FilterAny

User Manual

Version 1.0 – Aug 11th, 2015

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1 Introduction

The FilterAny was created to help on tedious tasks when working with text files. It is only necessary to execute a sequence of filters to generate the expected result. In some cases that is trivial, in other cases it can be compared to a simple puzzle.

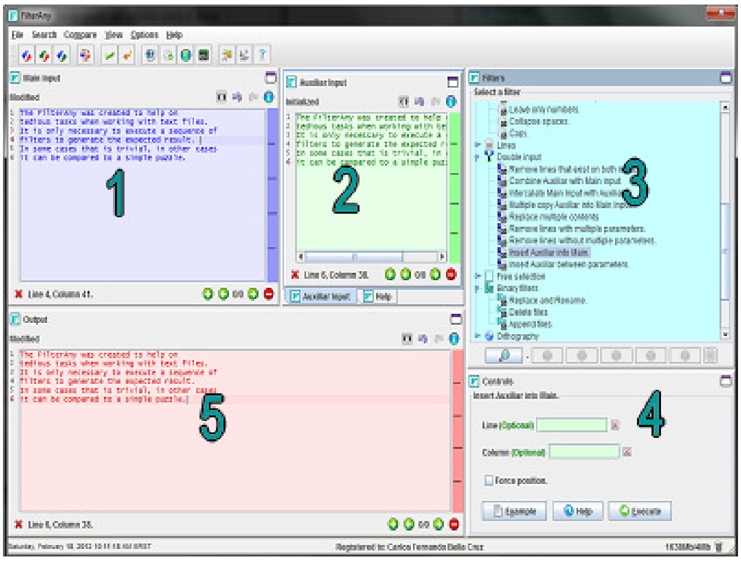
Here are some tasks examples that some people probably had to do manually:

- When copying a content from one tool to another one and having that adjusting the position of the text manually.
- When receiving one list with any information and having to verify one by one if there are repeated information or not.
- When copying something from Internet and that text came with strange text characters in many places and it is necessary to remove one by one.
- When having that move a text into a spreadsheet and having to position each information in correct cell one by one.

This list of tasks is a small example of where FilterAny can be used. It is possible to use some imagination and is clear to see many other situations where FilterAny can be used.

The concept of the tool is very simple. It is just necessary to copy and paste any text into the Input Area, then a filter can be applied generating a filtered text into the Output Area. If it is necessary to apply one another filter, then the content can be brought back to the Input Area with a simple click on a button. This process is repeated until the expected result is reached.

The FilterAny interface is very simple.


FilterAny
File Search Compare View Options Help
Main Input
Modified
Line 4, Column 41.
Auxiliar Input
Initialized
Line 6, Column 38.
Auxiliar Input
Help
Filters
Select a filter
Leave only numbers.
Collapse spaces.
Caps.
Lines
Double input
Remove lines that exist on both ...
Combine Auxiliar with Main input.
Intercalate Main input with Auxiliar...
Multiple copy Auxiliar into Main input.
Replace multiple contents.
Remove lines with multiple parameters.
Remove lines without multiple parameters.
Insert Auxiliar into Main.
Insert Auxiliar between parameters.
Free selection
Binary files
Replace and Rename.
Delete files.
Append files.
Orthography
Controls
Insert Auxiliar into Main.
Line (Optional)
Column (Optional)
□ Force position.
Example
Help
Execute
Output
Modified
Line 6, Column 38.
Registered to: Carlos Fernando Della Cruz
1
2
3
4
5

```
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filters to generate the expected result.
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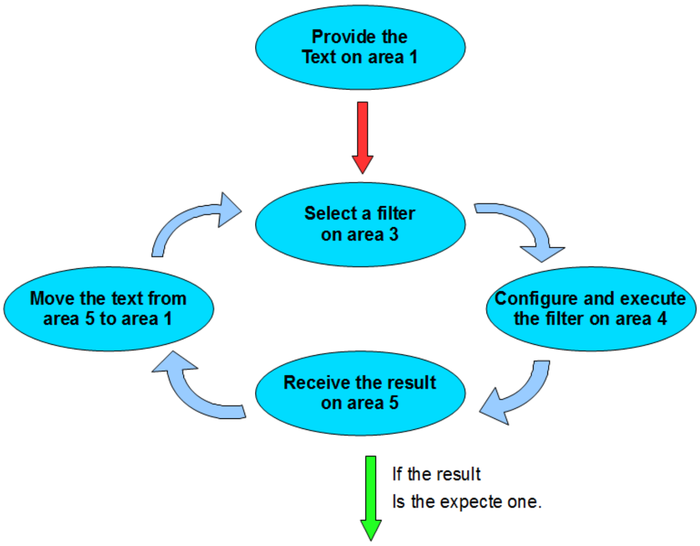
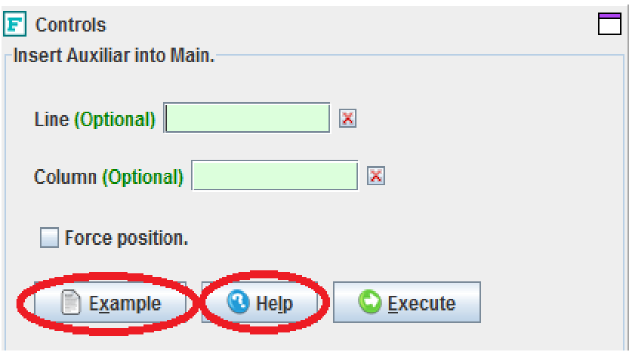
Picture 1: FilterAny Main Window.

Picture 1 shows to the FilterAny main window with its 5 main areas. Areas 1 and 2 are the Input Areas, the area 1 is the Main Input and the area 2 is the Auxiliary Input. The area 3 allows the selection of the filter to be applied on the text that is on the Input Areas. Area 4 allows some configurations for the selected filter. Area 5 is the Output Area. After the selected filter is applied on the content of the Input Areas the result is generated on the Ouput Area.


Provide the Text on area 1
Select a filter on area 3
Configure and execute the filter on area 4
Receive the result on area 5
Move the text from area 5 to area 1
If the result
Is the expecte one.

Picture 2: Sequence of execution of FilterAny.

The sequence of use of the FilterAny follows the steps indicated in picture 2. First it is necessary to provide any content in the Input Areas. After that the desired filter is selected on Area 3. Configure the filter on area 4. Finally, execute the filter and the result is generated on the Output Area. If it is still necessary to apply the filter then it is possible to exchange the content between the Input and Output Area and the process is repeated until the desired result is reached.



Picture 3: Filter Configuration Area.

Each filter can be configured independently. Once a filter is selected the filter configuration area is adapted automatically to the selected filter, as shown on picture 3. Amongst the configuration items there is a button with a text icon called “Example”. It provides the texts exemplifying the filter execution. There is another button with the label “Help” to get an explanation about the filter. If the “Help” button is disabled then the help is on automatic mode and each time a filter is selected it's instructions are presented automatically. Use the tool bar to enable or disable this behavior.

The FilterAny also provide an execution through command line for advanced users. It is possible to execute three types of action:

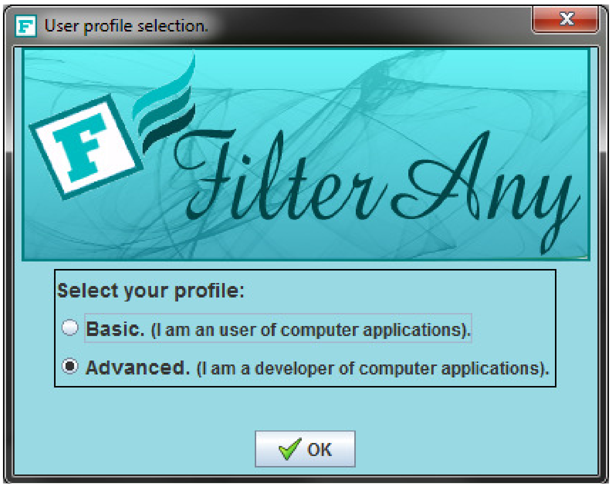
1. Execute a filter.

2. Execute a sequence of filters specified on a script.
3. Open the console mode, where it is possible to interact with FilterAny.

With these information it is possible to work with the FilterAny. The filters name are well descriptive and the example button and local help are always available in the main window.

2 Graphical Mode

When FilterAny is executed by the first time a profile selection window will appear, like the picture 4. The basic mode enables the generic filters and the advanced profile enables the technical filters targeting professionals of computer area.



Select your profile:

○ Basic. (I am an user of computer applications).

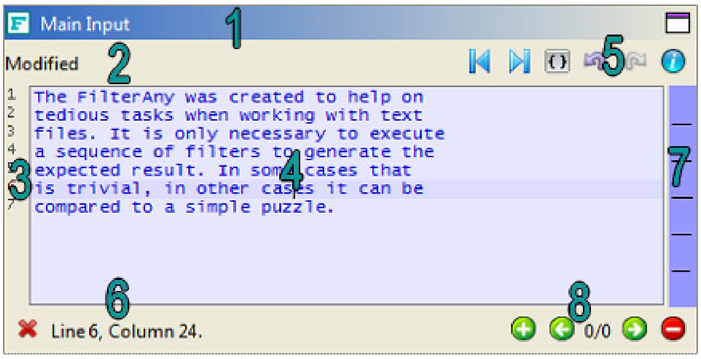
● Advanced. (I am a developer of computer applications).

Picture 4: Profile selection.

The graphical mode of FilterAny can be configured in many ways. The internal areas can be altered in size, position and place. The FilterAny main window can use many different graphical elements and use splitters, internal windows or frames, that is the standard initial configuration. Independently of the mode being used, the Main Input Area, Auxiliar Input Area and Output Area are always presented the same way, the same for the filter selection and filter configuration areas.

2.1 Input and output areas

All the input areas: Main Input Area, Auxiliar Input Area and Output area, use the same structure according to picture 5.



```
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Picture 5: Standard structure of any Editing Area.

They use the following parts:

1. Window title.
2. Text status.
3. Line numbers.
4. Text being edited.
5. Manual indentation of the selected text, full screen text editor, undo, redo and text information buttons respectively.
6. Line and column where the cursor is.
7. Visible area indication.
8. Buttons to control the temporary memory.

Each one of these parts has a very specific function:

2.1.1 Windows title

The window title indicate the purpose of the area that can be: Main Input Area, Auxiliar Input Area and Output Area. The majority of the filteres use only the Main Input Area, but there are some filters that consider the content of both Main Input Area and Auxiliar Input Area to produce the output.

