```

```
DOCOPY4
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@" /D="A:"
REM COPY ALL FILES FROM A DRIVE TO DEFAULT DIRECTORY
COPY %1\*.*
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DONEWFILE1
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA FILE TO COPY" /BREAK
DIALOG "/CENTER NAME OF NEW DATA FILE /N/C THE NAME MAY BE UP TO 7 LETTERS
AND NUMBERS /N/CE.G. BTH94 BTHXX /N/C THE EXTENSION OF .REC WILL BE ADDED
AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU" "<A >"
COPY %2.REC %4.REC
COPY X%2.REC X%4.REC
DIR %4.REC
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DONEWFILE1A
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 2 - 5 DATA FILE TO COPY" /BREAK
DIALOG "/CENTER NAME OF NEW DATA FILE /N/C THE NAME MAY BE UP TO 7 LETTERS
AND NUMBERS /N/CE.G. BTH94 BTHXX /N/C THE EXTENSION OF .REC WILL BE ADDED
AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU" "<A >"
COPY %2.REC %4.REC
DIR %4.REC
```

```
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DONEWFILE2
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA FILE" /BREAK
DIALOG "/CENTER NAME OF NEW DATA SET /N/CTHE NAME MAY BE NO LONGER THEN 7
LETTERS AND NUMBERS /N/CTHE EXTENSIONS OF REC WILL BE SUPPLIED
AUTOMATICALLY /N/CE.G. BTHSXX DTHAA94 " "<A >"
COPY %2.REC %4.REC
COPY X%2.REC X%4.REC
COPY %22.REC %42.REC
COPY %23.REC %43.REC
COPY %24.REC %44.REC
COPY %25.REC %45.REC
DIR X%4.REC
DIR %4?.REC
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DONEWFILE3
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.QES" "SELECT QES FILE TO COPY" /BREAK
DIALOG "/CENTER NAME OF NEW QES FILE /N/CYOU MAY USE UP TO 7 LETTERS AND
NUMBERS /N/CTHE EXTENSION .QES WILL BE SUPPLIED AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU E.G.
BTH BTHXX" "<A >"
COPY %2.QES %4.QES
DIR %4.QES
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DONEWFILE4
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.?XT" "SELECT TEXT FILE TO COPY" /BREAK
DIALOG "/CENTER COMPLETE NAME OF NEW TEXT FILE /N/CINCLUDING ANY EXTENSION
/N/CE.G. LIST1.LXT, BFRM.FXT" "<A >"
COPY %2%3 %4
DIR %4
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DONEWFILE5
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG " *.* " "SELECT FILE TO COPY" /BREAK
DIALOG "/CENTER NAME OF NEW FILE /N/CINCLUDING AN EXTENSION IF ANY /N/CE.G.
FILEX.TXT" "<A >"
```

```
COPY %2%3 %4
DIR %4
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
DORENAME1
```

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC" "SELECT DATA FILE TO RENAME" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER NEW NAME OF FILE /N/CYOU MAY USE UP TO 7 LETTERS AND
NUMBERS /N/C(DO NOT TYPE IN THE EXTENSION OF .REC /N/CAS IT WILL BE ADDED
AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU)", "<A    >"
  RENAME %2.REC %4.REC
  IF EXIST %4.REC ECHO FILE %2.REC HAS BEEN RENAMED %4.REC
  DIR %4
  PAUSE
  CLS
  RETURN
END
```

```
DORENAME2
```

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG " *.* " "SELECT ANY FILE TO RENAME" /BREAK
  DIALOG "/CENTER FULL NEW NAME INCLUDING AN EXTENSION IF ANY /N/CE.G.
BTHS.QES", "<A    >"
  RENAME %2%3 %4
  IF EXIST %4 ECHO FILE %2 HAS BEEN RENAMED %4
  DIR %4
  PAUSE
  CLS
  RETURN
END
```

```
DOERASE1
```

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC", "SELECT FILE FOR ERASE/DELETION"
  ERASE %1
  IF NOT EXIST %1 ECHO FILE %1 SUCESSFULLY DELETED
  PAUSE
  CLS
  RETURN
END
```

```
DOERASE2
```

```
BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.REC", "SELECT DATA FILE SET TO DELETE" /BREAK
  ERASE X%2.REC
  ERASE %2.REC
  ERASE %22.REC
  ERASE %23.REC
  ERASE %24.REC
  ERASE %25.REC
  ERASE %2.IX
```

```

ERASE %2.DAT
IF NOT EXIST %2.REC ECHO FILE DATA SET %2 SUCESSFULLY DELETED
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOERASE3
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.?XT" "SELECT TEXT FILE TO DELETE"
ERASE %1
IF NOT EXIST %1 ECHO FILE %1 SUCESSFULLY DELETED
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOERASE4
BEGIN
FILEDIALOG "*.*" "SELECT ANY FILE TO DELETE"
ERASE %1
IF NOT EXIST %1 ECHO FILE %1 SUCESSFULLY DELETED
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOERASE5
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON /N/CE.G. A:","&@ " /D="A:"
DIR %1\*.*/P
DEL %1\*.*/P
PAUSE
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOUNDELETE1
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CENTER THE NAME OF THE FILE DELETED OR /N/C LEAVE BLANK TO SEE ALL
FILES DELETED IN DIR /N/CIF A FILE IS FOUND YOU WILL BE ASKED /N/CTO TYPE IN THE
FIRST LETTER OF THE FILE","<A "
UNDELETE %1
CLS
RETURN
END

```

```

DOFORMAT
BEGIN
DIALOG "/CTHIS IS A FORMAT COMMAND/N/CTO FORMAT A DISK IN YOU FLOPPY DRIVE
ONLY, USUALLY DRIVE A OR DRIVE B /N/CENTER FLOPPY DRIVE LETTER AND COLON
/N/CE.G. A:","&@ " /D="A:"
DIR %1\*.*/P
FORMAT %1

```

```
CLS
RETURN
END
```

```
*POPUP TOOLS COMMAND BLOCK
* THE CALENDAR AND CALCULATOR ARE STARTED FROM WITHIN THE MENUITEM
* AND DO NOT HAVE COMMAND BLOCKS
```

```
DOSTAT
BEGIN
REM THIS IS AN EPI INFO STATISTICAL CALACULATOR FOR SAMPLE SIZE ETC
  STATCALC
END
```

VIEW REPORTS

All filedialogs below work in the same way: they allow the user to cursor to a selection with the extension of the report they want and then load the file into Epi-Info's EPED or their own word processor.

USER MENU COMMAND BLOCK FOR VIEWING

```
POPUP "&View"
BEGIN
  POPUP "&QUICK VIEW - EPED"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&LINE LISTINGS" DOEPLIST
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&REPORT FORMS" DOEPFORM
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&TABLES" DOEPTABLES
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&MEANS" DOEPMEANS
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&CONFIDENCE INTERVALS" DOEPCI
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&ZSCORES" DOEPZSCORE
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&VIEW ANY TXT FILE" DOEPVIEW
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "V&IEW ANY FILE" DOEPANY
  END
  MENUITEM SEPARATOR

  POPUP "&WORD PROCESSOR"
  BEGIN
    MENUITEM "&LINE LISTINGS" DOWPLIST
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&REPORT FORMS" DOWPFORM
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
    MENUITEM "&TABLES" DOWPTABLES
    MENUITEM SEPARATOR
```

```

MENUITEM "&MEANS" DOWPMEANS
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "&CONFIDENCE INTERVALS" DOWPCI
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "&ZSCORES" DOWPZSCORE
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "&VIEW ANY TXT FILE" DOWPVIEW
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "V&IEW ANY FILE" DOWPANY
MENUITEM SEPARATOR
MENUITEM "&FILES IN USERS DEFAULT PATH" DOWPUSER
END
END

```

EXECUTING COMMAND BLOCKS FOR VIEWING

DOEPLIST

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.LXT" "SELECT THE LINE LISTING YOU WISH TO VIEW"
  EPED %1
CLS
RETURN
END

```

DOEPFORM

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.FXT" "SELECT THE FORMS FILE YOU WISH TO VIEW"
  EPED %1
RETURN
END

```

DOEPTABLES

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.BXT" "SELECT THE TABLES FILE YOU WISH TO VIEW"
  EPED %1
RETURN
END

```

DOEPMEANS

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.MXT" "SELECT THE MEANS FILE YOU WISH TO VIEW"
  EPED %1
RETURN
END

```

DOEPCI

```

BEGIN
  FILEDIALOG "*.CXT" "SELECT THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FILE TO VIEW"
  EPED %1
RETURN
END

```

DOEPZSCORE

```

BEGIN

```

```
FILEDIALOG "*.ZXT" "SELECT THE ZSCORE/VARIABLE FILE TO VIEW"  
EPED %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOEPVIEW

```
BEGIN  
FILEDIALOG ".*?XT" "SELECT THE TEXT FILE YOU WANT"  
EPED %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOEPANY

```
BEGIN  
FILEDIALOG ".*.*" "SELECT THE FILE YOU WANT"  
EPED %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPLIST

NOTE: Popup of view-word processor menu uses the word processor given in the %p2 in the setup directories

```
BEGIN  
FILEDIALOG "*.LXT" "SELECT THE LINE LISTING YOU WISH TO VIEW"  
%P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPFORM

```
BEGIN  
FILEDIALOG "*.FXT" "SELECT THE FORMS FILE YOU WISH TO VIEW"  
%P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPTABLES

```
BEGIN  
FILEDIALOG "*.BXT" "SELECT THE TABLES YOU WISH TO VIEW"  
%P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPMEANS

```
BEGIN  
FILEDIALOG "*.MXT" "SELECT THE MEANS YOU WISH TO VIEW"  
%P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPCI

```
BEGIN  
FILEDIALOG "*.CXT" "SELECT THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FILE TO VIEW"
```

```
%P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPZSCORE

```
BEGIN  
  FILEDIALOG "*.ZXT" "SELECT THE ZSCORE/VARIABLE FILE TO VIEW"  
  %P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPVIEW

```
BEGIN  
  FILEDIALOG ".*.TXT" "SELECT THE TEXT FILE YOU WANT"  
  %P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPANY

```
BEGIN  
  FILEDIALOG ".*.*" "SELECT THE FILE YOU WANT"  
  %P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

DOWPUSER

```
BEGIN  
  FILEDIALOG "%P5\*.TXT" "SELECT THE FILE YOU WANT"  
  %P2 %1  
RETURN  
END
```

SECTION FOUR: MCH-INFO PROGRAMS

This chapter is presented alphabetically and provides a detailed description of the each program file used in *MCH-Info* system. Each of the main program files end with an PGM extension. Each program file is written in ASCII and therefore can be viewed/edited using any text editor. The program files are generally called from the *MCH-Info* menu, and cannot be run independently from the menu system. The menu system usually provides some pre-processing or selection of the data file before the program begins. Therefore, if a user begins one of these programs directly in EPI6 or from the DOS line (for example ANALYSIS AGGREGAT) It is highly unlikely that the program will run correctly (see Section Two: *MCH-Info* Menu).

Please note that the PGM files included below are the exact printouts of the PGM file itself. The asterisks (*) allow the programmer to leave in notes to the user which are ignored by Epi-Info.

AGGREGATE DATA

The purpose of the aggregate section is to allow data to be combined or aggregated to higher geographic levels. The basic set of QES files come with aggregate programs that end with the extension of AGG). However, users who add variables or create their own QES file will have to create a new aggregate program. After an aggregate program is created, then the user can run it at any time for all levels or a specific level. Finally, if there are changes to the QES file, the user can edit or look at any existing Agg program.

*** AGGREGAT.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST EDIT: 5/12/95

* THIS PROGRAM ALLOWS THE USER TO SELECT ANY NUMBER OF

* VARIABLES FROM AN EXISTING DATA SET, AND CREATES

* A PROGRAM (XXX.AGG) WHICH CAN THEN BE USED TO AGGREGATE

* DATA AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE.

ERASE ATEMP1.PGM

READ ATEMP1

DEFINE XVARIABLE _____ GLOBAL

ROUTE ATEMP1.PGM

TYPE "*/THIS PROGRAM WAS GENERATED BY AGGREGAT.PGM"

TYPE "*/LAST REVISED 2/20/95"

TYPE "SET COLOR = 31 30 112"

TYPE "SET NOECHO = ON"

TYPE "SET SPLIT = OFF"

GOTO NEXT

*/THIS PROGRAM CODE USES \64 ASCII CODE TO INSERT THE @ SIGN IN A FILE

:NEXT

CLS

immediate let xvariable = "?TYPE IN OR SELECT (F3) A VARIABLE TO AGGREGATE ----> ?"

```

*SEND TO A SMALL Z1 REC FILE THE AGGREGATED COUNT FOR SELECTED VARIABLE
TYPE "* START OF ROUTINE FOR SUMMARY COUNT FOR @XVARIABLE"
TYPE "READ ATEMP1.REC"
TYPE "ERASE Z1.REC"
type "ROUTE Z1.REC"
type "OUTPUT SUMFREQ @XVARIABLE \64XLEVEL"
*READ IN THE SMALL REC FILE AND RENAME COUNT TO THE ACTUAL VARIABLE NAME
type "READ ATEMP2"
type "RELATE \64XLEVEL Z1"
type "LET @XVARIABLE = COUNT"
TYPE "ROUTE
TYPE "WRITE RECFILE NOT COUNT XLEVEL"
TYPE "CLOSE"
TYPE "COPY ATEMP3.REC ATEMP2.REC"
TYPE "ERASE ATEMP3.REC"

PICKLIST 20 10
"SELECT ANOTHER VARIABLE" GOTO NEXT
"QUIT" GOTO QUIT1
END

:QUIT1
TYPE "QUIT"
QUIT

:XEND
SET NOECHO = OFF
SET SPLIT = ON
*END AGGREGAT.PGM

```

BROWSE DATA

Allows user to view data in Epi-Info's analysis browse feature. No editing of the data is allowed in the Browse mode.

*** BROWSE.PGM**

```

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 8/25/95

```

```

* ALLOWS USER TO BROWSE DATA SET IN A SPREADSHEET MANNER
* NOTE: NO EDITING OF THE DATA IS ALLOWED IN THE BROWSE MODE.

```

```

*SETTINGS
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112

```

```

*SELECT PERIOD(S) TO USE
CLS
ECHO SELECT THE FILE YOU WISH TO WORK ON
echo NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO   DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO   AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO   E.G. D:  E:  F:  G:  ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?
GOTO ISORT

```

```

:ISORT
*DECIDE HOW TO SORT
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT THE ORDER TO SORT THE RECORDS
PICKLIST 20 10
  "DO NOT SORT RECORDS"  GOTO NEXT
  "SORT ON GEO LEVEL 1"  SORT LEVEL1
  "SORT ON GEO LEVEL 2"  SORT LEVEL2 LEVEL1
  "SORT ON GEO LEVEL 3"  SORT LEVEL3 LEVEL2 LEVEL1
  "SORT ON GEO LEVEL 4"  SORT LEVEL4 LEVEL3 LEVEL2 LEVEL1
  "QUIT"                QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT

:NEXT
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT TYPE OF BROWSE
PICKLIST 20 10
  "BROWSE ENTIRE RECORD"  BROWSE
  "BROWSE SELECTED FIELDS" GOTO BFIELDS
  "QUIT"                QUIT
END
QUIT

:BFIELDS
CLS
ECHO 1. YOU MAY NOW TYPE IN THE NAMES OF VARIABLES YOU WANT.
ECHO  SEPARATE EACH BY A SPACE AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO 2. OR YOU MAY FIRST PRESS THE F1 HELP KEY
ECHO  TO TELL YOU ABOUT THE VARIABLES.
ECHO  THEN TYPE IN THE VARIABLES YOU WANT AND PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO 3. OR YOU MAY PRES THE F3 KEY AND SELECT VARIABLES
ECHO  FROM A LISTING OF ALL VARIABLES
ECHO  SELECT BY USING THE + KEY ON YOUR NUMERIC
ECHO  KEYBOARD (THE - KEY WILL UNSELECT).
ECHO  AFTER SELECTING THE VARIABLE(S) YOU WANT,
ECHO  PRESS <ENTER> TO LEAVE THE LISTING OF VARIABLES
ECHO  PRESS <ENTER> AGAIN TO START UPDATE.

BROWSE ?ENTER THE FIELDS TO UPDATE OR PRESS F1 OR F3 KEY ?
QUIT

:ASK
CLS
PICKLIST 20 10
  "BROWSE AGAIN" GOTO ISORT
  "QUIT"        QUIT
END

:XEND
* END OF BROWSE.PGM

```

COMBINE DATA

This program allows the user to combine files using the relate command of analysis.

* COMBINE.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 8/25/95

* PROGRAM TO COMBINE ONE OR MORE EXISTING REC FILES

SET COLOR = 31 30 112

SET SPLIT = OFF

CLS

ECHO

ECHO THIS UTILITY WILL CREATE A NEW REC

ECHO FILE OF THE COMBINED YEARS SELECTED

ECHO

ECHO ENTER THE NAMES OF THE REC FILE BELOW

ECHO TYPE EACH FILE NAME SEPARATED BY A SPACE

ECHO EXAMPLES (THE FILES WILL STILL BE AVAILABLE TO

ECHO USE ON THEIR OWN)

ECHO TO COMBINE TWO YEARS: BTH93 BTH94

ECHO TO COMBINE FIVE YEARS: BTH91 BTH92 BTH93 BTH94 BTH95

ECHO NOTE: THERE IS A LIMIT OF 10 REC FILES WHICH YOU CAN COMBINE

ECHO IF FILES ARE IN ANOTHER DIRECTORY OR DIRVE YOU MUST

ECHO THE FULL PATH. E.G. F:\MCHINFO\BTH93 F:\MCHINFO\BTH94

ECHO

READ ? ENTER THE FILE NAMES: ?

CLS

ECHO

ECHO

ECHO

ECHO NOW ENTER THE NAME OF THE NEW COMBINED FILE

ECHO THE NAME SHOULD NOT HAVE PREVIOUSLY EXISTED

ECHO YOU MAY NAME THE FILE ANY NAME AFTER THE STANDARD

ECHO FIRST 3 LETTERS. E.G. BTH DTH FET MOR

ECHO

ECHO NOTE: THIS FILE WILL BE SAVED IN YOUR DEFAULT DIRECTORY!

ECHO

ROUTE ?ENTER NAME OF NEW FILE HERE ?.REC

SET NOECHO = ON

WRITE RECFILE

QUIT

END OF COMBINE.PGM

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Confidence intervals are commonly used in epidemiological studies and statistics to provide the user with a range of values for within the true value may be found.

*** CI1.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY C. MONAHAN AND M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 11/21/95

* THIS PROGRAM CREATES CONFIDENCE INTERVALS
* THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL AROUND A RATE INVOLVES TAKING THE
* SQUARE ROOT OF THE NUMBER OF CASES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL
* POPULATION USED TO CREATE THE RATE THE RESULT IS MULTIPLIED
* BY THE MULTIPLIER USED FOR EXPRESSING THE RATE, FOR EXAMPLE 1000
* THE RESULT OF ABOVE IS MULTIPLIED BY 1.96
* THIS RESULT IS ADDED AND SUBTRACTED FROM THE RATE TO GET A LOW AND HIGH
* RANGE FOR THE 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

SET CRITERIA = OFF
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
DEFINE XFILE _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XGEO _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XNAME _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XRATE _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE RATEPER ##### GLOBAL
DEFINE XNUM _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XDEN _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE SD #.### GLOBAL
DEFINE RATE ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE RATE1 ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE RATE2 ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE RATE3 ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE XRATE1 ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE CI2 ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE CIHIGH ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE CILOW ###.## GLOBAL
DEFINE XCOMMAND _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE IND # GLOBAL 1
DEFINE XPROGRAM __ GLOBAL "CI1"
DEFINE XEXT __ GLOBAL "CXT"
define x100 # global

*RUN SUBROUTINES

IMMEDIATE IF IND = 1 THEN GOTO STEP1
*NOT USED IN THIS PROGRAM IMMEDIATE IF IND = 2 THEN GOTO STEP2
IMMEDIATE IF IND = 3 THEN GOTO STEP3

:STEP1

CLS
ECHO SELECT THE FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE RATE FOR WHICH YOU
ECHO WANT TO CREATE A CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
echo IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?

CLS

ECHO
ECHO PLEASE INDICATE WHICH DATA SET LEVEL YOU SELECTED