2.1.2 Text status

The text status show the information about the text being edited. Why FilterAny is initiated the text status is "Initiated" also. This indicate that the editor is ready to receive new texts. Right after some text is inserted the text status switch to "Modified". This status indicates that these information are not saved into a file. Depending on the configuration, FilterAny can indicate which areas are not saved and if it is desired to save the content, or if the contents area saved automatically or even if the contents area ignored and are not going to be saved.

Depending of the filter selected the Auxiliar Input Area can be disabled. In this case the text status shows the word "Disabled".

There is a button on the toolbar with the following icon: ✓. It starts a text verification. The text status will be updated with a content similar to:

236610 Byte(s), 42075 Word(s), 3960 Line(s), Type of the end line: UNIX.

This indicates that the text in the editing area is using 236610 bytes including the new line characters. The new lines characters can use 1 or 2 characters depending on the type of the new line. On UNIX type the new lines uses 1 byte only (hexadecimal character 13) and on DOS type the new line uses 2 bytes (hexadecimal characters 10 and 13). The indication 42075 Word(s) refer to the sequence of characters delimited by spaces, that is, dates, and other groups of characters. The indication of 3960 Line(s) shows the number of lines including the empty lines that have no characters. Finally, the indication of the type of the end of line can be DOS or UNIX. When working with Windows operational system the preferred type should be DOS, otherwise the lines can appear all in one line on many applications like the note pad. In case of working with Linux then the preferred type should be the UNIX, otherwise the lines may end with the character “^M” in case of using the editors such as “vi”.

The easiest way to insert content on the Input Areas is to copy and text from any tool into some Input Area. This can be done by using the keys Ctrl+C to copy the text from the tool and Ctrl+V to paste the content on any of the Input Areas of the FilterAny.

2.1.3 Line numbering

On the left side of the editing areas it is possible to see the number of each line. The line where the cursor is will be painted with red color. When a text selection is done using the mouse or the key board then the line numbers will be blinking.

2.1.4 Text being edited

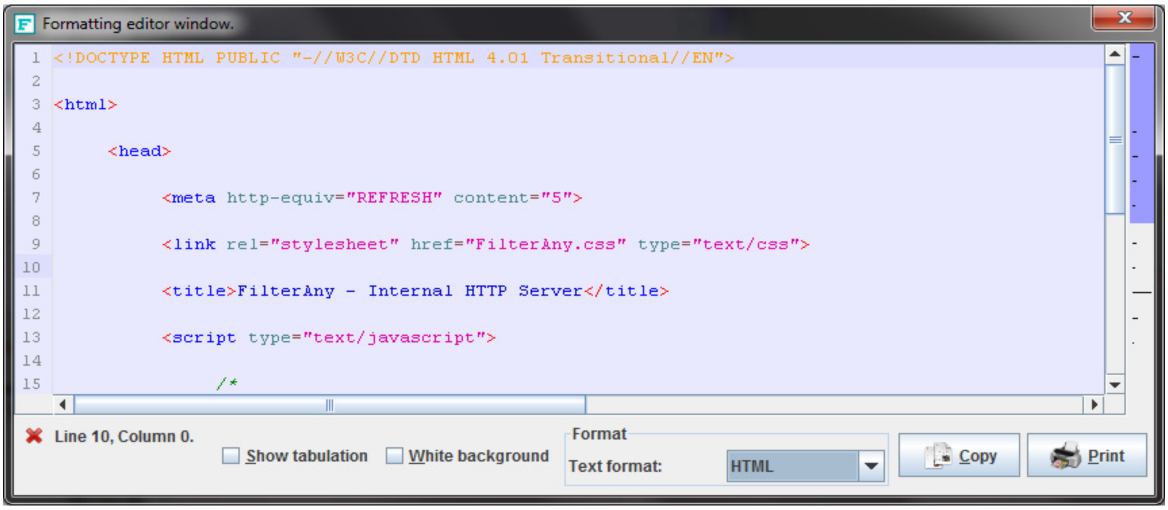
The text stored on the editing area can be greater then the visible space. In this case use the scroll bar to visualize the other parts of the text. This area is prepared to work with only text characters and not with graphical characters or pictures.

2.1.5 Full screen text editor, undo, redo and text information buttons

The internal editors of FilterAny are compact to easy the fast editing of texts and filters execution. In some circumstances, it is necessary to do a more detailed editor. To do that it is possible to use the button: {}. It is available on each of the three editing areas: Input, Ouput and Auxiliar. Once the button is pressed the the editing area will be converted into a full screen editor, like picture 6. This editor has some configurations on the bottom of the window. Here is a list of each configuration:

1. Show tabulation: Allow the tabulations to be seen as arrows. This allow the user to distinguish between spaces and tabulations.
2. White background: Each full screen editor has the background color of the original editor inside the FilterAny. This configuration allows the background to be painted with white colors for a better visualization in case it is necessary.
3. Text format: Depending on the text content the editor can color key works. Just select one of the possible available types: ActionScript, Assember x86, BBCode, C, Closure, C++, C Sharp, CSS, Delphy, Fortran, Groovy, HTML, Java, Javascript, JSP, Lisp, Lua, Makefile, MXML, Perl, PHP, Properties files, Phyton, Ruby, SAS, Scala, SQL, TCL, Unix Shell, Windows Batch and XML.

4. Copy: Once some part of the text is selected, this button transfer this content to the clipboard and can be pasted on any other program or area of FilterAny.
5. Print: Print the content in colors.



```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">

<html>

    <head>

        <meta http-equiv="REFRESH" content="5">

        <link rel="stylesheet" href="FilterAny.css" type="text/css">

        <title>FilterAny - Internal HTTP Server</title>

        <script type="text/javascript">

            /*
```

Line 10, Column 0.

☐ Show tabulation ☐ White background

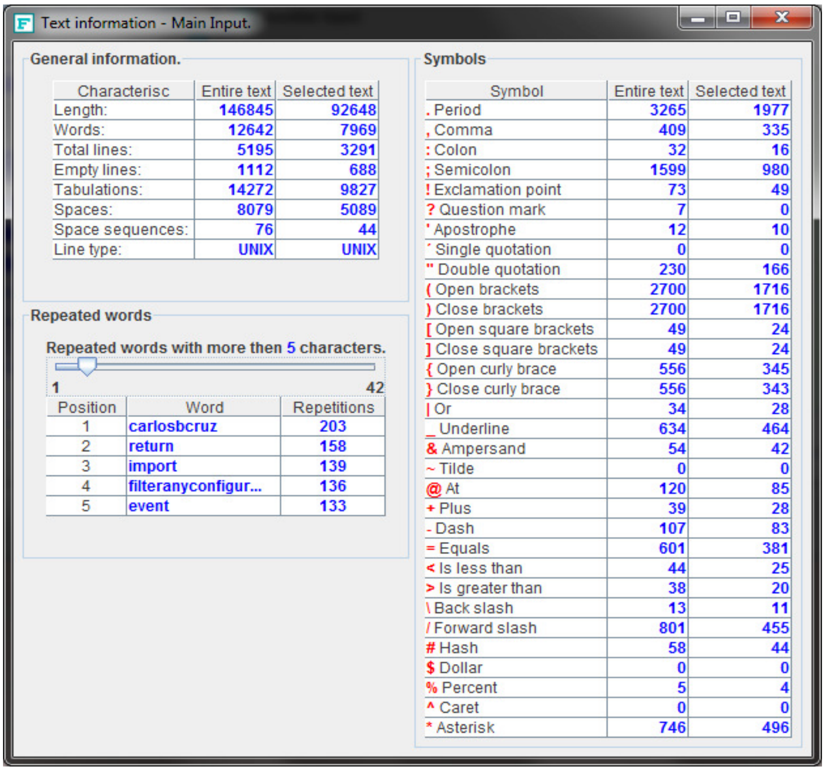
Format

Text format: HTML

Picture 6: Full screeen editor.

The ESC key closes the full screen editor. Any changes done on the full screen editor is automatically moved to the respective internal editor. If any text were selected, then this selection is also preserved into the internal editor.

Any change on the Editing Areas can be undone or redone using the arrow on the top right of any Editing Area. The blue icon with the letter “i” makes a window appear with information about the content of the Editing Area. The content of this window is like the picture .



Characterisc	Entire text	Selected text
Length:	146845	92648
Words:	12642	7969
Total lines:	5195	3291
Empty lines:	1112	688
Tabulations:	14272	9827
Spaces:	8079	5089
Space sequences:	76	44
Line type:	UNIX	UNIX

Repeated words with more then 5 characters.

Position	Word	Repetitions
1	carlosbcruz	203
2	return	158
3	import	139
4	filteranyconfigur...	136
5	event	133

Symbol	Entire text	Selected text
. Period	3265	1977
, Comma	409	335
: Colon	32	16
; Semicolon	1599	980
! Exclamation point	73	49
? Question mark	7	0
' Apostrophe	12	10
´ Single quotation	0	0
" Double quotation	230	166
(Open brackets	2700	1716
) Close brackets	2700	1716
[Open square brackets	49	24
] Close square brackets	49	24
{ Open curly brace	556	345
} Close curly brace	556	343
| Or	34	28
_ Underline	634	464
& Ampersand	54	42
~ Tilde	0	0
@ At	120	85
+ Plus	39	28
- Dash	107	83
= Equals	601	381
< Is less than	44	25
> Is greater than	38	20
\ Back slash	13	11
/ Forward slash	801	455
# Hash	58	44
$ Dollar	0	0
% Percent	5	4
^ Caret	0	0
* Asterisk	746	496

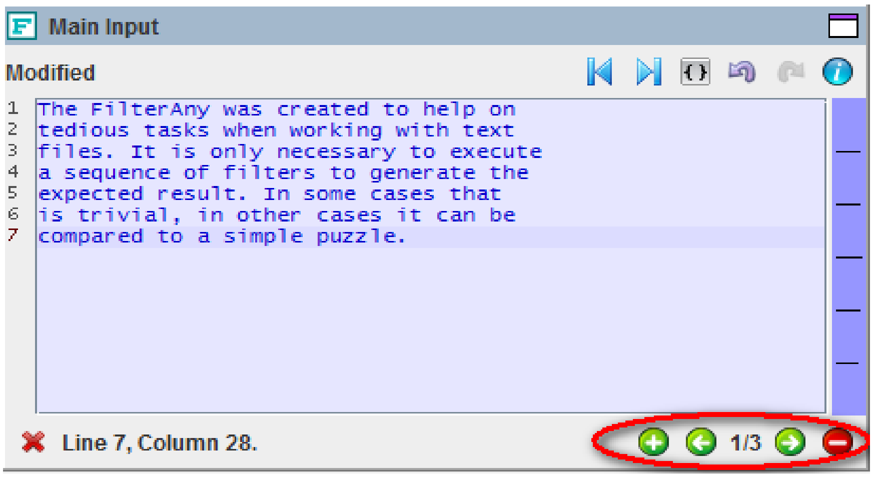
Picture 7: Information about the text on any Editing Area.