```

ECHO
PICKLIST 20 6
  "LEVEL 1" GOTO LEVEL1
  "LEVEL 2" GOTO LEVEL2
  "LEVEL 3" GOTO LEVEL3
  "LEVEL 4" GOTO LEVEL4
  "LEVEL 5" GOTO LEVEL5
END

*SELECT ONE ADDITIONAL FILE IF THE DENOMINATOR FOR YOUR RATE IS
*LOCATED IN ANOTHER FILE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT ONE ADDITIONAL FILE IF THE DENOMINATOR FOR YOUR RATE
ECHO  IS LOCATED IN ANOTHER FILE
PICKLIST 20 8
  "NO ADDITIONAL FILES" CLS
  "ONE ADDITIONAL FILE" GOTO ONE
  "QUIT"          QUIT
END
GOTO STEP2

:STEP2
RUN ZSETPRN

:STEP3
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT STANDARD DEVIATION TO BE USED
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 7
  "90% CONFIDENCE (+- 1.65)" IMMEDIATE LET SD = 1.65
  "95% CONFIDENCE (+- 1.96)" IMMEDIATE LET SD = 1.96
  "99% CONFIDENCE (+- 2.576)" IMMEDIATE LET SD = 2.576
END

CLS
ECHO  1. = RATE VARIABLE      E.G BTHSR
ECHO  2. = NUMERATOR VARIABLE E.G. BTHS
ECHO  3. = DENOMINATOR VARIABLE E.G. TOTPOP
ECHO
ECHO  NOTE: YOU MAY PRESS F3 AT ANY TIME TO TAG A VARIABLE TO USE
ECHO  HOWEVER, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SEE THE FULL NAME OF
ECHO  THE VARIABLES FROM THE SECOND DATA FILE WHICH YOU MAY USE
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XRATE = "?" 1. TYPE IN VARIABLE FOR RATE  ---> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET XNUM  = "?" 2. TYPE IN NUMERATOR VARIABLE  ---> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET XDEN  = "?" 3. TYPE IN DENOMINATOR VARIABLE ---> ?"
cls
echo
echo
picklist 20 10
"COMPUTE RATE PER 1000" IMMEDIATE LET RATEPER = 1000
"COMPUTE RATE PER 100" IMMEDIATE LET RATEPER = 100
END

* CREATE RATE
RATE = (@XNUM/@XDEN)*@RATEPER

```

```

*set rate indicate x100 to either a 1 or 2
immediate IF RATE >= 100 THEN x100 = 1
immediate IF RATE < 100 THEN x100 = 2

****ROUTINE FOR RATE 100 OR GREATER ie. x100 = 1
select x100 = 1
RATE1 = RATE/1000
XRATE2 = @XNUM^0.5
RATE2 = RATE1(1-RATE1)
RATE3 = (RATE2/@XDEN)^0.5
CI2 = (RATE3*@SD)*1000
* CREATE THE LOW END OF THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
CILOW = (RATE-CI2)
* CREATE THE HIGH END OF THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
CIHIGH = (RATE+CI2)

****ROUTINE FOR RATE LESS THAN 100 i.e. x100 = 2
select
select x100 = 2
XRATE2 = @XNUM^0.5
* CREATE STANDARD ERROR OF THE RATE
SE = RATE/XRATE2
* CREATE CI2 RANGE VARIABLE
CI2 = SE*@SD
* CREATE THE LOW END OF THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
CILOW = (RATE-CI2)
* CREATE THE HIGH END OF THE CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
CIHIGH = (RATE+CI2)

*DETERMINE XCOMMAND WHETHER TO MAKE A REC FILE OR A LISTING
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "WRITE RECFILE" THEN GOTO WRITEIT
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "LIST" THEN GOTO LISTIT

:WRITEIT
WRITE RECFILE @XLEVEL @XGEO @XNUM @XDEN RATEPER RATE CILOW CIHIGH SD LEVEL1
LEVEL2 LEVEL3 LEVEL4 LEVEL5
GOTO MORE

:LISTIT
LIST @XLEVEL @XGEO @XNUM @XDEN RATE CILOW CIHIGH SD RATEPER
NEWPAGE
GOTO MORE

:MORE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO YOU MAY WISH TO MAKE ADDITIONAL CONFIDENCE LIMITS
ECHO OR
ECHO YOU MAY SEND THE OUTPUT YOU JUST GENERATED
ECHO TO HARVARD FOR GRAPHING
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
"MAKE A DATA SET FOR HARVARD GRAPHING" GOTO GRAPH
"MAKE ANOTHER CI FOR ANOTHER RATE" GOTO STEP2
"QUIT" QUIT
END
QUIT

:GRAPH

```

```

ERASE @XNAME.HG3
route @XNAME.HG3
CLS
ECHO THIS PROGRAM WILL CREATE 2 DATA SETS TO BE
ECHO USED FOR GRAPHING IN HARVARD GRPHICS DOS AND WINDOWS
ECHO THE NAME FOR THE DOS FILE WILL BE @XNAME.HG3
ECHO THE NAME FOR THE WINDOWS FILE WILL BE @XNAME.HGW
ECHO
ECHO YOU WILL HAVE SEVERAL OPTIONS
ECHO 1. 2 TITLES (TITLES MAY BE 25 CHARACTERS LONG)
ECHO 2. A FOOTNOTE FOR YOUR GRAPH
ECHO 3. LABEL THE X AXIS. E.G. COUNTIES OR LOCATIONS
ECHO 4. LABEL THE Y AXIS, E.G. PERCENT OR 100S OR THOUSANDS
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: YOU MAY BY-PASS EACH OF THE ABOVE OPTIONS BY PRESSING ENTER
ECHO A LISTING OF VARIABLES IS AVAILABLE ANY TIME BY PRESSING THE F3 KEY
ECHO AFTER PRESSING THE F3 KEY YOU MAY CURSOR TO THE VARIABLE
ECHO YOU WISH TO SELECT AND PRESS ENTER.
ECHO
SET NOECHO = ON
IMMEDIATE WRITE "? TYPE FIRST TITLE OR PRESS ENTER ---->? "
IMMEDIATE WRITE "? TYPE SECOND TITLE OR PRESS ENTER ---->? "
IMMEDIATE WRITE "? TYPE ANY FOOTNOTE OR PRESS ENTER ---->? "
IMMEDIATE WRITE "? TYPE X AXIS LABEL OR PRESS ENTER ---->? "
IMMEDIATE WRITE "? TYPE Y AXIS LABEL OR PRESS ENTER ---->? "
WRITE @XLEVEL RATE CILOW CIHIGH
ERASE @XNAME.HGW
route @XNAME.HGW
WRITE @XLEVEL "," RATE "," CILOW "," CIHIGH

QUIT

:ONE
CLS
ECHO SELECT THE ADDITIONAL FILE OF THE SAME DATA LEVEL
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE IF YOU SELECTED BTH3 YOUR SECOND FILE MIGHT BE POP3
ECHO
echo NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.
ECHO
RELATE @XLEVEL ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?
RETURN

:LEVEL1
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO1"
RETURN

:LEVEL2
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO2"
RETURN

:LEVEL3
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO3"
RETURN

```

```
:LEVEL4
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO4"
RETURN
```

```
:LEVEL5
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO5"
RETURN
```

```
:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
SET NOECHO = OFF
```

```
*END OF C11.PGM
```

* **C12.PGM**

```
* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 8/28/95
```

```
*PROGRAM TO COMBINE TWO CONFIDENCE INTERVALS AT TWO DIFFERENT
*GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS INTO ONE NEW REC FILE.
```

```
*SETTINGS AND DEFINES
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
SET SPLIT = OFF
DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XNAME1 _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XNAME2 _____ GLOBAL
```

```
CLS
ECHO FIRST, SELECT THE REC FILE WITH THE CONFIDENCE INTERVALS IN IT
ECHO (THIS SHOULD BE THE ONE WITH THE LOWEST GEO LEVEL IN IT)
ECHO
echo IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?
```

```
*SELECT LEVEL
```

```
CLS
ECHO
ECHO SECOND YOU MUST TYPE-IN THE NAME OF THE REC FILE WHICH YOU WILL
ECHO BE COMPARING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (USUALLY A HIGHER GEO LEVEL FILE)
ECHO (DO NOT TYPE IN THE REC EXTENSION)
ECHO E.G. BTHC13
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: IF THE REC FILE IS IN ANOTHER SUBDIRECTORY OR
ECHO ON A DIFFERENT DRIVE YOU MUST ENTER THE FULL PATH
ECHO E.G. F:\MCHINFO\BTHC13
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME1 = "? ENTER THE NAME OF THE REC FILE ----> ?"
```

```
CLS
ECHO
ECHO NOW, INDICATE THE LEVEL OF DATA FILE YOU JUST TYPED IN
```

```

ECHO    FOR THE @XNAME1 FILE
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 8
"LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"
"LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
"LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
"LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
"LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
"QUIT" QUIT
END

RELATE @XLEVEL @XNAME1

CLS
ECHO
ECHO  FINALLY, YOU MAY NOW ENTER UP TO 8 CHARACTERS FOR THE NAME OF THIS
ECHO  REC FILE WHICH WILL BE MADE OF YOUR OUTPUT
ECHO  (THE EXTENSION .REC WILL BE ADDED AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU)
ECHO  E.G. BTHCII  OR POPCI  ETC.
ECHO  THIS FILE WILL BE SENT TO YOUR DEFAULT DRIVE!
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME2 = "? ENTER THE NAME OF THE REC FILE ----> ?"
ERASE @XNAME2.REC
ROUTE @XNAME2.REC
SET NOECHO = ON
WRITE RECFILE NOT XLEVEL XNAME1 XNAME2 @XNAME1.LEVEL1 @XNAME1.LEVEL2
@XNAME1.LEVEL3 @XNAME1.LEVEL4 @XNAME1.LEVEL5
SET NOECHO = OFF

CLS
ECHO  YOU ARE NOW DONE, AND YOU CAN USE THIS REC FILE:
ECHO  TO MAKE A LISTINGS WITH
ECHO  YOU CAN BROWSE THE FILE
ECHO  MAKE A GRAPHS
ECHO  MAKE A MAP
ECHO  ETC.
? PRESS ENTER WHEN READY TO QUIT ?
QUIT

*XEND
*END OF CI2.PGM

```

CREATE DATA

This program creates a completely new set of data files for all five geographic levels. There must be an existing QES file for the program to use.

* CREATE.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
 * LAST UPDATE: 5/12/95

* PROGRAM TO CREATE NEW AND EMPTY REC FILES FOR LEVELS 2 - 5

*SETTINGS

SET COLOR = 31 30 112
 SET SPLIT = OFF
 SET NOECHO = ON

```
*NEW LEVEL1 REC FILE WITH BLANK RECORDS FOR EACH GEO LOCALE
READ CTEMP1.REC
ERASE ZM*.*
```

```
*BY CREATING 4 ZMASTER RECFILES ONE FOR EACH LEVEL
```

```
ROUTE Zm2.REC
OUTPUT SUMFREQ recnumber LEVEL2
```

```
ROUTE Zm3.REC
OUTPUT SUMFREQ recnumber LEVEL3
```

```
ROUTE Zm4.REC
OUTPUT SUMFREQ recnumber LEVEL4
```

```
ROUTE Zm5.REC
OUTPUT SUMFREQ recnumber LEVEL5
```

```
READ ZM2
RELATE LEVEL2 CTEMP1
ROUTE ZMASTER2.REC
WRITE RECFILE LEVEL2 GEO2 LEVEL3 GEO3 LEVEL4 GEO4 LEVEL5 GEO5
```

```
READ ZM3
RELATE LEVEL3 CTEMP1
ROUTE ZMASTER3.REC
WRITE RECFILE LEVEL3 GEO3 LEVEL4 GEO4 LEVEL5 GEO5
```

```
READ ZM4
RELATE LEVEL4 CTEMP1
ROUTE ZMASTER4.REC
WRITE RECFILE LEVEL4 GEO4 LEVEL5 GEO5
```

```
READ ZM5
RELATE LEVEL5 CTEMP1
ROUTE ZMASTER5.REC
WRITE RECFILE LEVEL5 GEO5
```

```
QUIT
```

```
:XEND
SET NOECHO = OFF
SET SPLIT = ON
```

```
*END CREATE.PGM
```

DOWNLOAD DATA

Downloading data allows data to be sent from one level to another.

*** DOWN.PGM**

```
* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 12/08/94
```

```
* THIS PROGRAM ALLOWS FOR DOWNLOADING DATA FROM ONE LEVEL
* TO ANOTHER. FOR EXAMPLE A STATE MIGHT USE THIS FEATURE
* TO DOWNLOAD DATA FROM A COUNTY.
```

```

* SETTINGS
SET SPLIT = OFF
READ UTEMP1
DEFINE XLEVELA _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XLEVELB _____ GLOBAL

CLS
ECHO FIRST
ECHO SELECT A DATA LEVEL WHICH
ECHO THE ORIGINATING DATA FILE IS IN
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
"LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELA = "LEVEL1"
"LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELA = "LEVEL2"
"LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELA = "LEVEL3"
"LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELA = "LEVEL4"
"LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELA = "LEVEL5"
"QUIT" QUIT
END
CLS
ECHO SECOND
ECHO SELECT A DATA LEVEL WHICH THE DATA WILL GO INTO
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
"LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELB = "LEVEL1"
"LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELB = "LEVEL2"
"LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELB = "LEVEL3"
"LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELB = "LEVEL4"
"LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVELB = "LEVEL5"
"QUIT" QUIT
END

LET @XLEVELB = @XLEVELA
ROUTE UTEMP2.REC
WRITE RECFILE NOT XLEVELA XLEVELB

QUIT

```

FORMS REPORT

The basic printout of the REC file is found in making a forms report.

* FORMS.PGM

```

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 5/12/95

```

```

* PROGRAM TO PRINT OUT DATA FORMS. THIS FEATURE PROVIDES USERS
* WITH OUTPUT WHICH MIRRORS THE QES FILE, WITH ONE OR MORE PAGES
* FOR EACH GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL CHOSEN.

```

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

```

SET CRITERIA = OFF
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
DEFINE XNAME _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL

```

```

DEFINE XGEO _____ GLOBAL

*SELECT PERIOD(S) TO USE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT FILE OR FILES
ECHO  (IF YOU WISH TO COMBINE 2 OR MORE DATA FILES
ECHO  THEY MUST BE FROM THE SAME QES FILE, THAT IS,
ECHO  CONTAIN THE SAME VARIABLES. E.G YOU CAN COBINE
ECHO  BETWEEN YEARS OR DIFFERENT LEVELS SAME YEAR, ETC.)
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "A SINGLE DATA FILE" GOTO YEAR
  "COMBINE TWO OR MORE DATA FILES" GOTO COMBINED
  "QUIT"      QUIT
END

*SELECT LEVEL
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  PLEASE INDICATE WHICH DATA SET LEVEL YOU SELECTED
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 6
  "LEVEL 1" GOTO LEVEL1
  "LEVEL 2" GOTO LEVEL2
  "LEVEL 3" GOTO LEVEL3
  "LEVEL 4" GOTO LEVEL4
  "LEVEL 5" GOTO LEVEL5
END

*SELECT GEO AREAS
DEFINE XIND #
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT WHETHER YOU WANT TO INCLUDE ALL @XLEVEL LOCALES
ECHO  OR SELECT SOME @XLEVEL LOCALES
PICKLIST 20 5
  "INCLUDE ALL" LET XIND = 1
  "SELECT SOME" GOTO SOME
END
GOTO STEP1

:STEP1
*ROUTINE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OR MAKE TEXT FILE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OUT OR MAKE TEXT FILE
echo
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "MAKE TEXT FILE" GOTO TFILE
  "PRINT OUT"      GOTO PFILE
  "QUIT"          QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT1

*ROUTINE FOR MAKING FORMS
:NEXT1
SET NOECHO = ON

```

```
IF XIND=1 THEN FORM
PROCESS
NEWPAGE
QUIT
```

```
:YEAR
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  FIRST SELECT ANY DATA FILE TO USE FOR YOUR FORMS
ECHO  (CURSOR TO THE DATA FILE AND PRESS ENTER)
echo  IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO  DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO    E.G. D:  E:  F:  G:  ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?
RETURN
```

```
:COMBINED
SET NOECHO = OFF
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO COMBINE FILES
ECHO  YOU MUST TYPE IN THE NAMES OF THE REC FILES YOU WISH TO USE BELOW
ECHO  NOTE: EACH DATA (REC) FILES MUST HAVE THE SAME FORMAT
ECHO
ECHO  FOR EXAMPLE
ECHO  TO SELECT BOTH SCHOOL DATA 1993 AND 1994, ENTER: SCH93 SCH94
ECHO  OR TO SELECT MORE THEN ONE LEVEL ENTER:  BTH94 BTH942 BTH943
ECHO  NOTE: IF THESE FILES ARE ON ANOTHER DRIVE OR SUBDIRECTORY
ECHO    THEN YOU MUST GIVE THE FULL PATHS:
ECHO      F:\MCHINFO\BTH94  F:\MCHINFO\BTH95
ECHO
READ ? TYPE THE FILE NAMES HERE -----: ?
RETURN
```

```
*SUBROUTINE FOR TEXT FILE
```

```
:TFILE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  PLEASE ENTER BELOW A NAME FOR THE FILE TO PUT YOUR LISTS IN
ECHO  THIS CAN BE ANY NAME UP TO ANY 8 LETTERS INCLUDING NUMBERS
ECHO
ECHO  FOR EXAMPLE BIRTH1 DTHLIST PROVIDER, ETC.
ECHO
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "?" TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  NOW YOU MAY CHOOSE WHERE TO SEND THE FILE:
ECHO
ECHO  1. DEFAULT: A FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.FXT WILL BE CREATED
ECHO      AND CAN BE FOUND IN THE DEFAULT DIRECTORY.
ECHO      ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.FXT
ECHO      WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW LIST.
ECHO  2. YOUR DESIGNATED PATH %P5 IN THE SETUP.
ECHO  3. YOU MAY ENTER THE PATH WHERE TO SEND THE LISTING
ECHO      ANYWHERE ON YOUR HARD DISK OR ON A FLOPPY DRIVE.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 14
```

```

BEGIN
  "1. DEFAULT"      GOTO TXTDFAULT
  "2. DESIGNATED PATH" GOTO WPPATH
  "3. TYPE IN ANY PATH" GOTO TXTPATH
  "QUIT"      QUIT
END
*NOTE THE LABEL FOR WPPATH IS ADDED FROM THE MCHINFO.MNU

```

```

:TXTDFAULT
ERASE @XNAME.FXT
route @XNAME.FXT
set page = 60, 80
GOTO NEXT1

```

```

:TXTPATH
CLS
ECHO
ECHO YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO ENTER YOUR OWN PATH
ECHO
ECHO EpiInfo NEEDS THE FULL PATH OF WHERE YOU WANT YOUR
ECHO FILE TO GO
ECHO
ECHO EXAMPLES C:\WP60\DOC
ECHO      C:\WORD\DOCS
ECHO      C:\WP51\DOCS
ECHO      A:
ECHO      B:
ECHO
DEFINE XPATH _____
IMMEDIATE LET XPATH = "? ENTER FULL PATH ----> ?"
ERASE @XPATH\@XNAME.FXT
ROUTE @XPATH\@XNAME.FXT
SET PAGE =60, 80
GOTO NEXT1

```

```

*SUBROUTINE TO SET UP PRINTER
:PFIL
CLS
ECHO NOTE TO NETWORK USERS - UNLESS YOU COPY EPIINFO'S BGI (PRINTER
ECHO DRIVERS) TO YOUR MCHINFO SUBDIRECTORY, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE
ECHO TO USE MOST OF THE SELECTIONS BELOW AND INSTEAD, SHOULD
ECHO SELECT ONE OF THE NETWORK PRINTER CHOICES.
ECHO SELECT PRINTER
PICKLIST 20 5
  "LASER PRINTER - PORTRAIT" GOTO LJ1
  "LASER PRINTER - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LJ2
  "LASER III+ - PORTRAIT" GOTO LJ3R1
  "LASER III+ - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LJ3R2
  "HP DESKJET" GOTO DJ
  "HP COLOR DESKJET" SET PRINTER = DJC
  "HP PAINTJET: SET PRINTER = PJ
  "EPSON FX 80" GOTO FX
  "EPSON LQ" GOTO LQ
  "POSTSCRIPT" SET PRINTER = PS
  "IBM QUIETWRITER" SET PRINTER = IBMQ
  "OKIDATA 92 PRINTER" SET PRINTER = OKI92
  "TOSHIBA 24 PIN" SET PRINTER = TSH
  "NETWORK LASER - PORTRAIT" GOTO LASERP
  "NETWORK LASER - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LASERL
  "NETWORK - DOT MATRIX" GOTO DOT

```

```
"QUIT"          QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:LASERP
route printer
set printer = hp
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set left margin # cols
type "\027&a15L"
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
type "\027&k2S"
set page = 60, 100
GOTO DOIT2
```

```
:LASERL
route printer
set printer = hp
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set landscape
type "\027&11O"
*set left margin # cols
type "\027&a6L"
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
type "\027&k2S"
set page = 46,150
*set page = 60,135
GOTO DOIT2
```

```
:DOT
route printer
set printer = EPSON
*Set printer to condensed
type "\027\015"
GOTO DOIT2
```

```
:LJ1
route printer
set printer = LJ
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set left margin # cols
type "\027&a5L"
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
type "\027&k2S"
set page = 60, 100
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:LJ2
route printer
set printer = LJ
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set landscape
type "\027&11O"
*set left margin # cols
type "\027&a6L"
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
```

```
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 46,150  
*set page = 60,135  
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:LJ3R1  
route printer  
set printer = LJ3R  
*Reset printer  
type "\027E"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a5L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 60, 100  
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:LJ3R2  
route printer  
set printer = LJ3R  
*Reset printer  
type "\027E"  
*set landscape  
type "\027&11O"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a6L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 46,150  
*set page = 60,135  
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:DJ  
route printer  
set printer = DJ  
*Reset printer  
*type "\027E"  
*set left margin # cols  
*type "\027&a5L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
*type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 60, 100  
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:LQ  
route printer  
set printer = LQ  
*Set printer to condensed  
type "\027\015"  
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:FX  
route printer  
set printer = FX  
*Set printer to condensed  
type "\027\015"  
GOTO NEXT1
```

```
:SOME  
CLS
```

```

ECHO
PICKLIST 20 5
  "TYPE IN THE LEVEL NAME TO INCLUDE" GOTO SEL1
  "TYPE IN THE GEO NAME TO INCLUDE" GOTO SEL2
  "SELECT NO MORE" CLS
END
GOTO STEP1

:SEL1
ECHO  ENTER THE ABBREVIATED NAME OF @XLEVEL TO INCLUDE
RECODE @XLEVEL TO XIND "? TYPE IN ABBREVIATED NAME ----> ?" = 1
GOTO SOME

:SEL2
ECHO  ENTER THE FULL GEO NAME OF @XLEVEL TO INCLUDE
RECODE @XGEO TO XIND "? TYPE IN ABBREVIATED NAME ----> ?" = 1
GOTO SOME

:LEVEL1
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO1"
RETURN

:LEVEL2
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO2"
RETURN

:LEVEL3
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO3"
RETURN

:LEVEL4
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO4"
RETURN

:LEVEL5
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO5"
RETURN

:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
SET NOECHO = OFF

*END FORMS.PGM

```

GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS

The concept of geographic levels is critical to all the programming of *MCH-Info*. There are potentially five GEO levels, however for most states level 1 will consist of the county level data.

*** GEO2LEVE.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 6/17/95

* SETTINGS
SET SPLIT = OFF
DEFINE XRELATE _____ GLOBAL

READ XTEMP1
GOTO STEP1

:STEP1
*SELECT LEVEL
SET NOECHO = OFF
CLS
ECHO
ECHO PLEASE INDICATE WHICH DATA SET YOU
ECHO ALREADY HAVE NAMES FOR, EITHER: LEVEL1 OR GEO1
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 6
"LEVEL1" GOTO LEVEL1
"GEO1" GOTO GEO1
"BROWSE DATA SET" GOTO BROWSED
END

:LEVEL1
SET NOECHO = ON
IMMEDIATE LET XRELATE = "LEVEL1"
RELATE @XRELATE GTEMP1
LET GEO1 = GTEMP1.GEO1
ROUTE XTEMP2.REC
WRITE RECFILE NOT XRELATE GTEMP1.LEVEL1 GTEMP1.GEO1 GTEMP1.LEVEL2 GTEMP1.GEO2
GTEMP1.LEVEL3 GTEMP1.GEO3 GTEMP1.LEVEL4 GTEMP1.GEO4 GTEMP1.LEVEL5 GTEMP1.GEO5
GTEMP1.LAST
goto xend
QUIT

:GEO1
SET NOECHO = ON
IMMEDIATE LET XRELATE = "GEO1"
RELATE @XRELATE GTEMP1
LET LEVEL1 = GTEMP1.LEVEL1
ROUTE XTEMP2.REC
WRITE RECFILE NOT XRELATE GTEMP1.LEVEL1 GTEMP1.GEO1 GTEMP1.LEVEL2 GTEMP1.GEO2
GTEMP1.LEVEL3 GTEMP1.GEO3 GTEMP1.LEVEL4 GTEMP1.GEO4 GTEMP1.LEVEL5 GTEMP1.GEO5
GTEMP1.LAST
QUIT

:BROWSED
BROWSE
GOTO STEP1

:XEND
SET NOECHO = OFF
SET SPLIT = ON

*END OF GEO2LEVEL.PGM

*** GEO2REC.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 10/14/95

*MAKE A GEO FILE FROM AN EXISTING LEVEL1 REC FILE

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
DEFINE XGEONAME _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XNAME _____ GLOBAL

CLS

ECHO

ECHO YOU WILL BE CREATING A NEW GEO FILE

ECHO BASED UPON A AN EXISTING DATA/REC FILE IN YOUR SYSTEM

ECHO

ECHO FIRST: GIVE THE NAME OF THE NEW GEO FILE YOU WILL BE CREATING

ECHO THE NAME MUST BEGIN WITH GEO

ECHO EXAMPLES: GEOCA2 GEOMARS GEOLITE GEO1 GEO2 ETC.

ECHO

IMMEDIATE LET XGEONAME = "? ENTER THE NAME OF THE NEW GEO FILE HERE ----> ?"

CLS

ECHO

ECHO NOW: SELECT A LEVEL1 DATA FILE TO USE, THIS FILE WILL

ECHO BE USED TO CREATE THE NEW @XGEONAME FILE

READ

ERASE @XGEONAME.REC

ROUTE @XGEONAME.REC

SET NOECHO = ON

define LAST <TODAY/YY>

WRITE RECFILE LEVEL1 GEO1 LEVEL2 GEO2 LEVEL3 GEO3 LEVEL4 GEO4 LEVEL5 GEO5 last

SET NOECHO = OFF

READ @XGEONAME.REC

ERASE @XGEONAME.TXT

ROUTE @XGEONAME.TXT

SET PAGE = 60, 120

LIST

QUIT

*END OF GEO2REC.PGM

* **GEOLIST.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 5/12/95

*LISTING FOR GEO NAMES

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

SET CRITERIA = OFF

SET SPLIT = OFF

SET LISTREC = OFF

SET COLOR = 31 30 112

READ GEO*.REC

SORT LEVEL1

ERASE GEOLIST.TXT

route GEOLIST.txt

set page = 60, 150

TITLE 3 "\CLINE LISTING OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES"

SET NOECHO = ON

LIST

NEWPAGE

QUIT

*END OF GEOLIST.PGM

*** GEONAME.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 5/12/95

*SELECT GEO FILE TO USE AND SELECT WHICH DATA AREA TO USE

* SETTINGS

SET SPLIT = OFF

*SELECT FILE TO USE

CLS

ECHO

ECHO SELECT THE GEOGRAPHIC NAME FILE YOU WANT TO USE

PICKLIST 20 4

"ENTER ANY GEO NAME" GOTO OTHER

"GEO" COPY GEO.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO1" COPY GEO1.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO2" COPY GEO2.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO3" COPY GEO3.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO4" COPY GEO4.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO5" COPY GEO5.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO6" COPY GEO6.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO7" COPY GEO7.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO8" COPY GEO8.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO9" COPY GEO9.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEO10" COPY GEO10.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOAK" COPY GEOAK.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOAL" COPY GEOAL.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOAR" COPY GEOAR.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOAZ" COPY GEOAZ.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOCA" COPY GEOCA.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOCO" COPY GEOCO.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOCT" COPY GEOCT.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEODC" COPY GEODC.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEODE" COPY GEODE.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOFL" COPY GEOFL.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOGA" COPY GEOGA.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOHI" COPY GEOHI.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOIA" COPY GEOIA.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOID" COPY GEOID.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOIL" COPY GEOIL.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOIN" COPY GEOIN.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOKS" COPY GEOKS.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOKY" COPY GEOKY.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOLA" COPY GEOLA.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOMA" COPY GEOMA.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOMD" COPY GEOMD.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOME" COPY GEOME.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOMI" COPY GEOMI.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOMN" COPY GEOMN.REC GTEMP1.REC

"GEOMO" COPY GEOMO.REC GTEMP1.REC

```

"GEOMS" COPY GEOMS.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOMT" COPY GEOMT.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEONC" COPY GEONC.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOND" COPY GEOND.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEONE" COPY GEONE.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEONH" COPY GEONH.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEONJ" COPY GEONJ.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEONM" COPY GEONM.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEONV" COPY GEONV.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEONY" COPY GEONY.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOOH" COPY GEOOH.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOOK" COPY GEOOK.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOOR" COPY GEOOR.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOPA" COPY GEOPA.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEORI" COPY GEORI.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOSC" COPY GEOSC.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOSD" COPY GEOSD.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOTN" COPY GEOTN.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOTX" COPY GEOTX.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOUT" COPY GEOUT.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOVA" COPY GEOVA.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOVT" COPY GEOVT.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOWA" COPY GEOWA.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEOWI" COPY GEOWI.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEO WV" COPY GEOWV.REC GTEMP1.REC
"GEO WY" COPY GEOWY.REC GTEMP1.REC
"QUIT" QUIT
END
quit

:OTHER
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO YOU MAY TYPE IN THE NAME OF THE GEO FILE HERE
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE GEOSCH GEOIL
COPY ? TYPE IN NAME OF GEO FILE HERE ----->?.REC GTEMP1.REC
QUIT

:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
set noecho = off

*END OF GEONAME.PGM

* GEORPT.PGM
* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 5/12/95

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

ERASE GEORPT.TXT
SET CRITERIA = OFF
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET LISTREC = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
SET STATISTICS = OFF

CLS

```

```
ECHO SELECT GEO FILE YOU WISH TO RUN REPORT ON
READ GEO*.REC
```

```
SET NOECHO = ON
ROUTE GEORPT.TXT
IMMEDIATE WRITE "FREQUENCY LISTINGS OF GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS"
IMMEDIATE WRITE "ALL LEVELS (IF NO NAMES IN A LEVEL, THAT LEVEL"
IMMEDIATE WRITE "          WILL NOT APPEAR IN THE TABLES BELOW)"
FREQ *
quit
```

```
:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
SET NOECHO = ON
```

```
*END OF GEORPT.PGM
```

GRAPHS

Epi-Info graphics are built into Epi-Info's analysis program. Although such graphics are limited, *MCH-Info* provides other interfaces with Harvard Graphics and allows the user to select from a number of graphic formats into which they can directly load the graph.

* GRAPHHD.PGM

```
* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 8/25/95
```

```
* DEMO FOR GRAPHS
```

```
*SETTING AND DEFINED VARIABLES
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
```

```
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT WHICH GRAPH DEMOS YOU WANT TO SEE
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: AFTER A GRAPH IS DISPLAYED ON THE SCREEN
ECHO PRESS <ESC> KEY TO LEAVE THE GRAPH.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "SELECTED BIRTH VARIABLES" GOTO BIRTHS
  "SELECTED DEATH VARIABLES" GOTO DEATHS
  "QUIT" QUIT
END
```

```
:BIRTHS
CLS
ECHO
ECHO NOW SELECT THE LEVEL 1 BIRTH FILE YOU WISH TO USE
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE BTH94 OR BTH94 ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?BTH*.REC
CLS
TITLE 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS
```

TITLE 2 BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
BAR LEVEL1 /SUM = BTHS
BAR LEVEL2 /SUM = BTHS
BAR LEVEL3 /SUM = BTHS
BAR LEVEL4 /SUM = BTHS
TITLE 1 NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH NO PRENATAL CARE
BAR LEVEL1 /SUM = NOPC
TITLE 1 NUMBER OF BIRTHS LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
BAR LEVEL1 /SUM = LBW

DEFINE RACE _____
DEFINE COUNT #####
COMBINE NAME = RACE VALUE = COUNT BW BB BA BN BH
TITLE 1 BIRTHS BY RACE
TITLE 2
IF RACE = "BW" THEN COUNT = BW
IF RACE = "BB" THEN COUNT = BB
IF RACE = "BA" THEN COUNT = BA
IF RACE = "BN" THEN COUNT = BN
IF RACE = "BH" THEN COUNT = BH
PIE RACE /SUM = COUNT

QUIT
DEFINE RACER _____
DEFINE COUNTR #####
COMBINE NAME = RACER VALUE = COUNTR BWR BBR BAR BNR BHR
TITLE 1 BIRTH RATES BY RACE
IF RACER = "BWR" THEN COUNTR = BWR
IF RACER = "BBR" THEN COUNTR = BBR
IF RACER = "BAR" THEN COUNTR = BAR
IF RACER = "BNR" THEN COUNTR = BNR
IF RACER = "BHR" THEN COUNTR = BHR
BAR COUNTR

:DEATHS
CLS
ECHO
ECHO NOW SELECT THE FILE YOU WISH TO USE
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE DTH94 OR DTH94 ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?DTH*.REC

TITLE 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS
TITLE 2 BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA
BAR LEVEL1 /SUM = DTHS
BAR LEVEL2 /SUM = DTHS
BAR LEVEL3 /SUM = DTHS
BAR LEVEL4 /SUM = DTHS
TITLE 1 TOTAL NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS
BAR LEVEL1 /SUM = IDTHS

TITLE 1 DEATH BY RACE
TITLE 2
DEFINE RACE _____
DEFINE COUNT #####
COMBINE NAME = RACE VALUE = COUNT DW DB DA DN DH
IF RACE = "DW" THEN COUNT = DW
IF RACE = "DB" THEN COUNT = DB
IF RACE = "DA" THEN COUNT = DA
IF RACE = "DN" THEN COUNT = DN

```
IF RACE = "DH" THEN COUNT = DH
PIE RACE /SUM = COUNT
QUIT
```

```
TITLE 1 DEATH RATE BY RACE
DEFINE RACER _____
DEFINE COUNTR #####
COMBINE NAME = RACER VALUE = COUNTR DWR DBR DAR DNR DHR
IF RACER = "DWR" THEN COUNTR = DWR
IF RACER = "DBR" THEN COUNTR = DBR
IF RACER = "DAR" THEN COUNTR = DAR
IF RACER = "DNR" THEN COUNTR = DNR
IF RACER = "DHR" THEN COUNTR = DHR
PIE RACER /SUM = COUNTR
QUIT
```

```
*END OF GRAPHD.PGM
```

```
* GRAPHS.PGM
```

```
* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 1/12/96
```

```
* CREATE AND PRINT GRAPHS
```

```
*SETTING AND DEFINED VARIABLES
```

```
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
ERASE GTEMP1.REC
DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XTYPE _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XVARIABLE _____ GLOBAL
```

```
*ROUTINE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OR MAKE TEXT FILE
```

```
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
"SEE GRAPHS ON SCREEN" GOTO NEXT
"PRINT OUT GRAPHS" GOTO PFILE
"MAKE A FILE" GOTO TFILE
"QUIT" QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:NEXT
```

```
CLS
ECHO SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA REC FILE
echo IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?
```

```
*SELECT SORT ORDER
```

```
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT THE WAY YOU WANT YOUR GRAPH PRESENTED
```

```

ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "NO SORT ORDER"  GOTO GOTO NEXT1
  "FROM LOW TO HIGH" GOTO LOW
  "FROM HIGH TO LOW" GOTO HIGH
  "QUIT"          QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT1

:NEXT1
*SELECT NUMBER INCLUDED
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT HOW THE NUMBER YOU WISH TO GRAPH
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "ALL"          GOTO NEXT2
  "FIRST 10"     GOTO FIRST10
  "FIRST 20"     GOTO FIRST20
  "ENTER NUMBER" GOTO XSELECT
  "QUIT"        QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT2

:NEXT2
*SELECT LEVEL
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  NOW SELECT WHICH LEVEL TO GRAPH
PICKLIST 20 5
  "LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"
  "LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
  "LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
  "LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
  "LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
  "ALL LEVELS" GOTO MAKEGRAPH2
END

:MAKEGRAPH
*ROUTINE TO ENTER UP TO 2 TITLES FOR EACH TABLE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  DECIDE WHETHER YOU WANT YOUR OWN TITLES FOR THE GRAPH
ECHO  (YOU MAY ENTER UP TO 2 TITLES)
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "DO NOT ENTER TITLES" GOTO MG1
  "ENTER TITLES"       GOTO XTITLE
  "QUIT"              QUIT
END
GOTO MG1

:MG1
CLS
ECHO  TYPE IN THE VARIABLE TO GRAPH OR PRESS THEN F3 KEY
ECHO  TO SEE A LISTING OF ALL VARIABLES (F1 KEY FOR HELP)
ECHO  SELECT BY USING YOUR CURSOR AND THEN
ECHO  PRESS <ENTER> TO LEAVE THE LISTING OF VARIABLES

```

```

ECHO THEN PRESS <ENTER> AGAIN
*****
IMMEDIATE LET XVARIABLE = "? SELECT VARIABLE TO GRAPH ---> ?"
TITLE 3 "\C @XVARIABLE"
ECHO NOW SELECT THE TYPE OF GRAPH YOU WISH TO SEE.
PICKLIST 20 10
"BAR" BAR @XLEVEL /SUM=@XVARIABLE
"HISTOGRAM" HISTOGRAM @XLEVEL /SUM=@XVARIABLE
"LINE" LINE @XLEVEL /SUM=@XVARIABLE
"PIE" PIE @XLEVEL /SUM=@XVARIABLE
END
GOTO ASK