2.1.6 Line and column where the cursor is

When the cursor is moved using either the mouse or the keyboard the indication of the cursor location is updated on the lower left side of the Editing Area. It will be constantly updated to show the current line number and column where the cursor is.

2.1.7 Buttons to control the temporary memory

On the bottom right side of the Editing Areas there is a set of buttons as shown on the picture: 8.



```
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```
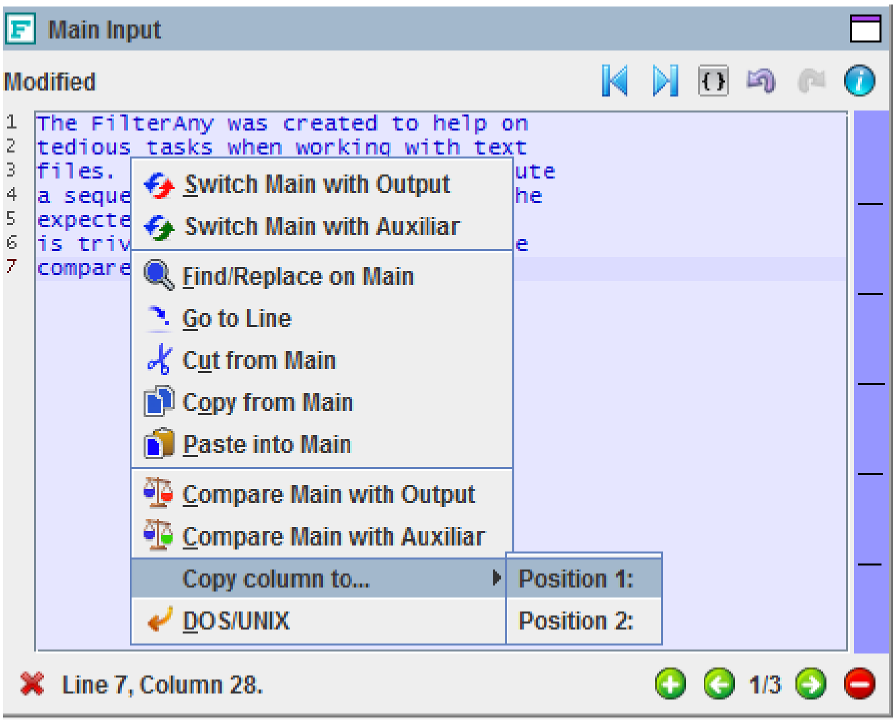

Picture 8: Control of the temporary memory.

These buttons allow the transfer of the text to a temporary memory, visualize which texts area that are stored on the memory and remove the texts that are no longer useful on the memory. To add a text to the memory the bottom ⊕ can be used. The text is removed from the Editing Area and is transferred to the temporary memory. To visualize the content on the Editing Area the following buttons can be used: ← and →. To remove the content from the temporary memory the following button can be used: ✖. In between the buttons there is an indication of which content from the last temporary memory that was moved to the Editing Area. In the example of the picture 8 the number 1/3 indicate that last content that was moved to the Editing Area was the number 1 and that exist 3 contents stored on the memory. All the contents stored on the memory will continue to exist after FilterAny is closed. The next time FilterAny is executed all the contents on the memory will be available automatically.

All Editing Areas allow a series of actions using the Pop-up Menu that can be opened using the mouse right button. This menu can switch the content between the Editing Areas, search and replace words, cut, copy, and paste from e to the operational system's clipboard, compare the content between Editing Areas to visualize the similarities and differences, copy the column number where the cursor is into a position parameter of a filter (this process will be covered later) and finally switch the type of command line. The Pop-up Menu can be seen on picture: 9.



```
The FilterAny was created to help on
tedious tasks when working with text
files.                              ute
a seque                             he
expecte
is triv                             e
compare
```

Line 7, Column 28.

Picture 9: Pop-up menu from the Editing Areas.

2.2 Filters

The filters area is where all the actions that can be applied on the Editing Areas can be found. The filters are organized in categories and it's behavior can be identified by it's icon:

- The filter can be executed in graphical mode and also on command line. This type of filter can also be applied when the graphical mode is configured to work on multiples files (the multiple files mode will be covered later).
- This filter can only be executed in graphical mode. This type of filter do not apply when the graphical mode is configured to multiple file mode.
- This filter can only be executed when the graphical mode is configured to multiple file mode and can be applied to binary files also. The filter can be executed on command line.
- This filter can be executed in graphical mode and also on command line. This type of filter do not apply when the graphical mode is configured to multiple file mode.
- This filter uses the content of both Main and Auxiliar Areas to generate the Output Area.

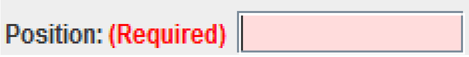
2.2.1 Filters description

A full filter description of how a filter works can be visualized by selecting the desired filter, clicking the button Help and reading the text that appears on the Help Area. On the toolbar there is the button ? that activates the automatic help. When it is turned on there will be a green sign over the question mark and the help text will be presented by selecting any filter, without the need to press the Help button.

An example of how the filter works can be seen by selecting the filter and pressing the button Example. The example texts will appear on the Main Area, Output and, depending on the filter, the example text will also appear on the Auxiliar Area.

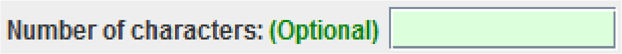
2.2.2 Filter parameters

Each time a filter is selected the Control area will show the parameters according to the selected filter. Each parameter can be required or optional. The required fields are flagged with the text **(Required)** and have a red background color:



Position: (Required)

The optional fields area flagged with the text **(Optional)** and have a green background color:



Number of characters: (Optional)

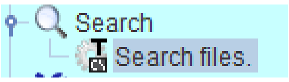
Some parameters accept only numbers and no letters or signs appear if such keys are pressed.

2.2.3 Filter execution

To execute a filter it is necessary to supply the texts to be filtered on the Main and Auxiliar area, depending on the filter type. In case the filter should be applied on only part of the text then the part to be filtered should be selected. The texts outside the selection will remain unchanged. The required parameters should be provided and the optional ones can be provided if they are relevant. Finally, the button Execute can be pressed.

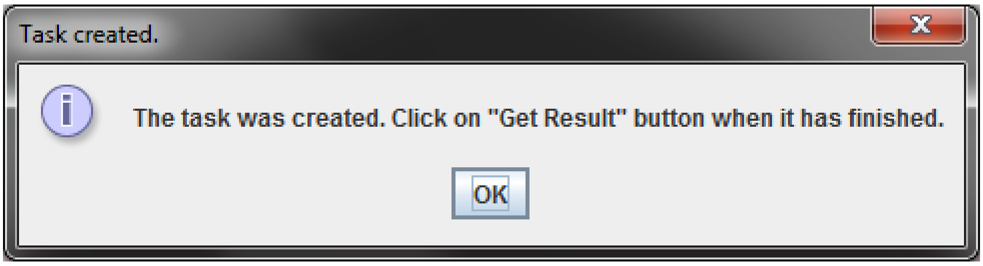
2.2.4 Execution on multiple files

On the graphical interface it is possible to apply the filters on the texts that are on the editing areas and also on files at some directory on the file system. To apply the filter on multiple files on the file system it is necessary first to indicate the names of the files on the Main Area. To do so one can use the search filter:



In this filter it is necessary to indicate the file name or directory name. It is possible to indicate the file extensions that should be included in the search, like: txt,html,log. In case there are files in sub-directories then the parameter “Sub-directories” parameter should be selected.

Once the “Search files” filter is executed, a task is created to generate the list of files. This is indicated by an alert like the on on picture: 10.

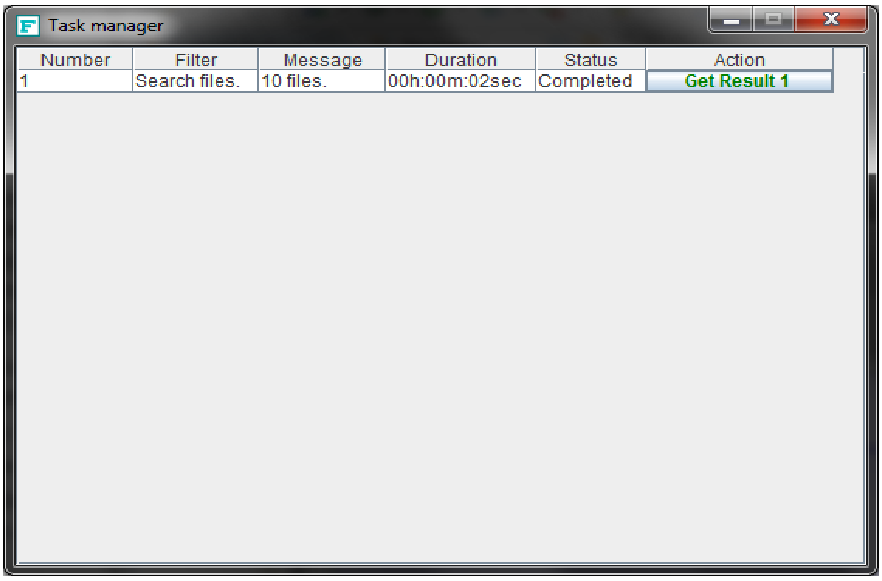


Task created.

The task was created. Click on "Get Result" button when it has finished.

Picture 10: Task created.

The task indication is presented on a window called “Task manager”. In this windows it is possible to cancel a task when the button is in red and with text “Cancel Task”. When the task has finished, it is possible to transfer the content generated to the Output Area. The picture 11 shows the task “Search files” finished with a total of 10 files found in 2 seconds.

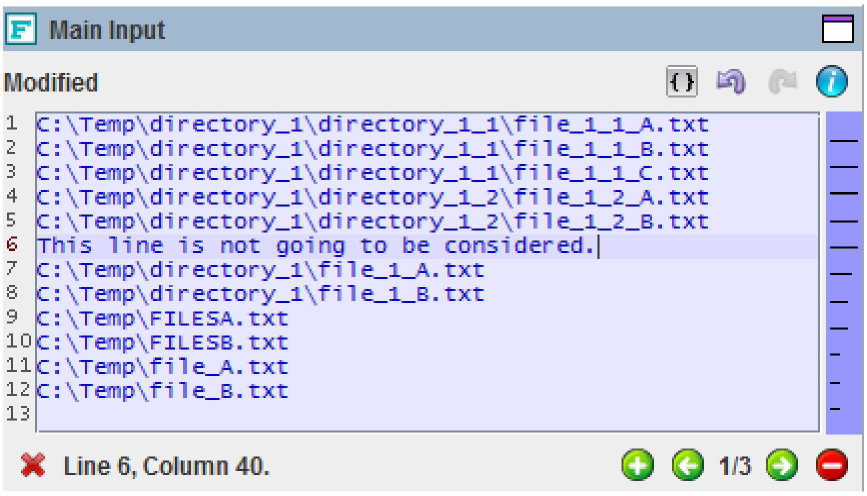


Task manager

Number	Filter	Message	Duration	Status	Action
1	Search files.	10 files.	00h:00m:02sec	Completed	Get Result 1

Picture 11: Task finished.

The result of this search is a list of file names on the Output Area. This set of names should be transferred to the Main Area and the file mode can be activated through the button: that is located on the toolbar. The Main and Output Area will be transformed into tables where each line is verified if they correspond to valid files. All lines that area flagged with icon 🟦 to the type and ✓ to the status will be considered. All lines that do not correspond to valid files are flagged with 📄 to the type and × to the status. On picture 12 it is possible to see the list of files generated by the filter “Search files” and an additional line with a simple text was added to exemplify a line that is not going to be considered.



Main Input

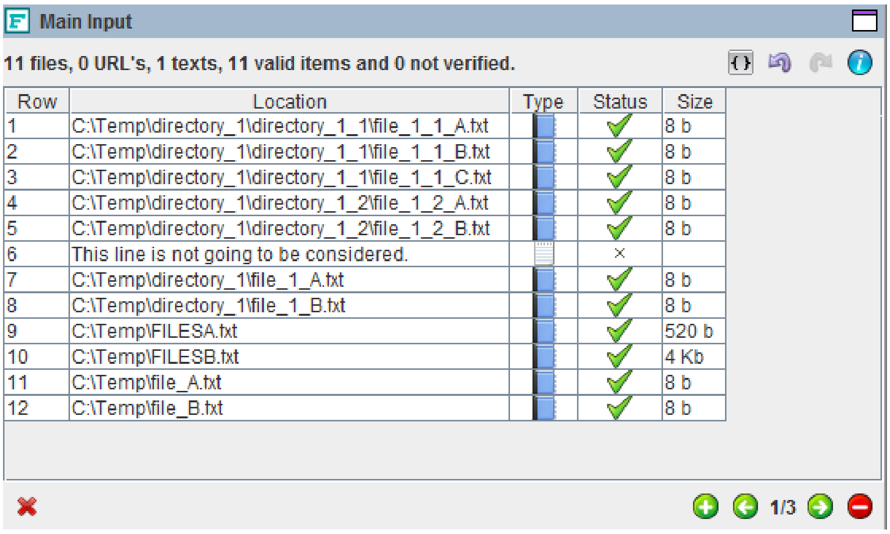
Modified