:MAKEGRAPH2
*ROUTINE TO ENTER UP TO 2 TITLES FOR EACH TABLE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO DECIDE WHETHER YOU WANT YOUR OWN TITLES FOR THE GRAPH
ECHO (YOU MAY ENTER UP TO 2 TITLES)
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
"DO NOT ENTER TITLES" GOTO MG2
"ENTER TITLES" GOTO XTITLE
"QUIT" QUIT
END
GOTO MG2

:MG2
CLS
ECHO TYPE IN THE VARIABLE TO GRAPH OR PRESS THEN F3 KEY
ECHO TO SEE A LISTING OF ALL VARIABLES (F1 KEY FOR HELP)
ECHO SELECT BY USING YOUR CURSOR AND THEN
ECHO PRESS <ENTER> TO LEAVE THE LISTING OF VARIABLES
ECHO THEN PRESS <ENTER> AGAIN
*****
IMMEDIATE LET XVARIABLE = "? SELECT VARIABLE TO GRAPH ---> ?"
TITLE 3 "\C @XVARIABLE"
ECHO NOW SELECT THE TYPE OF GRAPH YOU WISH TO SEE.
PICKLIST 20 10
"BAR" GOTO BAR5
"HISTOGRAM" GOTO HISTOGRAM5
"LINE" GOTO LINES
"PIE" GOTO PIE5
END
GOTO ASK

:BAR5
BAR LEVEL1 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
BAR LEVEL2 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
BAR LEVEL3 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
BAR LEVEL4 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
BAR LEVEL5 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
RETURN

:HISTOGRAM5
HISTOGRAM LEVEL1 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
HISTOGRAM LEVEL2 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
HISTOGRAM LEVEL3 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
HISTOGRAM LEVEL4 /SUM=@XVARIABLE

```

```
HISTOGRAM LEVEL5 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
RETURN
```

```
:LINES
LINE LEVEL1 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
LINE LEVEL2 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
LINE LEVEL3 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
LINE LEVEL4 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
LINE LEVEL5 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
RETURN
```

```
:PIE5
PIE LEVEL1 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
PIE LEVEL2 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
PIE LEVEL3 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
PIE LEVEL4 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
PIE LEVEL5 /SUM=@XVARIABLE
RETURN
```

```
:ASK
CLOSE GTEMP1.REC
ERASE GTEMP1.REC
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "MAKE MORE GRAPHS"  GOTO NEXT
  "QUIT"              QUIT
END
```

```
:XTITLE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO TYPE IN THE TITLE AND PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO IF YOU DO NOT WISH A PARTICULAR TITLE JUST PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO
ECHO
TITLE 1 "\C? ENTER TITLE HERE AND PRESS <ENTER> :?"
TITLE 2 "\C? ENTER TITLE HERE AND PRESS <ENTER> :?"
RETURN
```

```
SUBROUTINE FOR TEXT FILE
```

```
:TFILE
DEFINE XNAME _____
CLS
ECHO SELECT A FORMAT FOR YOUR FILE
ECHO NOTE TO NETWORK USERS - UNLESS YOU COPY EPIINFO'S BGI (PRINTER
ECHO DRIVERS) TO YOUR MCHINFO SUBDIRECTORY, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE
ECHO TO USE MOST OF THE SELECTIONS BELOW.
PICKLIST 20 10
  "COMPUTER GRAPHICS METAFILE (CGM)" GOTO CGM
  "WordPerfect GRAPHICS FORMAT"     GOTO WPG
  "COMPRESSED TIF FORMAT"           GOTO TIF
  "UNCOMPRESSED TIF FORMAT"         GOTO UTIF
  "BMP (WINDOWS) FORMAT"            GOTO BMP
  "GEM IMG FORMAT"                  GOTO IMG
```

```

"PCX (640 X 480) FORMAT"      GOTO PCX
"ANSI NAPLPS/VIDEO SHOW FORMAT"  GOTO VSHO
"AUTOCAD DXF FORMAT"          GOTO DXF
"QUIT"                        QUIT
END
RETURN

:CGM
CLS
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo  Please Note:
echo
ECHO  A FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.CGM WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.CGM
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.CGM
route @XNAME.CGM
SET GRAPH = CGM
RETURN

:WPG
CLS
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo  Please Note:
echo
ECHO  A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.WPG WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.WPG
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.WPG
route @XNAME.WPG
SET GRAPH = WPG
RETURN

:TIF
CLS
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo  Please Note:
echo
ECHO  A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.TIF WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.TIF
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.TIF
route @XNAME.TIF
SET GRAPH = TIF
RETURN

:UTIF
CLS
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo  Please Note:

```

```
echo
ECHO  A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.TIF WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.TIF
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.TIF
route @XNAME.TIF
SET GRAPH = UTIF
RETURN
```

```
:BMP
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo  Please Note:
echo
ECHO  A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.BMP WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.BMP
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.BMP
route @XNAME.BMP
SET GRAPH = BMP
RETURN
```

```
:IMG
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo  Please Note:
echo
ECHO  A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.IMG WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.IMG
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.IMG
route @XNAME.IMG
SET GRAPH = IMG
RETURN
```

```
:PCX
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo  Please Note:
echo
ECHO  A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.PCX WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.PCX
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.PCX
route @XNAME.PCX
SET GRAPH = PCX
RETURN
```

```

:VSHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo Please Note:
echo
ECHO A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.VSH WILL BE CREATED
ECHO AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.VSH
ECHO WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.VSH
route @XNAME.VSH
SET GRAPH = VSHO
RETURN

```

```

:DXF
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
echo Please Note:
echo
ECHO A FILE BY THE NAME OF - @XNAME.DXF WILL BE CREATED
ECHO AND CAN BE FOUND IN \MCHINFO DIRECTORY
ECHO
ECHO ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.DXF
ECHO WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW GRAPH
ECHO
?PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE?
ERASE @XNAME.DXF
route @XNAME.DXF
SET GRAPH = DXF
RETURN

```

*SUBROUTINE TO SET UP PRINTER

```

:PFIL
ROUTE PRINTER
CLS
ECHO NOTE TO NETWORK USERS - UNLESS YOU COPY EPIINFO'S BGI (PRINTER
ECHO DRIVERS) TO YOUR MCHINFO SUBDIRECTORY, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE
ECHO TO USE MOST OF THE SELECTIONS BELOW AND INSTEAD, SHOULD
ECHO SELECT ONE OF THE NETWORK PRINTER CHOICES.
ECHO SELECT PRINTER
PICKLIST 20 5
"LASER PRINTER" GOTO LJ
"LASER III OR HIGHER" GOTO LJ3R
"DOT MATRIX PRINTER" GOTO FX
"DOT MATRIX LQ" GOTO LQ
"POSTSCRIPT" SET PRINTER = PS
"IBM QUIETWRITER" SET PRINTER = IBMQ
"HP DESKJET" SET PRINTER = DJ
"HP COLOR DESKJET" SET PRINTER = DJC
"HP PAINTJET: SET PRINTER = PJ
"HP PLOTTER - 7090" SET PRINTER = HP7090
"HP PLOTTER - 7470" GOTO HP7470
"HP PLOTTER - 7475" GOTO HP7475
"HP PLOTTER - 7550" SET PRINTER = HP7550
"HP PLOTTER - 7585" SET PRINTER = HP7585
"HP PLOTTER - 7495" SET PRINTER = HP7495
"OKIDATA 92 PRINTER" SET PRINTER = OKI92
"TOSHIBA 24 PIN" SET PRINTER = TSH

```

```
"NETWORK LASER - PORTRAIT" SET PRINTER = HP
"NETWORK LASER - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LASERL
"NETWORK - DOT MATRIX" SET PRINTER = EPSON
"QUIT" QUIT
END
RETURN
```

```
:LASERL
set printer = hp
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set landscape
type "\027&11O"
*set left margin # cols
type "\027&a6L"
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
type "\027&k2S"
set page = 46,150
*set page = 60,135
RETURN
```

```
:HP7470
SET PRINTER = HP7470
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT QUALITY OF PRINT OUT
PICKLIST 20 10
"DRAFT QUALITY" SET PMODE = 0
"LETTER QUALITY" SET PMODE = 1
"QUIT" QUIT
END
RETURN
```

```
:HP7475
SET PRINTER = HP7475
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT QUALITY OF PRINT OUT
PICKLIST 20 10
"DRAFT QUALITY" SET PMODE = 0
"LETTER QUALITY" SET PMODE = 1
"QUIT" QUIT
END
RETURN
```

```
:FX
SET PRINTER = FX
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT QUALITY OF PRINT OUT
PICKLIST 20 10
"HALF PAGE" SET PMODE = 0
"DRAFT QUALITY" SET PMODE = 1
"LETTER QUALITY" SET PMODE = 2
"QUIT" QUIT
END
RETURN
```

```
:LQ
SET PRINTER = LQ
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT QUALITY OF PRINT OUT
PICKLIST 20 10
  "HALF PAGE" SET PMODE = 3
  "FULL PAGE" SET PMODE = 4
  "QUIT"      QUIT
END
RETURN
```

```
:LJ
SET PRINTER = LJ
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT QUALITY OF PRINT OUT
PICKLIST 20 10
  "HALF PAGE, LOW RES" SET PMODE = 0
  "HALF PAGE, MED RES" SET PMODE = 1
  "HALF PAGE, HIGH RES" SET PMODE = 2
  "FULL PAGE, LOW RES" SET PMODE = 3
  "FULL PAGE, MED RES" SET PMODE = 4
  "FULL PAGE, HIGH RES" SET PMODE = 5
  "QUIT"      QUIT
END
RETURN
```

```
:LJ3R
SET PRINTER = LJ3R
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT QUALITY OF PRINT OUT
PICKLIST 20 10
  "HALF PAGE, LOW RES" SET PMODE = 0
  "HALF PAGE, MED RES" SET PMODE = 1
  "HALF PAGE, HIGH RES" SET PMODE = 2
  "FULL PAGE, LOW RES" SET PMODE = 3
  "FULL PAGE, MED RES" SET PMODE = 4
  "FULL PAGE, HIGH RES" SET PMODE = 5
  "QUIT"      QUIT
END
RETURN
```

```
:ALEVEL
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1 LEVEL2 LEVEL3"
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = XLEVEL + " LEVEL4 LEVEL5"
RETURN
```

```
:LOW
CLS
ECHO
ECHO ENTER THE NAME OF THE DATA VARIABLE TO SORT ON
ECHO IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE VARIABLE NAME YOU MAY
ECHO PRESS F3 AT THIS TIME AND CURSOR TO THE VARIABLE AND
ECHO PRESS ENTER.
```

```

ECHO
ECHO
LET VSORT = ?ENTER THE NAME OF VARIABLE TO SORT ON HERE ----> ?
SORT VSORT
SELECT VSORT <> .
ROUTE GTEMP1.REC
SET NOECHO = ON
WRITE RECFILE NOT XLEVEL XVARIABLE XTYPE
SET NOECHO = OFF
READ GTEMP1.REC
RETURN

:HIGH
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  ENTER THE NAME OF THE DATA VARIABLE TO SORT ON
ECHO  IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE VARIABLE NAME YOU MAY
ECHO  PRESS F3 AT THIS TIME AND CURSOR TO THE VARIABLE AND
ECHO  PRESS ENTER.
ECHO
ECHO
DEFINE VSORT #####.##
LET VSORT = ?ENTER THE NAME OF VARIABLE TO SORT ON HERE ----> ?
SORT VSORT
define REVERSE #####
REVERSE = 1 - VSORT
SORT REVERSE
SELECT VSORT <> .
ROUTE GTEMP1.REC
SET NOECHO = ON
WRITE RECFILE NOT XLEVEL XVARIABLE XTYPE
SET NOECHO = OFF
READ GTEMP1.REC
RETURN

:FIRST10
SELECT RECNUMBER < 11
RETURN

:FIRST20
SELECT RECNUMBER < 21
RETURN

:XSELECT
SELECT RECNUMBER <= ? ENTER THE NUMBER OF RECORDS TO LIST ?
RETURN

:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
SET NOECHO = OFF

*END OF GRAPHS.PGM

```

LISTINGS PROGRAM

The basic report for any data system is that which provides a line list of the data by geographic level. The listings program allows the user to printout the basic data in a variety of ways.

*** LISTINGS.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 09/18/95

* PROGRAM TO MAKE LINE LISTINGS

*SETTINGS AND GLOBALLY DEFINED VARIABLES

SET CRITERIA = OFF

SET SPLIT = OFF

SET LISTREC = OFF

SET COLOR = 31 30 112

DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XLEVEL2 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XNAME _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XEXT ___ GLOBAL "LXT"

DEFINE XCOMMAND _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE IND # GLOBAL 1

DEFINE XPROGRAM _____ GLOBAL "LISTINGS"

DEFINE XSORT _____ GLOBAL

*RUN SUBROUTINES

IMMEDIATE IF IND = 1 THEN GOTO STEP1

*NOT USED IN THIS PROGRAM IMMEDIATE IF IND = 2 THEN GOTO STEP2

IMMEDIATE IF IND = 3 THEN GOTO STEP3

:STEP1

CLS

ECHO

ECHO FIRST SELECT ANY DATA FILE TO USE FOR YOUR LISTING

ECHO (CURSOR TO THE DATA FILE AND PRESS ENTER)

echo IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE

ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER

ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.

ECHO

READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?

*SELECT LEVEL

CLS

ECHO

ECHO NOW, INDICATE WHICH LEVEL OF DATA FILE YOU JUST SELECTED

ECHO

PICKLIST 20 6

"LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"

"LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"

"LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"

"LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"

"LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"

"QUIT" QUIT

END

*not used

*echo NOTE: IF YOUR DATA FILE WAS MADE UP FROM SEVERAL DIFFERENT

*ECHO DATA FILES, THEN SELECT THE LOWEST LEVEL IN THE FILE

*SELECT SORT ORDER

CLS

ECHO

ECHO

```

ECHO  SELECT THE WAY YOU WANT YOUR LISTING SORTED
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 8
  "NO SORT ORDER"  CLS
  "FROM LOW TO HIGH" GOTO LOW
  "FROM HIGH TO LOW" GOTO HIGH
  "QUIT"          QUIT
END

*SELECT ADDITIONAL FILES TO USE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  DO YOU WISH TO INCLUDE VARIABLES FROM OTHER FILES
ECHO  EITHER AT THE SAME GEO @XLEVEL OR HIGHER
ECHO  (VARIABLES CAN SELECTED FROM ANY DATA FILE IN THE SYSTEM)
PICKLIST 20 8
  "NO ADDITIONAL FILES"  CLS
  "YES INCLUDE OTHER FILE(S)" GOTO ADDFILE
  "QUIT"                QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT

:NEXT
*SELECT NUMBER INCLUDED
*DEFINE NON-GLOBALLY DEFINED VARIABLES
DEFINE XIND #
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT HOW MANY OR WHICH GEO LEVELS
ECHO  YOU WISH TO SEE IN YOUR LISTING
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "ALL"          LET XIND = 1
  "FIRST 10"     GOTO FIRST10
  "FIRST 20"     GOTO FIRST20
  "ENTER NUMBER" GOTO XSELECT
  "SPECIFIC GEO NAMES" GOTO SOME
  "QUIT"        QUIT
END

* SELECTION CRITERIA WHICH ALLOWS USER TO EXCLUDE CERTAIN RECORDS
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  YOU MAY RESTRICT THE OUTPUT ON ANY VARIABLE(S) IN THE SYSTEM.
ECHO  E.G. YOU MAY WISH TO ONLY SELECT A LEVEL WITH A TOTPOP > 10000
ECHO  OR WITH A CERTAIN HOSPITALS > 5 , ETC.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "DO NOT RESTRICT" CLS
  "RESTRICT"        GOTO CRITERIA
  "QUIT"           QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT1

:NEXT1
SELECT XIND = 1
RUN ZSETPRN
:STEP3

```

```

CLS
ECHO 1. TYPE IN UP TO 15 VARIABLES. LEAVE A SPACE BETWEEN VARIABLES
ECHO THEN PRESS <ENTER> (IT'S OK IF TYPING WRAPS TO LOWER LINES)
ECHO WHEN TYPING IN VARIABLES FROM ADDITIONAL FILES THE FULL
ECHO VARIABLE NAME MUST BE ENTERED: E.G. BTHIL5.BTHS
ECHO 2. OR PRESS THE F1 HELP KEY FIRST
ECHO 3. OR PRESS THE F3 KEY AND SELECT VARIABLES BY USING THE
ECHO + KEY ON YOUR NUMERIC KEYBOARD (THE - KEY WILL UNSELECT).
ECHO AFTER SELECTING VARIABLE(S) YOU MAY STILL TYPE IN MORE.
ECHO NOTE1: THE ORDER IN WHICH YOU SELECTED (OR TYPED) THE
ECHO VARIABLES WILL BE THE ORDER PRINTED OUT.
ECHO NOTE2: SOME VARIABLE NAMES FROM ADDITIONAL FILES SELECTED
ECHO MAY APPEAR ON THE F3 SCREEN TRUNCATED. THIS IS DUE
ECHO TO THE ADDITION OF THE FILE TO THE VARIABLE NAME.
ECHO PRESS <ENTER> TO LEAVE SCREEN AND AGAIN TO EXECUTE LIST
*****
set noecho = on
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "WRITE RECFILE" THEN GOTO WRITEIT
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "LIST" THEN GOTO LISTIT

:WRITEIT
WRITE RECFILE ? TYPE IN VARIABLES OR PRESS F1 OR F3 KEY ----> ?
QUIT

:LISTIT
LIST ? TYPE IN VARIABLES OR PRESS F1 OR F3 KEY ----> ?
NEWPAGE
QUIT

*****
*ROUTINES TO SUPPORT ABOVE PROGRAMMING
*SORT ROUTINE EITHER FROM LOW TO HIGH OR HIGH TO LOW VALUES
:LOW
CLS
ECHO
ECHO ENTER THE NAME OF THE KEY VARIABLE TO SORT ON FOR YOUR LISTING
ECHO IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE VARIABLE NAME YOU MAY
ECHO PRESS F3 AT THIS TIME AND CURSOR TO THE VARIABLE AND THEN
ECHO PRESS ENTER.
ECHO
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XSORT = "?ENTER THE NAME OF VARIABLE TO SORT ON HERE ----> ?"
SORT @XSORT
SELECT @XSORT <> .
ERASE LTEMP1.REC
ROUTE LTEMP1.REC
set noecho = on
WRITE RECFILE NOT XLEVEL XLEVEL2 XNAME XEXT XCOMMAND IND XPROGRAM XSORT
set noecho = off
READ LTEMP1.REC
RETURN

:HIGH
CLS
ECHO
ECHO ENTER THE NAME OF THE KEY VARIABLE TO SORT ON FOR YOUR LISTING
ECHO IF YOU ARE NOT SURE OF THE VARIABLE NAME YOU MAY
ECHO PRESS F3 AT THIS TIME AND CURSOR TO THE VARIABLE AND THEN
ECHO PRESS ENTER.
ECHO

```

```

ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XSORT = "?ENTER NAME OF VARIABLE TO SORT ON HERE -----> ?"
SORT @XSORT
define REVERSE #####
REVERSE = 1 - @XSORT
SORT REVERSE
SELECT @XSORT <> .
ERASE LTEMP1.REC
ROUTE LTEMP1.REC
set noecho = on
WRITE RECFILE NOT XLEVEL XLEVEL2 XNAME XEXT XCOMMAND IND XPROGRAM XSORT
set noecho = off
READ LTEMP1.REC
RETURN

```

*SUBROUTINES TO RELATE ADDITION DATA SETS TO MASTER REC

```
:ADDFILE
```

```
CLS
```

```
ECHO
```

```
ECHO
```

```
ECHO THE FIRST STEP TO ADDING AN ADDITIONAL FILE IS
```

```
ECHO TO SELECT THE LEVEL FOR THE DATA SET YOU WILL WANT TO ADD
```

```
ECHO NOTE: THE LEVEL MUST BE AT @XLEVEL OR HIGHER.
```

```
ECHO
```

```
PICKLIST 20 10
```

```
"LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL1"
```

```
"LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL2"
```

```
"LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL3"
```

```
"LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL4"
```

```
"LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL5"
```

```
"DO NOT ADD A FILE" GOTO NEXT
```

```
END
```

```
CLS
```

```
ECHO
```

```
ECHO THE SECOND STEP IS TO SELECT THE DATA FILE YOU WANT TO ADD
```

```
ECHO REMEMBER IT MUST BE AT @XLEVEL2
```

```
ECHO
```

```
RELATE @XLEVEL2
```

```
CLS
```

```
ECHO
```

```
ECHO
```

```
ECHO NOTE: FOR LARGE DATA FILES THERE MAY BE A LIMIT OF 3
```

```
ECHO 4 FILES WHICH CAN BE ADDED. -- THIS IS LARGELY
```

```
ECHO DEPENDENT ON THE AMOUNT OF CONVENTIONAL MEMORY
```

```
ECHO FREE IN YOUR SYSTEM.
```

```
ECHO
```

```
PICKLIST 20 10
```

```
"ADD ANOTHER FILE" GOTO ADDFILE
```

```
"ADD NO MORE FILES" GOTO NEXT
```

```
END
```

*ROUTINES TO SELECT EITHER 10 20 ALL OR A NUMBER OF RECS FOR THE LIST

```
:FIRST10
```

```
LET XIND = 1
```

```
SELECT RECNUMBER < 11
```

```
RETURN
```

```
:FIRST20
```

```
LET XIND = 1
```

```

SELECT RECNUMBER < 21
RETURN

:XSELECT
LET XIND = 1
SELECT RECNUMBER <= ? ENTER THE NUMBER OF RECORDS TO LIST ?
RETURN

:SOME
CLS
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 5
"TYPE IN THE NAME OF A GEO LEVEL TO INCLUDE" GOTO SEL1
"SELECT NO MORE" GOTO NEXT1
END
RETURN

:SEL1
ECHO ENTER THE GEO @XLEVEL NAME TO INCLUDE
ECHO THIS IS THE ABBREVIATED CODE/GEONAME OF @XLEVEL
RECODE @XLEVEL TO XIND "? TYPE IN ABBREVIATED NAME ----> ?" = 1
GOTO SOME

:CRITERIA
CLS
ECHO IF YOU WISH TO SEE THE LIST OF VARIABLES PRESS F3
ECHO AND YOU CAN SELECT ONE OR MORE VARIABLES WITH THE + KEY
ECHO OR TYPE IN THE VARIABLE(S) AND SELECTION CRITERIA
ECHO FOR NUMERIC/INTERGER VARIABLES USE = <> SIGNS
ECHO E.G. TOTPOP > 10000
ECHO E.G. BTHS > 100
ECHO YOU MAY USE COMPLEX AND COMPOUND STATEMENTS AS WELL
ECHO IT IS PREFERABLE TO USE PARENTHESIS () TO CLARIFY STATEMENTS
ECHO E.G. TOTPOP > 10000 AND BTHS > 100
ECHO E.G. TOTHOSP > 10 AND BTHW > 250
*****
SET NOECHO = OFF
SELECT ? SELECT VARIABLE(S) AND SELECT CRITERIA ---->: ?
RETURN

:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
SET NOECHO = OFF

*END OF LISTINGS.PGM

```

MASTER REC FILE CREATE

The Master program allows the user to create a new REC file of their choosing.

* MASTER1.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
 * LAST UPDATE: 11/12/95

* THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM LINES ARE NECESSARY IN YOUR CUSTOMIZED PROGRAM
 * THE CODE WILL ASK THE USER FOR THE NAME OF THE REC FILE TO USE
 * AND WHAT THE NAME OF THE NEW REC FILE WILL BE AFTER THE PROGRAM IS DONE
 * YOU MAY ADD ANY EPI INFO PROGRAMMING CODES BETWEEN THE TWO***** LINES.

```

DEFINE XNAME1 _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XNAME2 _____ GLOBAL
CLS
ECHO
ECHO THIS FILE MAY HAVE ANY NAME, BUT MUST BE TYPED IN
ECHO DO NOT TYPE IN THE .REC EXTENSION
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME1 = "? ENTER THE NAME OF THE REC FILE TO WORK ON ?"
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO THIS FILE MUST BEGIN WITH A 1 E.G. 1SPNIL
ECHO YOU MAY NOW ENTER A NEW NAME FOR THE FILE BEGINNING WITH A 1
ECHO DO NOT TYPE IN THE .REC EXTENSION
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME2 = "? ENTER THE NAME FOR THE NEW REC FILE BEGINNING WITH A 1 ?"
READ @XNAME1.REC
ERASE @XNAME2.REC
ROUTE @XNAME2.REC
****YOU MAY NOW WRITE IN ANY EPIINFO PROGRAM CODE TO CONVERT VARIABLES
****TO THE STANDARD MCHINFO FORMAT
**** FOR EXAMPLE:
**** DEFINE AGEDAYS #####
**** LET AGEDAYS = "01/03/95" - BIRTH
**** DEFINE AGE ##
**** IF (AGEDAYS >= 365) THEN AGE = RND(AGEDAYS / 365.25) ELSE AGE=0
**** DEFINE SN17 ####
**** IF AGE < 18 THEN SN17=1 ELSE SN17=0
**** END OF EXAMPLE ***** WRITE IN CODE BELOW
*****
*****
SET NOECHO = ON
WRITE RECFILE
QUIT

*END MASTER1.PGM

```

MEANS TABLES

This program provides for a basic statistical measure.

* MEANS.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
 * LAST UPDATE: 8/22/95

* RUN A MEANS FOR ANY VARIABLE

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

```

SET CRITERIA = OFF
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
*SET DECIMAL = 0
SET STATISTICS = OFF
DEFINE SUM1 _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XGOTO _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XNAME _____ GLOBAL

```

```

CLS
ECHO
ECHO SELECT A LEVEL 1 DATA REC FILE
echo NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO     DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO     E.G. D:  E:  F:  G:  ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?

*ROUTINE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OR MAKE TEXT FILE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OR MAKE TEXT FILE
echo
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "MAKE TEXT FILE"  GOTO TFILE
  "PRINT OUT"      GOTO PFILE
  "QUIT"           QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT

:NEXT
CLS
*SELECT GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT LEVEL FOR ANALYZING DATA
ECHO
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
  "QUIT"             QUIT
END
GOTO DOIT

:DOIT
CLS
ECHO NOW SELECT WHICH VARIABLE YOU WANT TO ANALYZE
ECHO YOU MAY ONLY CHOOSE ONLY ONE VARIABLE AT A TIME
ECHO YOU MAY TYPE IN THE VARIABLE OR PRESS F3 TO SELECT FROM A LIST.
ECHO
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET SUM1 = "? PRESS F3 OR TYPE NAME OF VARIABLE TO ANALYZE -----> ?"
ECHO
TITLE 1 "\C@SUM1"
MEANS @SUM1 @XLEVEL /N
NEWPAGE
GOTO ASK

:ASK
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO

```

```

PICKLIST 20 10
"SELECT ANOTHER VARAIBLE" GOTO DOIT
"NO MORE" GOTO PAGING
END

*SUBROUTINE FOR TEXT FILE
:TFILE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO PLEASE ENTER BELOW A NAME FOR THE FILE TO PUT YOUR LISTS IN
ECHO THIS CAN BE ANY NAME UP TO ANY 8 LETTERS INCLUDING NUMBERS
ECHO
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE BIRTH1 DTHLIST PROVIDER, ETC.
ECHO
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
CLS
ECHO
ECHO NOW YOU MAY CHOOSE WHERE TO SEND THE FILE:
ECHO
ECHO 1. DEFAULT: A FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.MXT WILL BE CREATED
ECHO AND CAN BE FOUND IN THE DEFAULT DIRECTORY.
ECHO ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.MXT
ECHO WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW LIST.
ECHO 2. YOUR DESIGNATED PATH %P5 IN THE SETUP.
ECHO 3. YOU MAY ENTER THE PATH WHERE TO SEND THE LISTING
ECHO ANYWHERE ON YOUR HARD DISK OR ON A FLOPPY DRIVE.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 14
BEGIN
"1. DEFAULT" GOTO TXTDEFAULT
"2. DESIGNATED PATH" GOTO WPPATH
"3. TYPE IN ANY PATH" GOTO TXTPATH
"4. QUIT" QUIT
END
*NOTE THE LABEL FOR WPPATH IS ADDED FROM THE MCHINFO.MNU
GOTO NEXT

:TXTDEFAULT
ERASE @XNAME.MXT
route @XNAME.MXT
set page = 60, 80
GOTO NEXT

:TXTPATH
CLS
ECHO
ECHO YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO ENTER YOUR OWN PATH
ECHO
ECHO EpiInfo NEEDS THE FULL PATH OF WHERE YOU WANT YOUR
ECHO FILE TO GO
ECHO
ECHO EXAMPLES C:\WP60\DOC
ECHO C:\WORD\DOCS
ECHO C:\WP51\DOCS
ECHO A:
ECHO B:
ECHO
DEFINE XPATH _____
IMMEDIATE LET XPATH = "?ENTER FULL PATH FOR YOUR DOCUMENT ----> ?"

```

```
ERASE @XPATH\@XNAME.MXT
ROUTE @XPATH\@XNAME.MXT
SET PAGE =60, 80
GOTO NEXT
```

```
*SUBROUTINE TO SET UP PRINTER
```

```
:PFILE
```

```
CLS
```

```
ECHO SELECT PRINTER
```

```
ECHO NOTE TO NETWORK USERS - UNLESS YOU COPY EPIINFO'S BGI (PRINTER
ECHO DRIVERS) TO YOUR MCHINFO SUBDIRECTORY, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE
ECHO TO USE MOST OF THE SELECTIONS BELOW AND INSTEAD, SHOULD
ECHO SELECT ONE OF THE NETWORK PRINTER CHOICES.
```

```
PICKLIST 20 6
```

```
"LASER PRINTER - PORTRAIT" GOTO LJ1
"LASER PRINTER - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LJ2
"LASER III+ - PORTRAIT" GOTO LJ3R1
"LASER III+ - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LJ3R2
"HP DESKJET" GOTO DJ
"HP COLOR DESKJET" SET PRINTER = DJC
"HP PAINTJET: SET PRINTER = PJ
"EPSON FX 80" GOTO FX
"EPSON LQ" GOTO LQ
"POSTSCRIPT" SET PRINTER = PS
"IBM QUIETWRITER" SET PRINTER = IBMQ
"OKIDATA 92 PRINTER" SET PRINTER = OKI92
"TOSHIBA 24 PIN" SET PRINTER = TSH
"NETWORK LASER - PORTRAIT" GOTO LASER
"NETWORK - DOT MATRIX" GOTO DOT
"QUIT" QUIT
```

```
END
```

```
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:LASER
```

```
route printer
```

```
set printer = hp
```

```
*Reset printer
```

```
type "\027E"
```

```
*set left margin # cols
```

```
type "\027&a15L"
```

```
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
```

```
type "\027&k2S"
```

```
set page = 60, 100
```

```
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:DOT
```

```
route printer
```

```
set printer = EPSON
```

```
*Set printer to condensed
```

```
type "\027\015"
```

```
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:LJ1
```

```
route printer
```

```
set printer = LJ
```

```
*Reset printer
```

```
type "\027E"
```

```
*set left margin # cols
```

```
type "\027&a5L"
```

```
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
```

```
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 60, 100  
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:LJ2  
route printer  
set printer = LJ  
*Reset printer  
type "\027E"  
*set landscape  
type "\027&11O"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a6L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 46,150  
*set page = 60,135  
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:LJ3R1  
route printer  
set printer = LJ3R  
*Reset printer  
type "\027E"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a5L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 60, 100  
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:LJ3R2  
route printer  
set printer = LJ3R  
*Reset printer  
type "\027E"  
*set landscape  
type "\027&11O"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a6L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 46,150  
*set page = 60,135  
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:DJ  
route printer  
set printer = DJ  
*Reset printer  
*type "\027E"  
*set left margin # cols  
*type "\027&a5L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
*type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 60, 100  
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:LQ  
route printer
```

```

set printer = LQ
*Set printer to condensed
type "\027\015"
GOTO NEXT

:FX
route printer
set printer = FX
*Set printer to condensed
type "\027\015"
GOTO NEXT

:PAGING
set split = ON
cls
echo
echo
echo PLEASE NOTE: At this time, you may use your PgUp and PgDn keys
echo to View Some of the Tables which were made.
echo
ECHO To move one line at a time on the screen use
echo Ctrl + PgUp OR Ctrl + PgDn
echo
echo When done viewing the Tables Press <ENTER>
echo
echo Also note, that scrolling may display
echo some other screens which have been displayed
echo since the start of this session.
echo
?EPI> Use PgUp or PgDn to View Tables or Press <ENTER> to Quit ?
set split = off
QUIT

:XEND
SET NOECHO = OFF
SET SPLIT = ON

*END OF MEANS.PGM

```

POPULATION ESTIMATE PROGRAM

As populations change many localities may wish to apply a constant percent of change to the last population census data.

* POPEST.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 11/12/95

*PROGRAM TO GENERATE AN EST PGM

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

SET SPLIT = OFF

DEFINE V1 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE V2 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XNAME _____

CLS

ECHO

```

ECHO YOU NEED TO NAME THE ESTIMATE PROGRAM - UP TO 7 LETTERS/NUMBERS
ECHO
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "?ENTER THE NAME YOU WANT YOUR ESTIMATE PROGRAM ----> ?"
ROUTE @XNAME.EST
TYPE "READ PTEMP1.REC"
READ PTEMP1.REC

```

```

CLS
ECHO THIS PROGRAM WILL REVISE THE NUMBER FOR EACH DATA VARIABLE
ECHO BASED UPON THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH SPECIFIC LEVEL
ECHO

```

```

:START
ECHO 1. = VARIABLE NAME      E.G WHITE
ECHO 2. = VARIABLE RATE     E.G. WHITEP
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: YOU MAY PRESS F3 AT ANY TIME TO SEE/TAG A VARIABLE TO USE
IMMEDIATE LET V1 = "? 1. TYPE IN VARIABLE NAME ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET V2 = "? 2. TYPE IN VARIABLE RATE ----> ?"
TYPE "@V1 = ROUND(((@V2 * TOTPOP)*.01))"
CLS
PICKLIST 20 10"
  "ANOTHER ESTIMATE" GOTO START
  "QUIT"           GOTO NEXT1
END

```

```

:NEXT1
TYPE "SET NOECHO = ON"
TYPE "ROUTE PTEMP2.REC"
TYPE "WRITE RECFILE"
TYPE "QUIT"
QUIT

```

```

:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
set noecho = off

```

- END OF POPEST.PGM

REMOVE DELETE RECORDS

This program removes those records that have been marked for deletion by the user.

```

* REMOVE.PGM
* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 9/8/94

* PROGRAM TO REMOVE DELETED CASES

*SETTINGS
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET NOECHO = ON

READ XDEL1
ROUTE XDEL2.REC
WRITE RECFILE

```

QUIT

*END OF REMOVE.PGM

SCORE – Z-SCORE PROGRAM

The Z-Score is a common statistical tool to assist planners and researchers to distinguish various normal distributions.

* SCORE.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY C. MONAHAN AND M. STRASSBURG

* (WITH MUCH INFLUENCE FROM D. ROSENBERG)

* LAST UPDATE: 5/27/96

* THIS PROGRAM ALLOWS THE USER TO CREATE A NEW VARIABLE

* FROM ANY OTHER VARIABLE OR VARIABLES, AND SAVE THOSE

* VARIABLES TO A NEW REC FILE IF DESIRED.

* FOR EXAMPLE: THE USER MAY DECIDE TO MAKE A THE Z-SCORE

* FOR A RATE/PROPORTION INVOLVES SUBTRACTING THE LOCAL RATE FROM A

* STATE RATE AND DIVIDING THAT RESULT BY THE RESULT OF THE LOCAL RATE

* DIVIDED BY THE DENOMNATOR OF THAT RATE

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

SET CRITERIA = OFF

SET SPLIT = OFF

SET COLOR = 31 30 112

DEFINE XFILE _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XGEO _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XLEVEL2 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XGEO2 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XNAME _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XRATE1 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE COMPRATE #####.## GLOBAL

DEFINE XDEN _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE NRATE ###.### GLOBAL

DEFINE DRATE ###.### GLOBAL

DEFINE DRATE1 ###.### GLOBAL

DEFINE DRATE2 ###.### GLOBAL

DEFINE ZSCORE ###.### GLOBAL

DEFINE XCOMMAND _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE IND # GLOBAL 1

DEFINE XPROGRAM _____ GLOBAL "SCORE"

DEFINE XEXT __ GLOBAL "ZXT"

DEFINE RATEPER ##### GLOBAL

*RUN SUBROUTINES

IMMEDIATE IF IND = 1 THEN GOTO STEP1

*NOT USED IN THIS PROGRAM IMMEDIATE IF IND = 2 THEN GOTO STEP2

IMMEDIATE IF IND = 3 THEN GOTO STEP3

:STEP1

CLS

ECHO SELECT THE MAIN FILE TO WORK ON

ECHO

READ

CLS

```

ECHO
ECHO PLEASE INDICATE WHICH DATA SET LEVEL YOU JUST SELECTED
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 6
"LEVEL 1" GOTO LEVEL1
"LEVEL 2" GOTO LEVEL2
"LEVEL 3" GOTO LEVEL3
"LEVEL 4" GOTO LEVEL4
"LEVEL 5" GOTO LEVEL5
END

*SELECT ONE ADDITIONAL FILE IF THE DENOMINATOR FOR THE LOCAL RATE
*IS LOCATED IN ANOTHER FILE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO SELECT ONE ADDITIONAL FILE IF THE DENOMINATOR FOR THE
ECHO LOCAL RATE IS LOCATED IN ANOTHER FILE
ECHO E.G. DENOMINATOR IS IN POP FILE AND NUMERATOR IN BTH FILE
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 8
"NO ADDITIONAL FILES" CLS
"SELECT AN ADDITIONAL FILE" GOTO ONE
"QUIT" QUIT
END
GOTO STEP2

:STEP2
RUN ZSETPRN

:STEP3
CLS
PICKLIST 20 10
"CREATE A ZSCORE" GOTO ZSCORE
"CREATE OTHER RATES/VARIABLES" GOTO ORATES
END

:ZSCORE
ECHO
ECHO YOU MAY TYPE IN THE VARIABLE NAME OR PRESS F3 AT
ECHO THIS TIME TO SELECT YOUR VARIABLES
ECHO NOTE: YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SEE THE FULL NAME OF ALL
ECHO THE VARIABLES FROM A SECOND FILE WHICH YOU MAY USE
ECHO SO REMEMBER THAT THE RATE/PERCENT VARIABLE ALWAYS
ECHO FOLLOWS THE NUMBER VARIABLE
ECHO
ECHO E.G. TO CREATE A ZSCORE FOR A BTH RATE:
ECHO VARIABLE FOR LOCAL RATE COULD BE: BTHSR
ECHO VARIABLE FOR LOCAL RATE DENOMINATOR COULD BE: TOTPOP
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XRATE1 = "?" 1. VARIABLE FOR LOCAL RATE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET XDEN = "?" 2. VARIABLE FOR LOCAL RATE DENOMINATOR ----> ?"
cls
echo
echo NOW <<YOU MUST TYPE IN>> THE VALUE FOR YOUR COMPARISON RATE
ECHO E.G. VALUE FOR A HIGHER LEVEL BIRTH RATE (BTHSR) COULD BE 11.6
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET COMPRATE = ? 3. TYPE IN VALUE OF HIGHER LEVEL RATE ----> ?
* CREATE RATE
*OPTIION OF IS SIMILAR TO CONFIEDNCE THIS A RATE
*RATE PER IF YOU ARE LOOKING A PERCENT THEN SELECT A PERCENT PER 100

```