```
1  C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_A.txt
2  C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_B.txt
3  C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_C.txt
4  C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_A.txt
5  C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_B.txt
6  This line is not going to be considered.
7  C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_A.txt
8  C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_B.txt
9  C:\Temp\FILESA.txt
10 C:\Temp\FILESB.txt
11 C:\Temp\file_A.txt
12 C:\Temp\file_B.txt
13
```

Line 6, Column 40.

Picture 12: List of files to be used on multiple files mode.

On picture 13 it is possible to see the file names converted into a table. Only the lines with type ▮ and status ✓ are going to be considered. After that it is possible to select a filter an indicate a target directory.



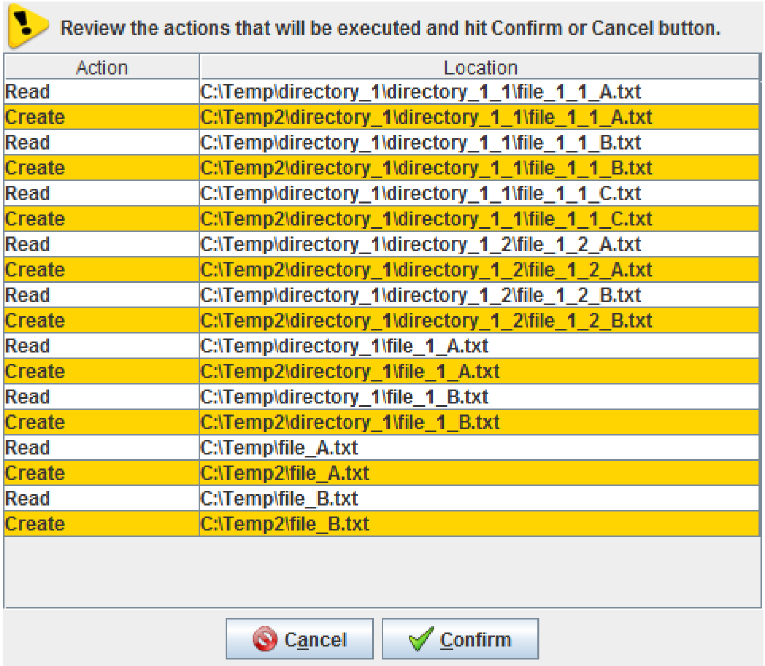
Main Input

11 files, 0 URL's, 1 texts, 11 valid items and 0 not verified.

Row	Location	Type	Status	Size
1	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_A.txt	▮	✓	8 b
2	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_B.txt	▮	✓	8 b
3	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_C.txt	▮	✓	8 b
4	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_A.txt	▮	✓	8 b
5	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_B.txt	▮	✓	8 b
6	This line is not going to be considered.	▯	×	
7	C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_A.txt	▮	✓	8 b
8	C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_B.txt	▮	✓	8 b
9	C:\Temp\FILESA.txt	▮	✓	520 b
10	C:\Temp\FILESB.txt	▮	✓	4 Kb
11	C:\Temp\file_A.txt	▮	✓	8 b
12	C:\Temp\file_B.txt	▮	✓	8 b

Picture 13: List of files converted to a table after the multiple files mode is turned on.

When the filter is executed a confirmation window will appear according to picture 14 where the files on white background are the source files and the ones on yellow background are the target files. In case the target directory is the same of the source directory than an indication that the files are going to be overwritten will appear.



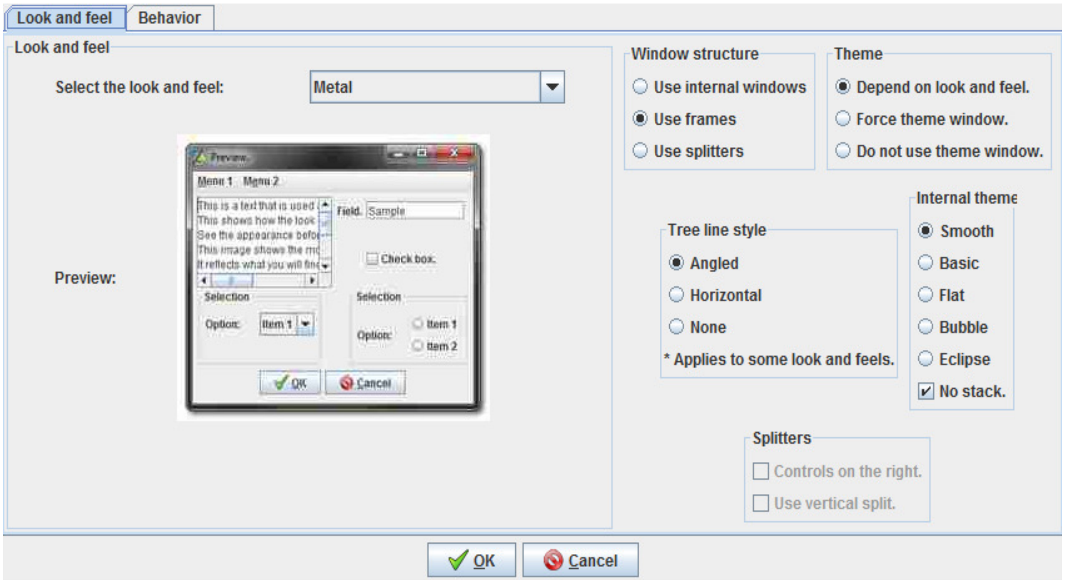
Review the actions that will be executed and hit Confirm or Cancel button.

Action	Location
Read	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_A.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_A.txt
Read	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_B.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_B.txt
Read	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_C.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_C.txt
Read	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_A.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_A.txt
Read	C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_B.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_B.txt
Read	C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_A.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\directory_1\file_1_A.txt
Read	C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_B.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\directory_1\file_1_B.txt
Read	C:\Temp\file_A.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\file_A.txt
Read	C:\Temp\file_B.txt
Create	C:\Temp2\file_B.txt

Picture 14: Confirmation window for the filter execution on multiple files.

2.3 Configuration

The graphical interface allow some configuration through the menu Option and then Configuration. A window according to the picture 15 will be presented.



Look and feel

Select the look and feel: Metal

Preview:

Window structure
○ Use internal windows
● Use frames
○ Use splitters

Theme
● Depend on look and feel.
○ Force theme window.
○ Do not use theme window.

Tree line style
● Angled
○ Horizontal
○ None
* Applies to some look and feels.

Internal theme
● Smooth
○ Basic
○ Flat
○ Bubble
○ Eclipse
☑ No stack.

Splitters
☐ Controls on the right.
☐ Use vertical split.

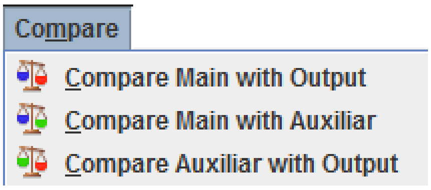
Picture 15: Configuration window of the graphical interface.

In this window it is possible to change:

- the look and feel between 72 options,
- update the distribution of Editing Areas between splitters, internal windows or frames,
- change the language between English and Portuguese,
- if the areas are saved automatically, ignored, or a message informing that the areas is not saved should be presented,
- if the configuration parameters of the filters should have an icon to clean them up or if the content is cleaned when the mouse is shake over the field.

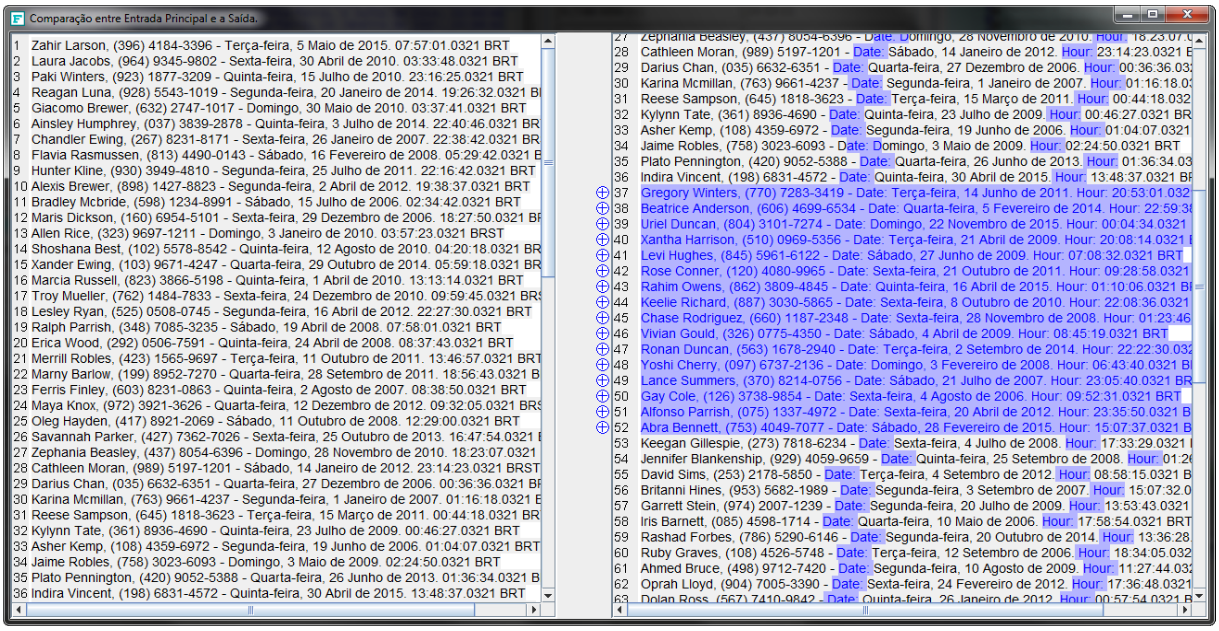
2.4 File compare

The FilterAny provides a quick way to compare the text between the editing areas. This can be done bu the “Compare” menu. With this menu it is possible to compare any combination of the editirng areas, as shown on picture: 16.



Picture 16: Menu to compare text areas.

The comparison window shows the texts being compared side by side. The plus sign indicates that some text as added and a minus sign indicates that a content has been removed. There can be some indications though lines. This shows blocks of lines that are identical between the two texts. The comparison window has a similar format as compared with the picture: 17.