```

*
CLS
echo IF YOU ARE WORKING WITH A PERCENT THEN SELECT RATE PER 100
ECHO IF YOU ARE WORKING WITH A RATE THEN SELECT EITHER RATER PER 100
ECHO OR RATE PER 1000
echo
picklist 20 10
"COMPUTE RATE PER 100" goto rate100
"COMPUTE RATE PER 1000" goto rate1000
END

:rate100
IMMEDIATE LET RATEPER = 100
LET NRATE = @XRATE1-COMPRATE
DRATE1=(COMPRATE*(@RATEPER-COMPRATE))^0.5
DRATE2=@XDEN^0.5
DRATE = DRATE1/DRATE2
*CREATE Z SCORE
ZSCORE = NRATE/DRATE
goto nextx

:rate1000
IMMEDIATE LET RATEPER = 1000
LET NRATE = @XRATE1-COMPRATE
DRATE1=COMPRATE^0.5
DRATE2=(@XDEN/@RATEPER)^0.5
DRATE = DRATE1/DRATE2
*CREATE Z SCORE
ZSCORE = NRATE/DRATE
goto nextx

:nextx
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "WRITE RECFILE" THEN GOTO WRITEIT
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "LIST" THEN GOTO LISTIT

:WRITEIT
WRITE RECFILE @XLEVEL @XGEO @XRATE1 COMPRATE RATEPER @XDEN ZSCORE
QUIT

:LISTIT
LIST @XLEVEL @XGEO @XRATE1 COMPRATE RATEPER @XDEN ZSCORE
NEWPAGE
QUIT

:ORATES
DEFINE V1 _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE V2 _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE V3 _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE V4 _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE V5 _____ GLOBAL
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: YOU MUST PRESS F3 AT THIS TIME TO SELECT YOUR VARIABLES
ECHO HOWEVER, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SEE THE FULL NAME OF
ECHO THE VARIABLES FROM THE SECOND OR THIRD DATA FILE WHICH YOU MAY USE
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET V1 = "? 1. TYPE IN 1ST VARIABLE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET V2 = "? 2. TYPE IN 2ND VARIABLE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET V3 = "? 3. TYPE IN 3RD VARIABLE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET V4 = "? 4. TYPE IN 4TH VARIABLE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET V5 = "? 5. TYPE IN 5TH VARIABLE TO USE ----> ?"

```

```

CLS
ECHO YOU MAY NOW ENTER IN AN EQUATION BELOW
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE: YOU COULD LET V1 = BW + BB
ECHO OR YOU COULD LET V1 = V2 + V3 + V4
ECHO
* CREATE RATE

? ENTER THE EQUATION HERE ?
? ENTER ADDITIONAL EQUATION OR PRESS ENTER ?
? ENTER ADDITIONAL EQUATION OR PRESS ENTER ?
? ENTER ADDITIONAL EQUATION OR PRESS ENTER ?

IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "WRITE RECFILE" THEN GOTO WRITEIT
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "LIST" THEN GOTO LISTIT

:WRITEIT
WRITE RECFILE @XLEVEL @XGEO V1 @V1 V2 @V2 V3 @V3 V4 @V4 V5 @V5
QUIT

:LISTIT
LIST @XLEVEL @XGEO V1 @V1 V2 @V2 V3 @V3 V4 @V4 V5 @V5
NEWPAGE
QUIT

:ONE
CLS
ECHO SELECT THE ADDITIONAL FILE THAT CONTAINS THE DENOMINATOR
ECHO OF YOUR LOCAL RATE
RELATE @XLEVEL
RETURN

:TWO
CLS
ECHO
ECHO PLEASE INDICATE WHICH LEVEL THIS RATE IS LOCATED IN
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 6
"LEVEL 1" GOTO 2LEVEL1
"LEVEL 2" GOTO 2LEVEL2
"LEVEL 3" GOTO 2LEVEL3
"LEVEL 4" GOTO 2LEVEL4
"LEVEL 5" GOTO 2LEVEL5
END

ECHO NOW SELECT THE FILE WHICH CONTAINS THE @XLEVEL2 DATA
ECHO
RELATE @XLEVEL2
RETURN

:LEVEL1
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO1"
RETURN

:LEVEL2
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO2"
RETURN

```

```

:LEVEL3
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO3"
RETURN

:LEVEL4
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO4"
RETURN

:LEVEL5
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO = "GEO5"
RETURN

:2LEVEL1
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL1"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO2 = "GEO1"
RETURN

:2LEVEL2
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL2"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO2 = "GEO2"
RETURN

:2LEVEL3
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL3"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO2 = "GEO3"
RETURN

:2LEVEL4
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL4"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO2 = "GEO4"
RETURN

:2LEVEL5
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL2 = "LEVEL5"
IMMEDIATE LET XGEO2 = "GEO5"
RETURN

:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
SET NOECHO = OFF

*END OF SCORE.PGM

```

SETUP PRINTER

This program automates the communication between Epi-Info and the printer.

*** SETPRN.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
 * LAST UPDATE: 8/22/95

* SETPRN.PGM PROGRAM TO SET UP PRINTER/TXT FILE ETC.
 * CUSTOMIZED FOR THE MCHINFO PROGRAM
 * CALLED FROM EXECUTING PROGRAM

* ROUTINE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OUT OR A MAKE TEXT FILE ON DISK

```
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OR MAKE A TEXT FILE OR A REC FILE
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "MAKE TEXT FILE"  GOTO TFILE
  "PRINT OUT"      GOTO PFILE
  "MAKE A REC FILE" GOTO MREC
  "QUIT"          QUIT
END
```

* ROUTINE TO ENTER UP TO 2 TITLES FOR EACH TABLE
IMMEDIATE IF XCOMMAND = "WRITE RECFILE" THEN GOTO XEND

```
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  DECIDE WHETHER YOU WANT TO ADD YOUR OWN TITLES
ECHO  (YOU MAY ENTER UP TO 2 SUCH TITLES)
ECHO  NOTE: TITLES ARE ESPECIALLY USEFUL IF YOU
ECHO  HAVE RESTRICTED THE OUTPUT ON A NUMBER
ECHO  OF VARIABLES WHICH YOU MAY NOT REMEMBER
ECHO  UNLESS SO ANNOTATED IN THE OUTPUT BY A TITLE.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "DO NOT ENTER TITLES" CLS
  "ENTER TITLES"      GOTO XTITLE
  "QUIT"             QUIT
END
GOTO XEND
```

***** SUBROUTINES TO SUPPORT MENUS ABOVE

```
:TFILE
IMMEDIATE LET XCOMMAND = "LIST"
* FOR CREATING A TEXT FILE AND PATH
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  PLEASE ENTER BELOW A NAME FOR THE FILE
ECHO  THIS CAN BE ANY NAME UP TO ANY 8 LETTERS INCLUDING NUMBERS
ECHO
ECHO  FOR EXAMPLE BIRTH1 DTHLIST PROVIDER, ETC.
ECHO
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  NOW YOU MAY CHOOSE WHERE TO SEND THE FILE:
ECHO
ECHO  1. DEFAULT: A FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.@XEXT WILL BE CREATED
ECHO  AND CAN BE FOUND IN THE DEFAULT DIRECTORY.
ECHO  ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.@XEXT
ECHO  WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW FILE.
ECHO  2. YOUR DESIGNATED PATH %P5 IN THE SETUP.
ECHO  3. YOU MAY ENTER THE PATH WHERE TO SEND THE OUTPUT
ECHO  ANYWHERE ON YOUR HARD DISK OR ON A FLOPPY DRIVE.
ECHO
```

PICKLIST 20 14

```
BEGIN
  "1. DEFAULT"      GOTO TXTDFault
  "2. DESIGNATED PATH" GOTO WPPATH
  "3. TYPE IN ANY PATH" GOTO TXTPATH
  "4. QUIT"         QUIT
END
GOTO WIDTH
RETURN
```

*NOTE THE LABEL FOR WPPATH IS ADDED FROM THE MCHINFO.MNU

```
:TXTDFault
ERASE @XNAME.@XEXT
route @XNAME.@XEXT
RETURN
```

```
:TXTPATH
DEFINE XPATH _____
CLS
ECHO
ECHO YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO ENTER YOUR OWN PATH
ECHO
ECHO EpiInfo NEEDS THE FULL PATH OF WHERE YOU WANT YOUR
ECHO FILE TO GO (NOTE IF YOU USE THE SAME NAME OF A FILE
ECHO ALREADY EXISTING, THEN THAT FILE WILL BE
ECHO ADDED TO.)
ECHO
ECHO EXAMPLES C:\WP60\DOC
ECHO C:\WORD\DOCS
ECHO C:\WP51\DOCS
ECHO A:
ECHO B:
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XPATH = "?ENTER FULL PATH FOR YOUR DOCUMENT ----> ?"
ERASE @XPATH\@XNAME.@XEXT
ROUTE @XPATH\@XNAME.@XEXT
RETURN
```

```
:WIDTH
* CALLED FROM TXTDFault OR TXTPATH -- SETS PAGE LENGTH AND WIDTH OUTPUT
CLS
ECHO CREATING A TXT FILE
ECHO YOU MAY SET HOW MANY COLUMNS OF INFORMATION YOU WANT
ECHO IN YOUR TEXT FILE. E.G. THE STANDARD IS USUALLY 60 LINES LONG
ECHO AND 80 COLS. WIDE
ECHO IF YOU PLAN TO PRINT USING CONDENSED OR IN LANDSCAPE YOU MAY
ECHO WISH TO CHOOSE 132 OR 160 SO THAT MORE WILL FIT ON A PAGE.
ECHO
GOTO PAGESIZE
RETURN
```

```
:PFILE
IMMEDIATE LET XCOMMAND = "LIST"
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "CONFIDEN"
* CALLED FROM TXPRN -- ROUTINE TO ROUTE TO PRINTER AND SELECT PRINTER
ROUTE PRINTER
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
CLS
```

```

ECHO
ECHO      SELECT PRINTER
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 5
"LASER PRINTER"      GOTO LJ
"LASER III+"         GOTO LJ3R
"HP DESKJET"         GOTO DJ
"HP COLOR DESKJET"   GOTO DJC
"HP PAINTJET:"       SET PRINTER = PJ
"EPSON FX 80"        GOTO FX
"EPSON LQ"           GOTO LQ
"POSTSCRIPT"         SET PRINTER = PS
"IBM QUIETWRITER"    SET PRINTER = IBMQ
"OKIDATA 92 PRINTER" SET PRINTER = OKI92
"TOSHIBA 24 PIN"     SET PRINTER = TSH
"NETWORK LASER"      GOTO NLASER
"NETWORK - DOT MATRIX" GOTO NDOT
"QUIT"               QUIT
END
RETURN

* CALLED FROM PFILE -- ROUTINES TO SET UP PRINTERS
:LJ
set printer = LJ
GOTO LASER
RETURN
:LJ3R
set printer = LJ3R
GOTO LASER
RETURN
:DJ
set printer = DJ
GOTO LASER
RETURN
:DJC
set printer = DJC
GOTO LASER
RETURN
:LQ
set printer = LQ
GOTO DOT
RETURN
:FX
set printer = FX
GOTO DOT
RETURN
:NLASER
set printer = hp
GOTO LASER
RETURN
:NDOT
set printer = EPSON
GOTO DOT
RETURN

:DOT
* CALLED FROM ONE OF THE PFILE ROUTINES
CLS
ECHO
ECHO      SELECT PRINT SIZE

```

```

ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "CONDENSED" type "\027\015"
  "ELITE" type "\027\010"
  "COURIER" type "\027\010"
END
RETURN

:LASER
* CALLED FROM ONE OF THE PFILE SUBROUTINES
* ROUTINES TO SENT ESCAPE AND INITIALIZATION CODES FOR LASERS
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set landscape
CLS
ECHO
ECHO      SELECT ORIENTATION
ECHO      (PORTRAIT PRINT IS UP AND DOWN)
ECHO      (LANDSCAPE PRINT IS SIDEWAYS)
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "PORTRAIT" TYPE " "
  "LANDSCAPE" type "\027&11O"
END
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
CLS
ECHO
ECHO      SELECT PRINT SIZE
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "CONDENSED" TYPE "\027&k2S"
  "ELITE" TYPE "\027&k4S"
  "COURIER" TYPE "\027&k0S"
END
*set left margin # cols
CLS
ECHO
ECHO      SELECT LEFT MARGIN
ECHO      (STANDARD IS 10)
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "5 COLS" TYPE "\027&a5L"
  "10 COLS" TYPE "\027&a10L"
  "15 COLS" TYPE "\027&a15L"
  "SET MARGIN" GOTO SETMARGIN
END
CLS
ECHO
ECHO      SELECT PAGE SIZE
ECHO      (STANDARD FOR PORTRAIT COURIER OR ELITE IS 60, 80)
ECHO      (STANDARD FOR LANDSCAPE CONDENSED IS 46, 150)
ECHO      (NOTE: FIRST NUMBER IS THE LINES PER PAGE,
ECHO            SECOND NUMBER IS THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS)
ECHO
GOTO PAGESIZE
RETURN

:PAGESIZE
* CALLED FROM WIDTH OR LASER
PICKLIST 20, 10

```

```

"SET PAGE = 60, 80" SET PAGE = 60, 80
"SET PAGE = 60, 120" SET PAGE = 60, 120
"SET PAGE = 60, 132" SET PAGE = 60, 132
"SET PAGE = 60, 160" SET PAGE = 60, 160
"SET PAGE = 46, 120" SET PAGE = 46, 120
"SET PAGE = 46, 150" SET PAGE = 46, 150
"SET PAGE = 46, 180" SET PAGE = 46, 180
"SET PAGE = 46, 200" SET PAGE = 46, 200
"SET PAGE = 66, 80" SET PAGE = 66, 80
"SET PAGE = 66, 132" SET PAGE = 66, 132
"SET PAGE LENGTH & COLS" GOTO SETPAGE
END
RETURN

```

```

:SETMARGIN
* CALLED FROM SETMARGIN
TYPE "\027&a?ENTER THE NUMBER OF COLS YOU WISH FOR THE MARGIN ----> ?L"
RETURN

```

```

:SETPAGE
* CALLED FROM PAGESIZE
SET PAGE = ?ENTER THE LINES A COMMA AND NUMBER OF COLS E.G. 60, 132 ----> ?
RETURN

```

```

:XTITLE
* CALLED FROM TITLES --- ALLOWS USER TO ENTER TITLE 1, TITLE 2 AND TITLE 3
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  TYPE IN THE TITLE AND PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO  TO BY-PASS A PARTICULAR TITLE JUST PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO
ECHO
TITLE 1 "\C? ENTER TITLE 1 HERE AND PRESS <ENTER> :?"
TITLE 2 "\C? ENTER TITLE 2 HERE AND PRESS <ENTER> :?"
RETURN

```

```

:MREC
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  YOU MAY ENTER UP TO 8 CHARACTERS FOR THE NAME OF THIS
ECHO  REC FILE WHICH WILL BE MADE OF YOUR OUTPUT
ECHO  (THE EXTENSION .REC WILL BE ADDED AUTOMATICALLY FOR YOU)
ECHO  E.G. BTH1  OR LISTPOP  ETC.
ECHO
ECHO  NOTE: THIS REC FILE WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE PLACED IN YOUR
ECHO  DEFAULT DIRECTORY.
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? ENTER THE NAME OF THE REC FILE ----> ?"
ERASE @XNAME.REC
ROUTE @XNAME.REC
IMMEDIATE LET XCOMMAND = "WRITE RECFILE"
GOTO XEND

```

```

:XEND
*TRANSFERS BACK TO ORIGINAL PGM FILE WITH IND VARIABLE CHANGED TO 3
*SO THAT EXECUTING PGM CAN FINISH REMAINING CODES
IMMEDIATE LET IND = 3
RUN @XPROGRAM

```

```
:ZEND
SET NOECHO = OFF
SET SPLIT = ON
```

```
*END OF SETPRN.PGM
```

SET RATES PROGRAMS

This section allows the user to create rate programs and to generate rates within REC files.

* SETRATE1.PGM

```
* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
```

```
* LAST UPDATE: 11/05/94
```

```
* PROGRAM TO GENERATE RATE.PGM PERCENTS FOR REC FILE
```

```
*SETTINGS
SET SPLIT = OFF
```

```
READ RTEMP1.REC
ERASE R6.PGM
ROUTE R6.PGM
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
SET NOECHO = ON
PICKLIST 20 10
  "COMPUTE PERCENTS" GOTO PERCENT
  "COMPUTE RATES PER 1000" GOTO RATE
END
```

```
:PERCENT
SET NOECHO = OFF
CLS
ECHO 1. = COMPUTED VARIABLE E.G BTHWR (PERCENT OF BIRTHS TO WHITES)
ECHO 2. = NUMERATOR VARIABLE E.G. BTHW (NUMBER OF WHITE BIRTHS)
ECHO 3. = DENOMINATOR VARIABLE E.G. BTHS (TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS)
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: YOU MAY PRESS F3 AT ANY TIME TO TAG A VARIABLE TO USE
ECHO HOWEVER, YOU WILL NOT SEE THE VARIABLES FROM THE OTHER
ECHO DATA FILES WHICH YOU MAY USE (UP TO FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES
ECHO OF DATA CAN BE USED) FOR EXAMPLE YOU MAY WISH TO HAVE THE
ECHO BIRTH RATE COMPUTED. IN WHICH CASE YOU COULD USE BTHS
ECHO FROM A BTH FILE AND TOTPOP FROM A POPFILE.
ECHO 1. BTHSR (BIRTH RATE VARIABLES FROM BTH FILE)
ECHO 2. BTHS (TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS FROM BTH FILE)
ECHO 3. TOTPOP (TOTAL POPULATION FROM POP FILE)
ECHO
SET NOECHO = ON
TYPE "? 1. TYPE IN VARIABLE FOR PERCENT TO BE COMPUTED ---> ? = ? 2. TYPE IN NUMERATOR
VARIABLE ---> ? / ? 3. TYPE IN DENOMINATOR VARIABLE ---> ? * 100"
CLS
PICKLIST 20 10
  "ADDITIONAL PERCENT" GOTO PERCENT
  "ADDITIONAL RATE" GOTO RATE
  "QUIT" GOTO NEXT1
```

END

```
:RATE
SET NOECHO = OFF
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO 1. = COMPUTED VARIABLE E.G BTHWR (BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 WHITE POPULATION)
ECHO 2. = NUMERATOR VARIABLE E.G. BTHW (NUMBER OF WHITE BIRTHS)
ECHO 3. = DENOMINATOR VARIABLE E.G. WHITE (POPULATION OF WHITES)
ECHO
SET NOECHO = ON
TYPE "" 1. TYPE IN VARIABLE FOR RATE TO BE COMPUTED ---> ? = ? 2. TYPE IN NUMERATOR
VARIABLE ---> ? / ? 3. TYPE IN DENOMINATOR VARIABLE ---> ? * 1000"
CLS
PICKLIST 20 10
"ADDITIONAL RATE" GOTO RATE
"ADDITIONAL PERCENT" GOTO PERCENT
"QUIT" GOTO NEXT1
END
```

```
:NEXT1
TYPE "ROUTE RTEMP2.REC"
TYPE "WRITE RECFILE"
TYPE "QUIT"
QUIT
```

```
:XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
set noecho = off
```

*END OF SETRATE1.PGM

*** SETRATE2.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 2/15/94 2/20/95

*FIRST PART OF PROGRAM TO GENERATE PERCENTS FOR REC FILES

```
*SETTINGS
SET SPLIT = OFF
```

```
ERASE R1.PGM
ERASE R2.PGM
ERASE R3.PGM
ERASE R4.PGM
ERASE R5.PGM
```

```
ROUTE R1.PGM
TYPE ".*THIS PROGRAM WAS GENERATED BY SETRATE1.PGM AND SETRATE2.PGM"
TYPE ".*CREATED ON: @SYSTEMDATE"
TYPE "SET COLOR = 31 30 112"
TYPE "SET NOECHO = ON"
TYPE "SET SPLIT = OFF"
TYPE "READ RTEMP1.REC"
ROUTE R2.PGM
TYPE ".*THIS PROGRAM WAS GENERATED BY SETRATE1.PGM AND SETRATE2.PGM"
TYPE ".*CREATED ON: @SYSTEMDATE"
TYPE "SET COLOR = 31 30 112"
```

```
TYPE "SET NOECHO = ON"
TYPE "SET SPLIT = OFF"
TYPE "READ RTEMP1.REC"
```

ROUTE R3.PGM

```
TYPE "*/THIS PROGRAM WAS GENERATED BY SETRATE1.PGM AND SETRATE2.PGM"
TYPE "*/CREATED ON: @SYSTEMDATE"
TYPE "SET COLOR = 31 30 112"
TYPE "SET NOECHO = ON"
TYPE "SET SPLIT = OFF"
TYPE "READ RTEMP1.REC"
```

ROUTE R4.PGM

```
TYPE "*/THIS PROGRAM WAS GENERATED BY SETRATE1.PGM AND SETRATE2.PGM"
TYPE "*/CREATED ON: @SYSTEMDATE"
TYPE "SET COLOR = 31 30 112"
TYPE "SET NOECHO = ON"
TYPE "SET SPLIT = OFF"
TYPE "READ RTEMP1.REC"
```

ROUTE R5.PGM

```
TYPE "*/THIS PROGRAM WAS GENERATED BY SETRATE1.PGM AND SETRATE2.PGM"
TYPE "*/CREATED ON: @SYSTEMDATE"
TYPE "SET COLOR = 31 30 112"
TYPE "SET NOECHO = ON"
TYPE "SET SPLIT = OFF"
TYPE "READ RTEMP1.REC"
```

ROUTE SCREEN

CLS

```
ECHO YOU MAY CHOOSE DENOMINATORS FROM UP TO ANY 4 DATA/REC FILES
ECHO YOUR FILE SELECTIONS MAY DIFFER DEPENDING UPON HOW YOU DEFINED
echo YOU RATES. THE FOLLOWING ARE TYPICAL EXAMPLES:
```

```
ECHO ABU FILES - ONE FILE - POP      BTH FILES - ONE FILE - POP
ECHO DTH FILES - TWO FILES - POP BTH  FET FILES - ONE FILE - BTH
ECHO FIN FILES - TWO FILES - POP BTH  INJ FILES - TWO FILES - DTHS POP
ECHO NUT FILES - TWO FILES - FIN POP  ORL FILES - ONE FILE - POP
ECHO POP FILES - NO ADDITIONAL FILES  PRO FILES - TWO FILES - POP BTH
ECHO SCH FILES - TWO FILES - POP BTH  SPN FILES - TWO FILES - POP FIN
ECHO
```

```
echo EXAMPLE: for a PROvider (PROCA93) file for Calif you
```

```
echo would "SELECT TWO FILES" and THEN YOU WOULD BE ASKED:
```

```
ECHO TYPE NAME OF THE FIRST LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> POPCA93
```

```
ECHO TYPE NAME OF THE SECOND LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> BTHCA93
```

```
ECHO
```

```
PICKLIST 20 18
```

```
"SELECT NO ADDITIONAL FILES" GOTO NONE
```

```
"SELECT ONE FILE" GOTO ONE
```

```
"SELECT TWO FILES" GOTO TWO
```

```
"SELECT THREE FILES" GOTO THREE
```

```
"SELECT FOUR FILES" GOTO FOUR
```

```
END
```

```
:NONE
```

```
QUIT
```

```
:ONE
```

```
immediate let XROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF THE LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
```

```
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE2 = XROUTE + "2"
```

```
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE3 = XROUTE + "3"
```

```
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE4 = XROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE5 = XROUTE + "5"
ROUTE R1.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @XROUTE"
ROUTE R2.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @XROUTE2"
ROUTE R3.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @XROUTE3"
ROUTE R4.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @XROUTE4"
ROUTE R5.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @XROUTE5"
QUIT
```

:TWO

```
immediate let XROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF FIRST LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE2 = XROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE3 = XROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE4 = XROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE5 = XROUTE + "5"
```

```
immediate let YROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF SECOND LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE2 = YROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE3 = YROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE4 = YROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE5 = YROUTE + "5"
```

```
ROUTE R1.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @XROUTE"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @YROUTE"
ROUTE R2.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @XROUTE2"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @YROUTE2"
ROUTE R3.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @XROUTE3"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @YROUTE3"
ROUTE R4.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @XROUTE4"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @YROUTE4"
ROUTE R5.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @XROUTE5"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @YROUTE5"
QUIT
```

:THREE

```
immediate let XROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF FIRST LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE2 = XROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE3 = XROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE4 = XROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE5 = XROUTE + "5"
```

```
immediate let YROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF SECOND LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE2 = YROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE3 = YROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE4 = YROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE5 = YROUTE + "5"
```

```
immediate let ZROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF THIRD LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE2 = ZROUTE + "2"
```

```
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE3 = ZROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE4 = ZROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE5 = ZROUTE + "5"
```

```
ROUTE R1.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @XROUTE"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @YROUTE"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @ZROUTE"
ROUTE R2.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @XROUTE2"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @YROUTE2"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @ZROUTE2"
ROUTE R3.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @XROUTE3"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @YROUTE3"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @ZROUTE3"
ROUTE R4.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @XROUTE4"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @YROUTE4"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @ZROUTE4"
ROUTE R5.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @XROUTE5"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @YROUTE5"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @ZROUTE5"
QUIT
```

```
:FOUR
```

```
immediate let XROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF FIRST LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE2 = XROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE3 = XROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE4 = XROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET XROUTE5 = XROUTE + "5"
```

```
immediate let YROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF SECOND LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE2 = YROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE3 = YROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE4 = YROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET YROUTE5 = YROUTE + "5"
```

```
immediate let ZROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF THIRD LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE2 = ZROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE3 = ZROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE4 = ZROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET ZROUTE5 = ZROUTE + "5"
```

```
immediate let ZZROUTE = "?TYPE NAME OF FOURTH LEVEL1 DATA/REC FILE TO USE ----> ?"
IMMEDIATE LET ZZROUTE2 = ZZROUTE + "2"
IMMEDIATE LET ZZROUTE3 = ZZROUTE + "3"
IMMEDIATE LET ZZROUTE4 = ZZROUTE + "4"
IMMEDIATE LET ZZROUTE5 = ZZROUTE + "5"
```

```
ROUTE R1.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @XROUTE"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @YROUTE"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @ZROUTE"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL1 @ZZROUTE"
ROUTE R2.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @XROUTE2"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @YROUTE2"
```

```

TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @ZROUTE2"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL2 @ZZROUTE2"
ROUTE R3.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @XROUTE3"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @YROUTE3"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @ZROUTE3"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL3 @ZZROUTE3"
ROUTE R4.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @XROUTE4"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @YROUTE4"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @ZROUTE4"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL4 @ZZROUTE4"
ROUTE R5.PGM
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @XROUTE5"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @YROUTE5"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @ZROUTE5"
TYPE "RELATE LEVEL5 @ZZROUTE5"
QUIT

```

```

: XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
SET NOECHO = ON

```

```
*END OF SETRATE2.PGM
```

SMALL REC FILE

This allows users to extract variables into a new REC file of their choosing. This is particularly useful when doing limited analysis on large data sets, i.e. analyzing only a small number of variables.

*** SMALLREC.PGM**

```

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 8/12/95

```

```
* PROGRAM TO MAKE A SMALL REC FILE FOR ANALYSIS
```

```
*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES
```

```

SET CRITERIA = OFF
SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112
DEFINE XFILE _____ GLOBAL
DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL

```

```
CLS
```

```

ECHO  SELECT THE FIRST FILE YOU WANT
ECHO  TO EXTRACT VARIABLES FROM
ECHO

```

```

echo  IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO  DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO   E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.
ECHO

```

```
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?
```

```

*SELECT LEVEL
CLS

```

```

ECHO
ECHO WHICH LEVEL DATA SET DID YOU SELECT
PICKLIST 20 5
  "LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"
  "LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
  "LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
  "LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
  "LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
END

CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO INCLUDE DATA FROM OTHER FILES IF YOU WISH
ECHO OF THE SAME LEVEL
PICKLIST 20 10
  "NO ADDITIONAL FILES" GOTO NEXT
  "ONE ADDITIONAL FILE" GOTO ONE
  "TWO ADDITIONAL FILES" GOTO TWO
  "THREE ADDITIONAL FILES" GOTO THREE
  "QUIT" QUIT
END
GOTO NEXT

:NEXT
CLS
ECHO YOU MUST TYPE IN THE NAME OF THE NEW FILE YOU WANT
ECHO THIS CAN BE ANY 8 CHARACTERS/NUMBERS
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE: BTHDTHS SCHOOL1
ECHO
ECHO NOTE: THIS FILE WILL BE PLACED IN YOUR DEFAULT DIRECTORY!
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XFILE = "? TYPE IN THE NAME FOR THE NEW FILE ----> ?"
ERASE @XFILE.REC
ROUTE @XFILE.REC
CLS
ECHO 1. YOU MAY NOW TYPE IN THE NAMES OF ONE OR MORE VARIABLES.
ECHO USE THE VARIABLE NAMES WITH A SPACE IN BETWEEN EACH
ECHO THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO 2. OR YOU MAY FIRST PRESS THE F1 HELP KEY
ECHO TO TELL YOU ABOUT THE VARIABLES.
ECHO THEN SELECT THE VARIABLES YOU WANT AND PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO 3. OR YOU MAY PRESS THE F3 KEY AND SELECT VARIABLES
ECHO FROM A LISTING OF ALL VARIABLES
ECHO SELECT BY USING THE + KEY ON YOUR NUMERIC
ECHO KEYBOARD (THE - KEY WILL UNSELECT).
ECHO HOWEVER THERE IS A LIMIT OF 15 VARIABLES USING THIS SCREEN.
ECHO AFTER SELECTING THE VARIABLE(S) YOU WANT,
ECHO PRESS <ENTER> TO LEAVE THE LISTING OF VARIABLES
ECHO PRESS <ENTER> AGAIN TO MAKE THE DATA FOR THE FILE
*****
SET NOECHO = ON
WRITE RECFILE ? TYPE IN VARIABLES OR PRESS F1 OR F3 KEY: ?
QUIT

:ONE
echo IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.
ECHO

```

RELATE @XLEVEL ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?
RETURN

:TWO

echo IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.

ECHO

RELATE @XLEVEL ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?

RELATE @XLEVEL ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?

RETURN

:THREE

echo IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.

ECHO

RELATE @XLEVEL ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?

RELATE @XLEVEL ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?

RELATE @XLEVEL ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ?

RETURN

:XEND

SET SPLIT = ON

SET NOECHO = OFF

*END OF SMALLREC.PGM

SPECIAL RATES PROGRAM

Prevalence estimates are made for categories of special need.

* SPNRATES.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 11/07/94

*MENU SUPPLIES FIRST TWO LINES WHICH READ IN FILE AND RELATE

*PROGRAM TO GENERATE PERCENTS AND SYNTHETIC EST FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

*CHILD1 IS FOR CHILDREN AT OR ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL

CHILD1 = (A17 - PV17)

*CHILD2 IS FOR CHILDREN BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

CHILD2 = PV17

LET CLIM = ROUND((CHILD1 * .036) + (CHILD2 * .062))

LET CLIMR = (CLIM / A17) * 1000

CSNLIMR = (SN20/CLIM) * 1000

SET NOECHO = OFF

CLS

ECHO

ECHO THIS WILL ADD PREVALENCE ESTIMATES AND RATES

ECHO TO THE SPECIAL NEEDS FILE YOU SELECTED.

ECHO FOR PREVALENCE RATES, YOU HAVE THREE CHOICES

ECHO 1. YOU MAY WISH TO ENTER ANY OR ALL NEW PREVALENCE

ECHO RATES, FOR THOSE YOU LEAVE BLANK NATL ESTIMATES

ECHO WILL BE USED.

ECHO 2. YOU MAY CHOOSE TO HAVE THE NATIONAL ESTIMATES

```

ECHO  USED FOR DETERMINING ALL PREVALENCE NUMBERS.
ECHO  3. OR YOU MAY WISH TO LEAVE THE RATES WHICH ARE IN
ECHO  THE FILES, AND ADD NATIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THOSE
ECHO  LEFT BLANK.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 15
"ENTER NEW PREVALENCE RATES" GOTO NEW
"USE THE NATIONAL ESTIMATES" GOTO NATION
"USE RATES IN FILE PUT IN ESTS FOR BLANKS" GOTO ESTS
END

:NEW
SET NOECHO = OFF
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  YOU MAY ENTER ANY RATE UP TO FOUR DECIMALS  E.G.  0.0022
ECHO  IF THE RATE IS UNKNOWN THE JUST PRESS ENTER AND THE
ECHO  NATIONAL RATE WILL BE PUT IN LATER FOR YOU
ECHO
LET ARTR = ? ENTER ARTR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET AUTR = ? ENTER AUTR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET ASTHR = ? ENTER ASTHR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET CARDR = ? ENTER CARDR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET CNSTBIR = ? ENTER CNSTBIR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET CNSPARR = ? ENTER CNSPARR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET CPR = ? ENTER CPR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET CLPR = ? ENTER CLPR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET CFR = ? ENTER CFR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET DMR = ? ENTER DMR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET EPILR = ? ENTER EPILR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET HIR = ? ENTER HIR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET HEMOR = ? ENTER HEMOR RATE HERE ----> ?
LET ALER = ? ENTER ALER HERE ----> ?
LET PKUR = ? ENTER PKUR HERE ----> ?
LET CRFR = ? ENTER CRFR HERE ----> ?
LET SSR = ? ENTER SSR HERE ----> ?
LET SSANR = ? ENTER SSANR HERE ----> ?
LET SBNTR = ? ENTER SBNTR HERE ----> ?
LET SBENR = ? ENTER SBENR HERE ----> ?
LET VIR = ? ENTER VIR HERE ----> ?
LET IVAR = ? ENTER IVAR HERE ----> ?
LET BLINDR = ? ENTER BLINDR HERE ----> ?

IF ARTR = 0 THEN ARTR = 0.0022
IF AUTR = 0 THEN AUTR = 0.0004
IF ASTHR = 0 THEN ASTHR = 0.0100
IF CARDR = 0 THEN CARDR = 0.0070
IF CNSTBIR = 0 THEN CNSTBIR = 0.0001
IF CNSPARR = 0 THEN CNSPARR = 0.0021
IF CPR = 0 THEN CPR = 0.0025
IF CLPR = 0 THEN CLPR = 0.0015
IF CFR = 0 THEN CFR = 0.0002
IF DMR = 0 THEN DMR = 0.0018
IF EPILR = 0 THEN EPILR = 0.0035
IF HIR = 0 THEN HIR = 0.0160
IF HEMOR = 0 THEN HEMOR = 0.0002
IF ALER = 0 THEN ALER = 0.0001
IF PKUR = 0 THEN PKUR = 0.0001
IF CRFR = 0 THEN CRFR = 0.0001

```

```
IF SSR = 0 THEN SSR = 0.0005
IF SSANR = 0 THEN SSANR = 0.0003
IF SBNTR = 0 THEN SBNTR = 0.0004
IF SBENR = 0 THEN SBENR = 0.0001
IF VIR = 0 THEN VIR = 0.0300
IF IVAR = 0 THEN IVAR = 0.0200
IF BLINDR = 0 THEN BLINDR = 0.0006
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:NATION
```

```
LET ARTR = 0.0022
LET AUTR = 0.0004
LET ASTHR = 0.0100
LET CARDR = 0.0070
LET CNSTBIR = 0.0001
LET CNSPARR = 0.0021
LET CPR = 0.0025
LET CLPR = 0.0015
LET CFR = 0.0002
LET DMR = 0.0018
LET EPILR = 0.0035
LET HIR = 0.0160
LET HEMOR = 0.0002
LET ALER = 0.0001
LET PKUR = 0.0001
LET CRFR = 0.0001
LET SSR = 0.0005
LET SSANR = 0.0003
LET SBNTR = 0.0004
LET SBENR = 0.0001
LET VIR = 0.0300
LET IVAR = 0.0200
LET BLINDR = 0.0006
GOTO NEXT
```

```
:ESTS
```

```
IF ARTR = . THEN ARTR = 0.0022
IF AUTR = . THEN AUTR = 0.0004
IF ASTHR = . THEN ASTHR = 0.0100
IF CARDR = . THEN CARDR = 0.0070
IF CNSTBIR = . THEN CNSTBIR = 0.0001
IF CNSPARR = . THEN CNSPARR = 0.0021
IF CPR = . THEN CPR = 0.0025
IF CLPR = . THEN CLPR = 0.0015
IF CFR = . THEN CFR = 0.0002
IF DMR = . THEN DMR = 0.0018
IF EPILR = . THEN EPILR = 0.0035
IF HIR = . THEN HIR = 0.0160
IF HEMOR = . THEN HEMOR = 0.0002
IF ALER = . THEN ALER = 0.0001
IF PKUR = . THEN PKUR = 0.0001
IF CRFR = . THEN CRFR = 0.0001
IF SSR = . THEN SSR = 0.0005
IF SSANR = . THEN SSANR = 0.0003
IF SBNTR = . THEN SBNTR = 0.0004
IF SBENR = . THEN SBENR = 0.0001
IF VIR = . THEN VIR = 0.0300
IF IVAR = . THEN IVAR = 0.0200
IF BLINDR = . THEN BLINDR = 0.0006
GOTO NEXT
```

```

: NEXT
ART = ROUND(ARTR * A17)
AUT = ROUND(AUTR * A17)
ASTH = ROUND(ASTHR * A17)
CARD = ROUND(CARDR * A17)
CNSTBI = ROUND(CNSTBIR * A17)
CNSPAR = ROUND(CNSPARR * A17)
CP = ROUND(CPR * A17)
CLP = ROUND(CLPR * A17)
CF = ROUND(CFR * A17)
DM = ROUND(DMR * A17)
EPIL = ROUND(EPILR * A17)
HI = ROUND(HIR * A17)
HEMO = ROUND(HEMOR * A17)
ALE = ROUND(ALER * A17)
MRSEV = ROUND(MRSEVR * A17)
MRMOD = ROUND(MRMODR * A17)
MRMILD = ROUND(MRMILDR * A17)
PKU = ROUND(PKUR * A17)
CRF = ROUND(CRFR * A17)
SS = ROUND(SSR * A17)
SSAN = ROUND(SSANR * A17)
SBNT = ROUND(SBNTN * A17)
SBEN = ROUND(SBENR * A17)
VI = ROUND(VIR * A17)
IVA = ROUND(IVAR * A17)
BLIND = ROUND(BLINDR * A17)
*FAS = ROUND(FASR/A20) * 1000
*FAE = ROUND(FAER/A20) * 1000

```