```
1  Zahir Larson, (396) 4184-3396 - Terça-feira, 5 Maio de 2015. 07:57:01.0321 BRT
2  Laura Jacobs, (964) 9345-9802 - Sexta-feira, 30 Abril de 2010. 03:33:48.0321 BRT
3  Paki Winters, (923) 1877-3209 - Quinta-feira, 15 Julho de 2010. 23:16:25.0321 BRT
4  Reagan Luna, (928) 5543-1019 - Segunda-feira, 20 Janeiro de 2014. 19:26:32.0321 B
5  Giacomo Brewer, (632) 2747-1017 - Domingo, 30 Maio de 2010. 03:37:41.0321 BRT
6  Ainsley Humphrey, (037) 3839-2878 - Quinta-feira, 3 Julho de 2014. 22:40:46.0321 BR
7  Chandler Ewing, (267) 8231-8171 - Sexta-feira, 26 Janeiro de 2007. 22:38:42.0321 BR
8  Flavia Rasmussen, (813) 4490-0143 - Sábado, 16 Fevereiro de 2008. 05:29:42.0321 B
9  Hunter Kline, (930) 3949-4810 - Segunda-feira, 25 Julho de 2011. 22:16:42.0321 BRT
10 Alexis Brewer, (898) 1427-8823 - Segunda-feira, 2 Abril de 2012. 19:38:37.0321 BRT
11 Bradley Mcbride, (598) 1234-8991 - Sábado, 15 Julho de 2006. 02:34:42.0321 BRT
12 Maris Dickson, (160) 6954-5101 - Sexta-feira, 29 Dezembro de 2006. 18:27:50.0321 BR
13 Allen Rice, (323) 9697-1211 - Domingo, 3 Janeiro de 2010. 03:57:23.0321 BRST
14 Shoshana Best, (102) 5578-8542 - Quinta-feira, 12 Agosto de 2010. 04:20:18.0321 BR
15 Xander Ewing, (103) 9671-4247 - Quarta-feira, 29 Outubro de 2014. 05:59:18.0321 BR
16 Marcia Russell, (823) 3866-5198 - Quinta-feira, 1 Abril de 2010. 13:13:14.0321 BRT
17 Troy Mueller, (762) 1484-7833 - Sexta-feira, 24 Dezembro de 2010. 09:59:45.0321 BRS
18 Lesley Ryan, (525) 0508-0745 - Segunda-feira, 16 Abril de 2012. 22:27:30.0321 BRT
19 Ralph Parrish, (348) 7085-3235 - Sábado, 19 Abril de 2008. 07:58:01.0321 BRT
20 Erica Wood, (292) 0506-7591 - Quinta-feira, 24 Abril de 2008. 08:37:43.0321 BRT
21 Merrill Robles, (423) 1565-9697 - Terça-feira, 11 Outubro de 2011. 13:46:57.0321 BRT
22 Marny Barlow, (199) 8952-7270 - Quarta-feira, 28 Setembro de 2011. 18:56:43.0321 B
23 Ferris Finley, (603) 8231-0863 - Quinta-feira, 2 Agosto de 2007. 08:38:50.0321 BRT
24 Maya Knox, (972) 3921-3626 - Quarta-feira, 12 Dezembro de 2012. 09:32:05.0321 BRS
25 Oleg Hayden, (417) 8921-2069 - Sábado, 11 Outubro de 2008. 12:29:00.0321 BRT
26 Savannah Parker, (427) 7362-7026 - Sexta-feira, 25 Outubro de 2013. 16:47:54.0321 B
27 Zephania Beasley, (437) 8054-6396 - Domingo, 28 Novembro de 2010. 18:23:07.0321
28 Cathleen Moran, (989) 5197-1201 - Sábado, 14 Janeiro de 2012. 23:14:23.0321 BRST
29 Darius Chan, (035) 6632-6351 - Quarta-feira, 27 Dezembro de 2006. 00:36:36.0321 BR
30 Karina Mcmillan, (763) 9661-4237 - Segunda-feira, 1 Janeiro de 2007. 01:16:18.0321 B
31 Reese Sampson, (645) 1818-3623 - Terça-feira, 15 Março de 2011. 00:44:18.0321 BR
32 Kylynn Tate, (361) 8936-4690 - Quinta-feira, 23 Julho de 2009. 00:46:27.0321 BRT
33 Asher Kemp, (108) 4359-6972 - Segunda-feira, 19 Junho de 2006. 01:04:07.0321 BRT
34 Jaime Robles, (758) 3023-6093 - Domingo, 3 Maio de 2009. 02:24:50.0321 BRT
35 Plato Pennington, (420) 9052-5388 - Quarta-feira, 26 Junho de 2013. 01:36:34.0321 B
36 Indira Vincent, (198) 6831-4572 - Quinta-feira, 30 Abril de 2015. 13:48:37.0321 BRT
```

```
   27 Zephania Beasley, (437) 8054-6396 - Date: Domingo, 28 Novembro de 2010. Hour: 18:23:07.0
   28 Cathleen Moran, (989) 5197-1201 - Date: Sábado, 14 Janeiro de 2012. Hour: 23:14:23.0321 B
   29 Darius Chan, (035) 6632-6351 - Date: Quarta-feira, 27 Dezembro de 2006. Hour: 00:36:36.03
   30 Karina Mcmillan, (763) 9661-4237 - Date: Segunda-feira, 1 Janeiro de 2007. Hour: 01:16:18.0
   31 Reese Sampson, (645) 1818-3623 - Date: Terça-feira, 15 Março de 2011. Hour: 00:44:18.032
   32 Kylynn Tate, (361) 8936-4690 - Date: Quinta-feira, 23 Julho de 2009. Hour: 00:46:27.0321 BR
   33 Asher Kemp, (108) 4359-6972 - Date: Segunda-feira, 19 Junho de 2006. Hour: 01:04:07.0321
   34 Jaime Robles, (758) 3023-6093 - Date: Domingo, 3 Maio de 2009. Hour: 02:24:50.0321 BRT
   35 Plato Pennington, (420) 9052-5388 - Date: Quarta-feira, 26 Junho de 2013. Hour: 01:36:34.03
   36 Indira Vincent, (198) 6831-4572 - Date: Quinta-feira, 30 Abril de 2015. Hour: 13:48:37.0321 BR
⊕ 37 Gregory Winters, (770) 7283-3419 - Date: Terça-feira, 14 Junho de 2011. Hour: 20:53:01.032
⊕ 38 Beatrice Anderson, (606) 4699-6534 - Date: Quarta-feira, 5 Fevereiro de 2014. Hour: 22:59:3
⊕ 39 Uriel Duncan, (804) 3101-7274 - Date: Domingo, 22 Novembro de 2015. Hour: 00:04:34.0321
⊕ 40 Xantha Harrison, (510) 0969-5356 - Date: Terça-feira, 21 Abril de 2009. Hour: 20:08:14.0321 B
⊕ 41 Levi Hughes, (845) 5961-6122 - Date: Sábado, 27 Junho de 2009. Hour: 07:08:32.0321 BRT
⊕ 42 Rose Conner, (120) 4080-9965 - Date: Sexta-feira, 21 Outubro de 2011. Hour: 09:28:58.0321
⊕ 43 Rahim Owens, (862) 3809-4845 - Date: Quinta-feira, 16 Abril de 2015. Hour: 01:10:06.0321 BR
⊕ 44 Keelie Richard, (887) 3030-5865 - Date: Sexta-feira, 8 Outubro de 2010. Hour: 22:08:36.0321
⊕ 45 Chase Rodriguez, (660) 1187-2348 - Date: Sexta-feira, 28 Novembro de 2008. Hour: 01:23:46
⊕ 46 Vivian Gould, (326) 0775-4350 - Date: Sábado, 4 Abril de 2009. Hour: 08:45:19.0321 BRT
⊕ 47 Ronan Duncan, (563) 1678-2940 - Date: Terça-feira, 2 Setembro de 2014. Hour: 22:22:30.032
⊕ 48 Yoshi Cherry, (097) 6737-2136 - Date: Domingo, 3 Fevereiro de 2008. Hour: 06:43:40.0321 B
⊕ 49 Lance Summers, (370) 8214-0756 - Date: Sábado, 21 Julho de 2007. Hour: 23:05:40.0321 BR
⊕ 50 Gay Cole, (126) 3738-9854 - Date: Sexta-feira, 4 Agosto de 2006. Hour: 09:52:31.0321 BRT
⊕ 51 Alfonso Parrish, (075) 1337-4972 - Date: Sexta-feira, 20 Abril de 2012. Hour: 23:35:50.0321 B
⊕ 52 Abra Bennett, (753) 4049-7077 - Date: Sábado, 28 Fevereiro de 2015. Hour: 15:07:37.0321 B
   53 Keegan Gillespie, (273) 7818-6234 - Date: Sexta-feira, 4 Julho de 2008. Hour: 17:33:29.0321
   54 Jennifer Blankenship, (929) 4059-9659 - Date: Quinta-feira, 25 Setembro de 2008. Hour: 01:2
   55 David Sims, (253) 2178-5850 - Date: Terça-feira, 4 Setembro de 2012. Hour: 08:58:15.0321 B
   56 Britanni Hines, (953) 5682-1989 - Date: Segunda-feira, 3 Setembro de 2007. Hour: 15:07:32.0
   57 Garrett Stein, (974) 2007-1239 - Date: Segunda-feira, 20 Julho de 2009. Hour: 13:53:43.0321
   58 Iris Barnett, (085) 4598-1714 - Date: Quarta-feira, 10 Maio de 2006. Hour: 17:58:54.0321 BRT
   59 Rashad Forbes, (786) 5290-6146 - Date: Segunda-feira, 20 Outubro de 2014. Hour: 13:36:28.
   60 Ruby Graves, (108) 4526-5748 - Date: Terça-feira, 12 Setembro de 2006. Hour: 18:34:05.032
   61 Ahmed Bruce, (498) 9712-7420 - Date: Segunda-feira, 10 Agosto de 2009. Hour: 11:27:44.03
   62 Oprah Lloyd, (904) 7005-3390 - Date: Sexta-feira, 24 Fevereiro de 2012. Hour: 17:36:48.0321
   63 Dolan Ross, (567) 7410-9842 - Date: Quinta-feira, 26 Janeiro de 2012. Hour: 00:57:54.0321 B
```

Picture 17: File comparison window.

3 File sharing through network

It is possible to share the content of the editing areas through the network. To share file it is necessary to use the button with an icon like a globe: 🌐. It is available on the FilterAny toolbar. It opens a window like the one on the picture: 18. In this window there are three buttons on the top left corner of the window. Each button corresponds to one editing area: Main, Auxiliar and Output. If any one of these buttons is pressed then an item on the “Items available” list is added. This item store the current content of the editing area correspondent to the button pressed. This item is not yet available on the network because the item is disabled. To make it available it is necessary to click on the check box besides the work “Disabled” and enter a comment.

It is also possible to share binary and any other type of file with any size. To do that it is necessary to use the button named “File”. This button creates on item on the “Items available” that is specific to handle files. First it is necessary to click on “Open” button to select the file to be shared. After that it is possible to enable the item and enter a comment.

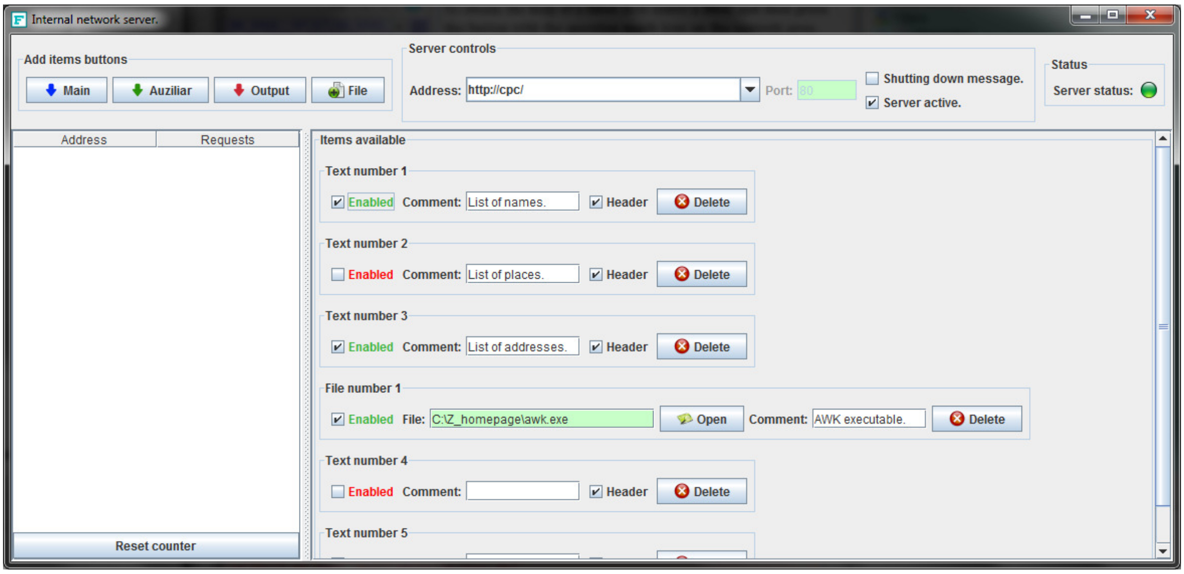
The equipment being used can have many addresses. All these addresses, both IPv4 and IPv6, are listed on the field “Addresses”. Select the best address format for your connection. All the addresses generated by the server will be based on this selection.

The server is automatically started using port number 80. This number can be changed by disabling the server using the item “Server active”, then providing the new port number and finally enabling back the server through the item “Server active”.

While the server is still enabled it is possible to make the server show a message saying that the server is about to be disabled. This allows the users connected to the server be aware that the server will no longer be available soon.

On the bottom left side of the window there is a table that shows the items being download and accessed by the user in real-time. This table shows the “Address” of the item being downloaded and how many times it was accessed. It is possible to restart the counters by clicking on the “Reset counter” button. Each time the server transfers any information then the light besides the message “Server status” turns red.

The items on the “Items available” list can be enabled or disabled anytime. The items no longer needed can also be removed using the “Delete” button.



Internal network server.

Add items buttons

Server controls

Address: http://cpc/ Port: 80

☐ Shutting down message.

☑ Server active.

Status

Server status: ●

Address	Requests

Items available

Text number 1

☑ Enabled Comment: List of names. ☑ Header Delete

Text number 2

☐ Enabled Comment: List of places. ☑ Header Delete

Text number 3

☑ Enabled Comment: List of addresses. ☑ Header Delete

File number 1

☑ Enabled File: C:\Z_homepage\awk.exe Open Comment: AWK executable. Delete

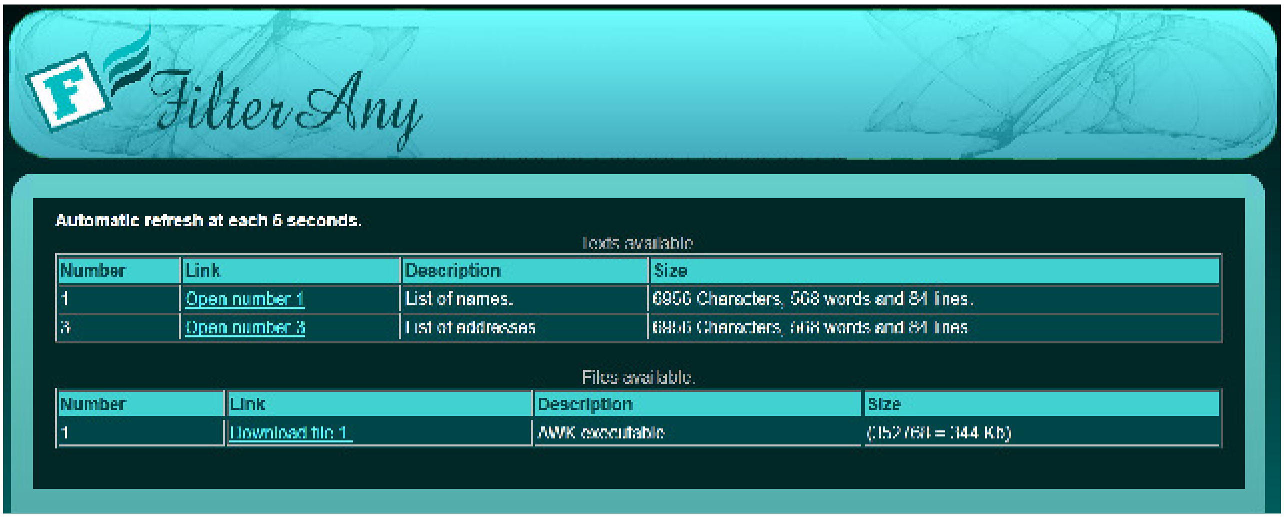
Text number 4

☐ Enabled Comment: ☑ Header Delete

Text number 5

Picture 18: Network server.

Any person that is accessible through the network can open a browser and type the network address. A page similar to the one shown on picture 19 will appear. When clicking on any of the links from “Link” column will make the browser open another window with the content desired or an indication for downloading and saving a file on a local file system.



Automatic refresh at each 6 seconds.

Texts available

Number	Link	Description	Size
1	Open number 1	List of names.	6950 Characters, 508 words and 84 lines.
3	Open number 3	List of addresses	6856 Characters, 508 words and 84 lines

Files available.

Number	Link	Description	Size
1	Download file 1	AWK executable	(352768 = 344 Kb)

Picture 19: Page opened through the network using a browser.

4 Command line

Almost all filters that exist on the graphical interface can also be executed through command line. This mode is useful to frequent tasks. It is possible to create a text file having the instructions to execute a sequence of filters and they will be executed automatically. This execution mode is generally used by computer professional, therefore if it is not your case then you can ignore this section.

The command line mode is available through the executable FAConsole.exe it has to be executed on a DOS window or on a Linux terminal. This executable allows the execution of a single filter, the execution of a script stored on a simple text file that specifies the sequence of filters to be executed, or work on interactive mode.

4.1 Interactive mode

The interactive mode is a good start to learn how to work with command line. To enter this mode it is necessary to execute the FAConsole.exe without any parameter. When this file is executed this program will show an initial text according to the text below:

```
FilterAny v1.0 - FilterAny Console Interface.