```

SET NOECHO = ON
ROUTE STMP2.REC
WRITE RECFILE
QUIT

```

```

: XEND
SET SPLIT = ON
set noecho = off

```

```

*END OF SPNRATES.PGM

```

SPREADSHEET DATA ENTRY

This program allows the user to add or update entry in a spreadsheet format.

* SPREAD.PGM

```

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 8/24/95

```

```

* ALLOWS USER TO UPDATE DATA SET IN A SPREADSHEET MANNER

```

*SETTINGS

```

SET SPLIT = OFF
SET COLOR = 31 30 112

```

```

*SELECT FILE TO USE

```

```

CLS
ECHO
ECHO SELECT THE FILE YOU WISH TO WORK ON
echo NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO     DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO     AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO     E.G. D:  E:  F:  G:  ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?

```

```

CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT WHETHER TO CONFIRM EACH CHANGE
PICKLIST 20 10
"CONFIRM EACH CHANGE"     SET CONFIRM = ON
"DO NOT CONFIRM EACH CHANGE" SET CONFIRM = OFF
"QUIT"           QUIT
END
GOTO ISORT

```

```

:ISORT
*DECIDE HOW TO SORT
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT THE ORDER TO SORT THE RECORDS
PICKLIST 20 10
"DO NOT SORT RECORDS" GOTO SSYS
"SORT ON GEO LEVEL 1" SORT LEVEL1
"SORT ON GEO LEVEL 2" SORT LEVEL2
"SORT ON GEO LEVEL 3" SORT LEVEL3
"SORT ON GEO LEVEL 4" SORT LEVEL4
"QUIT"           QUIT
END

```

```

CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO SELECT TYPE OF UPDATE
PICKLIST 20 10
"UPDATE ENTIRE RECORD" UPDATE
"UPDATE SELECTED FIELDS" GOTO SELECT
"QUIT"           QUIT
END
QUIT

```

```

:SELECT
CLS
ECHO 1. YOU MAY NOW TYPE IN THE NAMES OF VARIABLES YOU WANT.
ECHO  SEPARATE EACH BY A SPACE AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO 2. OR YOU MAY FIRST PRESS THE F1 HELP KEY
ECHO  TO TELL YOU ABOUT THE VARIABLES.
ECHO  THEN TYPE IN THE VARIABLES YOU WANT AND PRESS <ENTER>

```

ECHO 3. OR YOU MAY PRES THE F3 KEY AND SELECT VARIABLES
ECHO FROM A LISTING OF ALL VARIABLES
ECHO SELECT BY USING THE + KEY ON YOUR NUMERIC
ECHO KEYBOARD (THE - KEY WILL UNSELECT).
ECHO AFTER SELECTING THE VARIABLE(S) YOU WANT,
ECHO PRESS <ENTER> TO LEAVE THE LISTING OF VARIABLES
ECHO PRESS <ENTER> AGAIN TO START UPDATE.

UPDATE ?ENTER THE FIELDS TO UPDATE OR PRESS F1 OR F3 KEY ?
QUIT

:ASK
CLS
PICKLIST 20 10
"UPDATE AGAIN" GOTO ISORT
"QUIT" QUIT
END

:XEND

*END OF SPREAD.PGM

STRUCTURE DISPLAY PROGRAM

Displays the structure of any REC file selected.

*** STRUCTUR.PGM**

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG
* LAST UPDATE: 8/22/95

*COMPILE STRUCTURES OF REC FILES INTO SINGLE DOCUMENT
*FOR VIEWING IN MCHINFO

*SETTINGS
SET NOECHO = OFF
SET SPLIT = ON

DOS ERASE STRUCTUR.TXT
ROUTE STRUCTUR.TXT
GOTO NEXT

:NEXT
ECHO THIS PROGRAM WILL WRITE THE STRUCTURE TO A FILE CALLED STRUCTUR.TXT
ECHO SELECT THE FILE YOU WISH TO SEE THE STRUCTURE FOR
echo NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?
VARIABLES
CLS
PICKLIST 20 10
"SELECT ANOTHER STRUCTURE" GOTO NEXT
"QUIT" QUIT
END

*END OF STRUCTUR.PGM

TABLES PROGRAM

Basic statistical analysis of 2-way and 3-way data.

* TABLES.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 11/5/95

* RUN TABLE PROGRAM

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

SET PAUSE = ON

SET CRITERIA = OFF

SET SPLIT = OFF

SET COLOR = 31 30 112

SET DECIMAL = 0

SET STATISTICS = OFF

DEFINE SUM1 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XGOTO _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XNAME _____ GLOBAL

*SELECT FILE TO USE

CLS

ECHO

ECHO SELECT A LEVEL1 REC FILE BELOW

ECHO

echo NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE

ECHO DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER

ECHO AND THEN PRESS <ENTER> XXX

ECHO E.G. D: E: F: G: ETC.

ECHO

READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?

*ROUTINE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OR MAKE TEXT FILE

CLS

ECHO

ECHO DECIDE WHETHER TO PRINT OR MAKE TEXT FILE

echo

ECHO

PICKLIST 20 10

"MAKE TEXT FILE" GOTO TFILE

"PRINT OUT" GOTO PFILE

"QUIT" QUIT

END

GOTO NEXT

:NEXT

CLS

ECHO

ECHO 1. YOU MAY CHOOSE EACH VARIABLE TO SUM INTO A TABLE NOW

ECHO OR

ECHO 2. YOU MAY RUN A PREVIOUSLY CREATED TABLES PROGRAM

ECHO

PICKLIST 20 10

"SELECT VARIABLES ONE BY ONE AND MAKE TABLES" GOTO MAKEONE

"USE A LIST OF VARIABLES IN A TABLES PROGRAM" GOTO USELIST

END

:MAKEONE

*SELECT GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS TO PRINT OUT

CLS

ECHO

ECHO

ECHO

ECHO SELECT LEVEL FOR GROUPING DATA

ECHO

ECHO

PICKLIST 20 10

"GROUP BY LEVEL 1" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"

"GROUP BY LEVEL 2" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"

"GROUP BY LEVEL 3" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"

"GROUP BY LEVEL 4" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"

"GROUP BY LEVEL 5" IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"

"ALL LEVELS" GOTO ALEVEL

"CHOOSE LEVELS" GOTO CLEVEL

"QUIT" QUIT

END

GOTO SONE

:SONE

CLS

ECHO NOW SELECT WHICH VARIABLE YOU WISH TO HAVE SUMMED INTO A TABLE

ECHO YOU MAY ONLY CHOOSE ONLY ONE VARIABLE AT A TIME

ECHO YOU MAY TYPE IN THE VARIABLE OR PRESS F3 TO SELECT FROM A LIST.

ECHO

ECHO

IMMEDIATE LET SUM1 = "? PRESS F3 OR TYPE NAME OF VARIABLE TO SUM ----> ?"

ECHO

TITLE 1 "\C@SUM1"

SUMFREQ @SUM1 @XLEVEL

NEWPAGE

GOTO ASK

:ASK

CLS

ECHO

ECHO

ECHO

PICKLIST 20 10

"SELECT ANOTHER VARIABLE" GOTO SONE

"QUIT" QUIT

END

:USELIST

CLS

ECHO SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TABLES TO RUN

ECHO YOUR TAB FILE MUST MATCH THE REC FILE YOU SELECTED TO READ

ECHO THAT IS, THE SAME VARIABLES MUST BE NAMED IN BOTH FILES

RUN *.TAB

QUIT

*SUBROUTINE FOR TEXT FILE

:TFILE

CLS

ECHO

ECHO PLEASE ENTER BELOW A NAME FOR THE FILE TO PUT YOUR TABLES IN

ECHO THIS CAN BE ANY NAME UP TO ANY 8 LETTERS INCLUDING NUMBERS

```

ECHO
ECHO  FOR EXAMPLE BIRTH1 DTHTAB PROVIDER, ETC.
ECHO
ECHO
IMMEDIATE LET XNAME = "? TYPE THE NAME OF THE FILE HERE -----> ?"
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  NOW YOU MAY CHOOSE WHERE TO SEND THE FILE:
ECHO
ECHO  1. DEFAULT: A FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.BXT WILL BE CREATED
ECHO          AND CAN BE FOUND IN THE DEFAULT DIRECTORY.
ECHO          ANY PREVIOUS FILE BY THE NAME OF @XNAME.BXT
ECHO          WILL BE COPIED OVER WITH THIS NEW TABLE
ECHO  2. YOUR DESIGNATED PATH %P5 IN THE SETUP.
ECHO  3. YOU MAY ENTER THE PATH WHERE TO SEND THE TABLE
ECHO          ANYWHERE ON YOUR HARD DISK OR ON A FLOPPY DRIVE.
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 14
BEGIN
  "1. DEFAULT"      GOTO TXTDFAULT
  "2. DESIGNATED PATH" GOTO WPPATH
  "3. TYPE IN ANY PATH" GOTO TXTPATH
  "4. QUIT"         QUIT
END
*NOTE THE LABEL FOR WPPATH IS ADDED FROM THE MCHINFO.MNU
GOTO NEXT

:TXTDFAULT
ERASE @XNAME.BXT
route @XNAME.BXT
set page = 60, 80
RETURN

:TXTPATH
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO ENTER YOUR OWN PATH
ECHO
ECHO  EpiInfo NEEDS THE FULL PATH OF WHERE YOU WANT YOUR
ECHO  FILE TO GO
ECHO
ECHO  EXAMPLES  C:\WP60\DOCS
ECHO           C:\WORD\DOCS
ECHO           C:\WP51\DOCS
ECHO           A:
ECHO           B:
ECHO
DEFINE XPATH _____
IMMEDIATE LET XPATH = "? ENTER FULL PATH -----> ?"
ERASE @XPATH\@XNAME.BXT
ROUTE @XPATH\@XNAME.BXT
SET PAGE =60, 80
RETURN

*SUBROUTINE TO SET UP PRINTER
:PFIL
CLS
ECHO SELECT PRINTER
ECHO NOTE TO NETWORK USERS - UNLESS YOU COPY EPIINFO'S BGI (PRINTER
ECHO  DRIVERS) TO YOUR MCHINFO SUBDIRECTORY, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE

```

ECHO TO USE MOST OF THE SELECTIONS BELOW AND INSTEAD, SHOULD
ECHO SELECT ONE OF THE NETWORK PRINTER CHOICES.

PICKLIST 20 6

```
"LASER PRINTER - PORTRAIT" GOTO LJ1
"LASER PRINTER - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LJ2
"LASER III+ - PORTRAIT" GOTO LJ3R1
"LASER III+ - LANDSCAPE" GOTO LJ3R2
"HP DESKJET" GOTO DJ
"HP COLOR DESKJET" SET PRINTER = DJC
"HP PAINTJET: SET PRINTER = PJ
"EPSON FX 80" GOTO FX
"EPSON LQ" GOTO LQ
"POSTSCRIPT" SET PRINTER = PS
"IBM QUIETWRITER" SET PRINTER = IBMQ
"OKIDATA 92 PRINTER" SET PRINTER = OKI92
"TOSHIBA 24 PIN" SET PRINTER = TSH
"NETWORK LASER - PORTRAIT" GOTO LASER
"NETWORK - DOT MATRIX" GOTO DOT
"QUIT" QUIT
```

END

GOTO NEXT

:LASER

```
route printer
set printer = hp
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set left margin # cols
type "\027&a15L"
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
type "\027&k2S"
set page = 60, 100
RETURN
```

:DOT

```
route printer
set printer = EPSON
*Set printer to condensed
type "\027015"
RETURN
```

:LJ1

```
route printer
set printer = LJ
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set left margin # cols
type "\027&a5L"
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0
type "\027&k2S"
set page = 60, 100
RETURN
```

:LJ2

```
route printer
set printer = LJ
*Reset printer
type "\027E"
*set landscape
```

```
type "\027&11O"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a6L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 46,150  
*set page = 60,135  
RETURN
```

```
:LJ3R1  
route printer  
set printer = LJ3R  
*Reset printer  
type "\027E"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a5L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 60, 100  
RETURN
```

```
:LJ3R2  
route printer  
set printer = LJ3R  
*Reset printer  
type "\027E"  
*set landscape  
type "\027&11O"  
*set left margin # cols  
type "\027&a6L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 46,150  
*set page = 60,135  
RETURN
```

```
:DJ  
route printer  
set printer = DJ  
*Reset printer  
*type "\027E"  
*set left margin # cols  
*type "\027&a5L"  
*set cond = 2, elite = 4 and 10.0 = 0  
*type "\027&k2S"  
set page = 60, 100  
RETURN
```

```
:LQ  
route printer  
set printer = LQ  
*Set printer to condensed  
type "\027\015"  
RETURN
```

```
:FX  
route printer  
set printer = FX  
*Set printer to condensed  
type "\027\015"
```

RETURN

:PAGING

set split = ON

cls

echo

echo

echo PLEASE NOTE: At this time, you may use your PgUp and PgDn keys

echo to View Some of the Tables which were made.

echo

ECHO To move one line at a time on the screen use

echo Ctrl + PgUp OR Ctrl + PgDn

echo

echo When done viewing the Tables Press <ENTER>

echo

echo Also note, that scrolling may display

echo some other screens which have been displayed

echo since the start of this session.

echo

?EPI> Use PgUp or PgDn to View Tables or Press <ENTER> to Quit ?

set split = off

QUIT

:ALEVEL

IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1 LEVEL2 LEVEL3"

IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = XLEVEL + " LEVEL4 LEVEL5"

RETURN

:CLEVEL

ECHO

ECHO YOU MAY CHOOSE ANY 3 LEVELS

ECHO JUST TYPE THEM IN BELOW SEPARATED BY A SPACE.

ECHO FOR EXAMPLE LEVEL1 LEVEL2 LEVEL3

ECHO OR LEVEL1 LEVEL2 LEVEL5

ECHO OR LEVEL2 LEVEL4

ECHO ETC.

IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "? TYPE IN UP TO 3 LEVELS HERE -----> ?"

RETURN

:XEND

SET NOECHO = OFF

SET SPLIT = ON

END OF TABLES.PGM

* TABLES1.PGM

* EPI6 - PROGRAMMED BY M. STRASSBURG

* LAST UPDATE: 8/22/95

* CREATE A TABLES PROGRAM

*SETTINGS AND DEFINED VARIABLES

SET CRITERIA = OFF

SET SPLIT = OFF

SET COLOR = 31 30 112

SET DECIMAL = 0

SET STATISTICS = OFF

DEFINE SUM1 _____ GLOBAL

DEFINE XLEVEL _____ GLOBAL

```

*SELECT FILE TO USE
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT A LEVEL1 REC FILE BELOW
ECHO
echo  NOTE: IF YOU WISH TO READ FROM A DRIVE OTHER THEN THE
ECHO  DEFAULT DRIVE, YOU MAY ENTER THE DRIVE LETTER
ECHO  AND THEN PRESS <ENTER>
ECHO  E.G. D:  E:  F:  G:  ETC.
ECHO
READ ? Enter drive to read from OR just press <ENTER> ----> ?

*SELECT GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS
CLS
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO
ECHO  SELECT LEVEL FOR GROUPING DATA
ECHO
ECHO
PICKLIST 20 10
  "GROUP BY ALL LEVELS" GOTO ALEVEL
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 1"  IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1"
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 2"  IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL2"
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 3"  IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL3"
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 4"  IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL4"
  "GROUP BY LEVEL 5"  IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL5"
  "CHOOSE WHICH LEVELS TO GROUP" GOTO CLEVEL
  "QUIT"              QUIT
END

ECHO
CLS
ECHO
ECHO  THE NAME OF THE TABLES PROGRAM SHOULD BE AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO YOUR REC
ECHO  FILE SO THAT YOU WILL REMEMBER WHICH REC FILE THIS PROGRAM WORKS WITH
ECHO  THE NAME CAN BE UP TO 7 CHARACTERS/NUMBERS LONG
ECHO  E.G. IF YOU REC FILE WAS  BTH94 YOU COULD HAVE A LIST NAME BTH94
ECHO  OR YOU COULD CALL IT BTH1 OR B94 ETC.
ECHO
ROUTE ?TYPE NAME OF LIST E.G. BTH94  POPL  ETC. ----> ?.TAB
TYPE ".*THIS LISTING PROGRAM WAS GENERATED BY TABLES1.PGM"
TYPE ".*DATE CREATED: @SYSTEMDATE "
TYPE ".*
      INFORMATION ABOUT THIS PROGRAM"
TYPE ".*THIS PROGRAM USES 2 EPI INFO COMMANDS WHICH YOU MAY EDIT/ADD/CHANGE"
TYPE ".*1. THE FIRST COMMAND IS THE TITLE COMMAND CALLED TITLE 1"
TYPE ".*  THE PROGRAM AUTOMATICALLY GIVES THE TITLE THE VARIABLE NAME"
TYPE ".*  YOU MAY ADD-TO OR CHANGE THIS TITLE UPTO 25 CHARACTERS IN LENGTH"
TYPE ".*2. THE SECOND COMMAND IS SUMFREQ WHICH ADDS UP THE VALUES IN A VARIABLE"
TYPE ".*  THE COMMAND IS SUMFREQ VARIABLE STRATA"
TYPE ".*  WHERE FOR MCHINFO STRATA IS LEVELS 1 THRU 5"
TYPE ".*  YOU MAY CHANGE OR ADD A NEW VARIABLE AS WELL AS ANY NUMBER OF LEVELS"
TYPE ".*3. ADD OR CHANGE AS MANY TITLES AND SUMFREQS AS YOU WISH."
TYPE ".*4. REMEMBER, THE LAST TWO LINES MUST BE NEWPAGE AND QUIT."
TYPE ".*5. THEN SAVE ANY CHANGES BY PRESSING F9 IF IN EPED."
TYPE ".*6. EXIT EPED BY PRESSING F10 KEY."
GOTO ASK

```

```

:ASK
CLS
immediate let SUM1 = "?TYPE IN OR SELECT (F3) VARIABLE FOR TABLE ----> ?"
TYPE "TITLE 1 @SUM1"
TYPE "SUMFREQ @SUM1 @XLEVEL"
PICKLIST 20 10
"SELECT ANOTHER VARIABLE" GOTO ASK
"QUIT" GOTO ENDIT
END

:ENDIT
TYPE "NEWPAGE"
TYPE "QUIT"
QUIT

:ALEVEL
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "LEVEL1 LEVEL2 LEVEL3"
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = XLEVEL + " LEVEL4 LEVEL5"
RETURN

:CLEVEL
ECHO
ECHO YOU MAY CHOOSE ANY 3 LEVELS
ECHO JUST TYPE THEM IN BELOW SEPARATED BY A SPACE.
ECHO FOR EXAMPLE LEVEL1 LEVEL2 LEVEL3
ECHO OR LEVEL1 LEVEL2 LEVEL5
ECHO OR LEVEL2 LEVEL4
ECHO ETC.
IMMEDIATE LET XLEVEL = "? TYPE IN UP TO 3 LEVELS HERE -----> ?"
RETURN

:XEND
SET NOECHO = OFF
SET SPLIT = ON

*END OF TABLES1.PGM

```