  Type "List" for the list of available filters command.
  Type "Help <Command>" to receive the instructions for a specific command.
  Type "Encodings" to list the available encodings.
  Type "InputEncoding <Encoding>" to define the encoding of input files.
  Type "Detect" to automatically detect input file encoding (not guaranteed).
  Type "OutputEncoding <Encoding>" to define the encoding of output files.
  Type "Quit" or "Exit" to close FilterAny Console.

  Call "FAConsole [Command] [Required parameters] <Optional parameters>" to execute one single
command.
  Call "FAConsole -script [Script file name]" to execute a sequence of commands stored on a text
file.
```

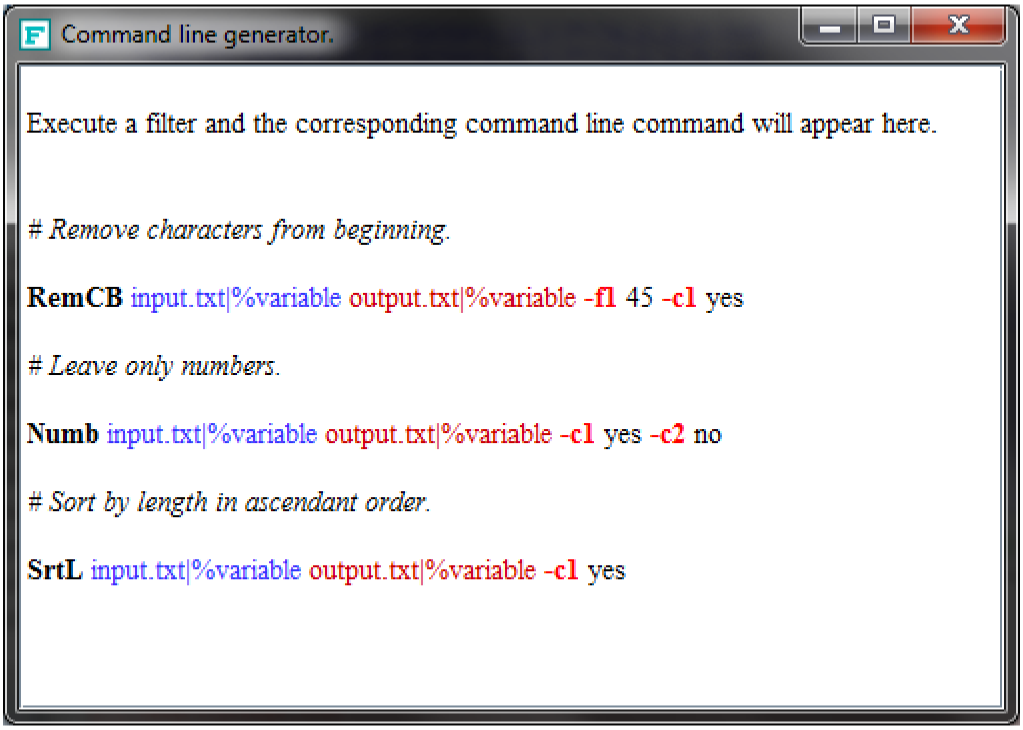
After that it is possible to provide commands. To list the available filter one should write “List” and press enter. A full list of available filter will be presented:

```
List
Internal commands:
        Set definition content - Set a definition to be reused on file, directory names and text
parameters.
        Overwrite - Overwrite output files.
        DoNotOverwrite - Skip the operation if output file exists.
        Append - Output files will be appended if they exist.
        DoNotAppend - Output files will no longer be appended if they exist.
        SYS "Arguments..." - Execute a command on a separated process
        All commands accept <optional positioning parameters> that is:
                -s "number"  Character to start the filter.
                -e "number"  Character to end the filter.
                -ls "number"  Line to start the filter.
                -le "number"  Line to end the filter.
                Lines have precedence over characters
Commands:

   ToUp   - Convert all or part of the main input content to upper case.
   ToLo   - Convert all or part of the main input content to lower case.
   FsUp   - This filter capitalize only the first letter of words from the main input.
   ToDs   - Change the new lines from UNIX to DOS format.
   ToUx   - Change the new lines to UNIX type.
   ToTa   - Convert a certain number of consecutive spaces into a tabulation.
   ToSp   - Convert tabulation into a specific number of consecutive spaces.
   RemCB  - Remove a certain number of characters from the beginning of each line.
   RemCE  - Remove a certain number of characters from the end of each line.
   RemPB  - Remove a certain number of characters before a specific position in the line.
   RemPA  - Remove a certain number of characters after a specific position in the line.
   RemPC  - Remove all characters between two specific positions in the line.
   RBet   - Remove only the characters that are between the provided parameters.
   ROut   - Remove all characters, except the characters that are between the provided parameters.
   RemSB  - Remove all spaces from the beginning of the lines.
   RemSE  - Remove all spaces from the end of the lines.
   Trim   - Remove all spaces from the extremities of the line.
   RemBP  - Remove a certain number of characters there are before a specific parameter.
   RemAP  - Remove a certain number of characters there are after a specific parameter.
   Numb   - Change all characters by spaces except digits.
   ColS   - Replace any consecutive number of spaces by the Text parameter.
   Vald   - Remove invalid characters and allow only letters, symbols and provided characters.
   Copy   - This filter makes a simple copy of the content.
   ParB   - Inserts the provided parameter on the beginning of each line.
   ParE   - Inserts the provided parameter on the end of each line.
   ParP   - Inserts the provided parameter on a specific position in the line.
   RPBP   - Add a provided parameter right before another specified parameter.
   RPAP   - Add a provided parameter right after another specified parameter.
   Enum   - Enumerate all or only the selected lines in ascending order.
   RemD   - Leave only the top most first occurrence of a duplicated line.
   EliD   - Remove also the first occurrence of duplicated lines.
   EliN   - Keep only the first occurrence of duplicated lines and remove the others.
   RemE   - Remove lines with no content.
   RemC   - Remove the lines that have the provided parameter in it.
   RemN   - Remove the lines that does not have the provided parameter in it.
   RLen   - Eliminate the lines with length more and less than the specified.
   Repl   - Replace the content of "Search for" parameter by the content of "Replace by" parameter.
   RegE   - Search for regular expressions matches then replace them by new content.
   RepC   - Append each line on itself a certain number of times.
   SrtA   - Sort the all or the selected lines in ascendant order.
   SrtD   - Sort the all or the selected lines in descendant order.
   SrtAP  - Sort in ascendant order based on the characters after a position.
   SrtDP  - Sort in descendant order based on the characters after a position.
   SrtL   - The order are defined by the line length. The sorter first and longest are the last.
   Shuf   - Change the sequence of the lines using a random order.
   CombL  - Append all lines into a single line.
   MLnRS  - If the "Step" is 2 then preserve line number 1, remove 2 and 3, preserve 4, remove 5
and 6 and so forth.
   Swap   - Swap the characters before the parameter with the character after the parameter.
   RmMain - Remove the lines that exist on both Main and Auxiliar Input.
   RmNotM - Remove the lines that do not exist on both Main and Auxiliar Input.
   Comb   - Append each line from Auxiliar Input to each line of Main Input.
   Inte   - Intercalate the lines of Main Input with the Auxiliar Input on a regular step.
   Comb   - Insert the text from Auxiliar Input into the Main Input according to the step.
   MRepl  - Use the list of "from/to" on the Auxiliar and apply on the Main Input.
   RmMult - Remove the lines that has any of the parameters specified on the Auxiliar Input.
   RWMult - Remove the lines that do not have any of the parameters specified on the Auxiliar
Input.
   Ins    - Insert the text of Auxiliar Input into a specific line and column of the Main Input.
   InPar  - <html>Insert the text of Auxiliar input between each two<br/>specified parameters
replacing the previous content.</html>
   RandR  - Not only replace the content on the files but also on the file name.
   Del    - Removes the specified files from the file system.
   App    - Appends all the specified files into a single file.
   MD5    - Calculate the MD5 code of all files.
   DupW   - Indicate where are duplicated consecutive words.
   Break  - Restrict the length by moving the exceeding text to another line.
   Srch   - Search for files to apply filters on them.
   Math   - Execute a series of calculation. One calculation per line.
   Rand   - Generates great variety of random data.
   Tree   - Generates a directory tree from file system.
   File   - Generates a file list from file system.
   RDir   - Deletes a specific directory or an entire directory tree.
   KnapF  - Generates a file list in the format to the "Knapsack problem".
   Knap   - Calculate a solution to "Knapsack problem" with many sacks.
   Bean   - Generate the code for a Java Bean based on provided fields.
   JSP    - Formats a JSP file by indenting all tokens.
   BrkS   - Use a mask to split a string representing a computer message into individual fields.
   ComS   - Use a mask to combine the individual fields to create the string representing a
computer message.
   XML    - Indent the tags of a XML file.
   ChUD   - Convert the character of a specific column to upper or lower case.
   AWK1   - Execute the AWK Script 1 on the input text and show the result.
   AWK2   - Execute the AWK Script 2 on the input text and show the result.
   AWK3   - Execute the AWK Script 3 on the input text and show the result.
   Start  - Add an entry on the time list indicating the start of a task.
   Stop   - Add an entry on the time list indicating the stop of a task.
   Calc   - Calculate the time spend on a particular task.
   AMto24 - Convert each line from English to Portuguese time format.
   24toAM - Convert each line from Portuguese to English time format.
   TxNum  - Changes specific letters by numbers and the text continues to be readable.
   TxErr  - Swap letters positions and the text continues to be readable.
   Morse  - Simply convert each character to Morse code.
   DownB  - Download text such as page sources.
   Alr    - Alert if the content has a specific text.
```

Each filter has a code with approximated six letters. To show instructions of how to execute a filter one can type “Help” followed by the filter's code. As an example, the command below shows the instructions of how to execute the filter “Search for files to apply filters on them.”:

```
Help Srch
   Search for files to apply filters on many files at the same time.
   Usage: Srch "input file or %variable" "output file or %variable" -t1 "File or directory" -f1
"Extensions (Optional)" -c1 "Yes or No"
   Use -t1 to indicate the file to be include or the directory that holds the files to be include
in the list. Use -f1 to indicate the file extension to be included. The extensions should be
separated by comma, like: "txt,xml,ini". If it is not provided then any file is included. Use -c1
to indicate if it is necessary to search on sub-directories or not.
```

The FilterAny interface has a command line support window that can be opened using the button: C:\ . It is only necessary to copy the command into a text file and adapt the input and output files. This file can be used as a script file to execute many commands automatically. This is going to be described below.



Execute a filter and the corresponding command line command will appear here.

# Remove characters from beginning.

RemCB input.txt|%variable output.txt|%variable **-fl** 45 **-cl** yes

# Leave only numbers.

Numb input.txt|%variable output.txt|%variable **-cl** yes **-c2** no

# Sort by length in ascendant order.

SrtL input.txt|%variable output.txt|%variable **-cl** yes

Picture 20: Command line generator window.

As an example, let's suppose a situations where it is necessary to remove the duplicated lines from all the files on directory C:\Temp and all sub-directories. First it is necessary to retrieve the list of files. The result can be stored on a temporary file or into a memory variable. Initially the result is going to be stored into the memory variable. There is no need to provide an input file to the search filter therefore a predefined variable with empty content “**%empty**”.

```
Srch %empty %Variable_1 -t1 C:\\Temp -f1 TXT -c1 Yes
Command Srch executed successfully.
```

In this moment the variable created with name “Variable_1” has a content similar to the text below:

```
      C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_A.txt
      C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_B.txt
      C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_C.txt
      C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_A.txt
      C:\Temp\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_B.txt
      C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_A.txt
      C:\Temp\directory_1\file_1_B.txt
      C:\Temp\file_A.txt
      C:\Temp\file_B.txt
```

To apply a filter on all these files it is necessary to switch to file mode. This will make FilterAny analyze all lines and identify the target files instead of treating of working as this was a simple text:

```
Filemode
File mode activated.
```

Before executing the command to remove the duplicated lines it is possible to see how the parameters for this filter should be written. This can be done by using the command “Help”:

```
Help RemD
   Remove duplicated lines and leave only the top most first occurrence of a duplicated line.
   Usage: RemD "input file or %variable" "output file or %variable" -c1 "Yes or No" -c2 "Yes or No"
<optional positioning parameters>
   Use the -c1 parameter to not consider empty lines on the search for duplicated lines. Use the
-c2 parameter to not consider spaces and tabulations from the beginning and from the end of the
lines.
```

To execute the command RemD it is necessary to provide the input parameter. In this case this list is stored on the memory variable created “Variable_1”. The output can be ignored because the filter will not generate a text, but it will generate many files. This is why it is necessary to provide the parameter “-TDir” to indicate the target directory. The two parameters -c1 and -c2 are explained above. The files generated are according to the directory structure of the source directory. These files can be used to execute another filter and this process can be repeated as many times as necessary.

```
RemD %Variable_1 %Ignore -c1 Yes -c2 Yes -TDir C:\\Temp2
Success: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_A.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_B.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_C.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_A.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_B.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\directory_1\file_1_A.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\directory_1\file_1_B.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\file_A.txt
Success: C:\Temp2\file_B.txt
Command RemD executed successfully.
```

4.2 Simple command

To execute a simple command it is necessary to execute the FAConsole.exe followed by the filter selected with it's specific parameter. This mode is more restrictive because there is no way to configure the FilterAny before executing the filter like: indicate the overwrite mode, activate the file mode between others. Here is a filter execution through a simple command line:

```
FAConsole ToUp C:\\Temp\\file_A.txt C:\\Temp2\\file_A.txt
Command ToUp executed successfully.
```

4.3 Script

A sequence of commands can be stored in a script file, that is a simple text file created by any simple text editor. This should be the preferred way of using FilterAny on command lines, because the commands can be easily modified, reused, stored among other characteristics.

The first step a simple text file is created like the sample file C:\Script\Script.txt:

```
Srch %empty %Variavel_1 -t1 C:\\Temp -f1 TXT -c1 Yes

Filemode

RemD %Variavel_1 %Ignorar -c1 Yes -c2 Yes -TDir C:\\Temp2
```

The next step is to execute the FilerAny passing the name of the script file:

```
FAConsole -script C:\Script\Script.txt
```

The result of the execution is presented as follows:

```
O comando Srch executou com sucesso.
Modo arquivo ativado.
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_A.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_B.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_1\file_1_1_C.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_A.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\directory_1\directory_1_2\file_1_2_B.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\directory_1\file_1_A.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\directory_1\file_1_B.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\file_A.txt
Sucesso: C:\Temp2\file_B.txt
O comando RemD executou com sucesso.
A execução do arquivos de script foi finalizada.
```

4.3.1 OverWrite

The command “OverWrite” can be inserted into the script file to indicate that if the files being created already exist then they will be overwritten.

4.3.2 DoNotOverWrite

The standard behavior of FilterAny is to do not overwrite the target files if they exist. The command “DoNotOverWrite” can be used in case the command “OverWrite” had been used and it is desired to return back to the normal standard FilterAny behavior for security purpose.

4.3.3 Append

This command indicates that if the target file exist then the text generated will be appended to the previous content.

4.3.4 DoNotAppend

This command indicates that if the target file exist then the behavior will depend if the mode “OverWrite” or “DoNotOverWrite” is activated. If the “OverWrite” is activated then the new content will be written over the previous content, that is going to be lost. If the mode “DoNotOverWrite” is activated then an error message will appear avoiding the lost of the previous content.

4.3.5 FileMode

The “FileMode” is used to indicate that the input text to the filters should be interpreted as a list of file names. The filter will be executed on each of these files one by one.

4.3.6 TextMode

The “TextMode” allows the return to the default mode of FilterAny, where the input texts are treated as common texts. The filter is executed on this text and not interpretation of it's content is done.

4.3.7 DOS

This command makes the end of line indications follow the DOS/Windows format.

4.3.8 Unix

This command makes the end of line indications follow the Unix/Linux format.

4.3.9 SYS

This command allows the execution of any program or executable from a Script of FilterAny. The executable called by this command are free to perform any task. This brings a lot of flexibility to the Script execution. To call any executable one can call:

```
SYS MyExe.exe parameter_1
```

4.3.10 SET

This command allow the creation of definitions related to source directories or files to be used as source or target and can be called on many filters. The example below shows the use of the SET command to define the source directory and the output file. The objective of this Script is to generate a list of the content of a CD/DVD or BlueRay:

```
Set DRIVE D:\
Set DESTINATION "MyDVD_Content.txt"
Tree %empty %target -d1 DRIVE -c1 Yes -c2 Yes
Append
File %empty %target -d1 DRIVE -c1 Yes
Copy %target DESTINATION
```

4.3.11 Encodings

The text files can be saved using many different encodings to show different types of special characters according to the language being used. One file saved on one specific encoding can not work when read using a different encoding. Ths command shows the list of available encodings like: Big5, hp-roman8, IBM00858, IBM277, ISO-2022-CN, ISO-8859-1, Shift_JIS, US-ASCII, UTF-16, UTF-8, windows-1250, x-IBM1025, x-MacRoman and many more.

4.3.12 InputEncoding

This command specify which encoding should be used when reading text files. This command should be followed by the encoding name, that should be one of the encoding shown by the “Encodings” command.

4.3.13 Detect

The FilterAny has a way to try to identify the file encoding before it is read. This method generates good results, but it is not 100% guaranteed. Just issue “Detect” command to tell FilterAny to try to identify the encoding automatically before reading any file.

4.3.14 OutputEncoding

This command is very similar to the “InputEncoding”, but it applies to the files generated by FilterAny.

4.3.15 Positioning parameters

It is possible to indicate which part of the input file should be filtered. The standard behavior is that the entire text is filtered. To restrict the content to be filtered it is possible based on the characters position using the parameters -s and -e, for example:

```
ToUp Input.txt Output.txt -s 20 -e 80
```

In this example only the characters that are between position 20 and 80 are going to be converted to upper case. The remaining characters will remain unchanged. To indicate the To indicate the start and end based on line numbers it is possible to use the parameters-ls and -le, for example:

```
ToUp Input.txt Output.txt -ls 5 -le 10
```

In this command only the characters that are between lines 5 and 10 are going to be converted to upper case.

4.3.16 Comments

Any line that starts with “#” is considered a comment and does not influence the execution of a Script.

4.3.17 Special characters

It is possible to use the tabulation and new line characters on the filters parameters. The tabulation can be used by entering “!t!” and the new line can be entered using “!nl!”. In the example below each tabulation in the input file is replaced by a new line and two tabulations:

```
Repl Input.txt Output.txt -f1 "!t!" -f2 "!nl!!t!!t!"
```

5 Registration

The registration of FilterAny is free of charge. Download the FilterAny from internet site. Execute FilterAny.exe or run the java application by running “Java – jar FilterAny.jar”. Once the main interface appears click on “Register” button on the top right of the window. Provide at least your name and email address. Accept the terms. A sequence of characters in a form of a square will be generated like:

```
##############
#WzZZWURTTTEt#
#MTg0NTc0NzU0#
#OV1bUmVnaXN0#
#cmF0aW9uIFRl#
#c3RdW11bIC0g#
#IC0gIC0gXVty#
#ZWdpc3RyYXRp#
#b25AaG90bWFp#
#bC5jb21dW11b#
#MTM3ODUxNjA5#
#MzA0N10=#####
##############
```

Select this text using the mouse and copy the text using Ctrl + C keys. Paste the content into an email and send it to filterany@carlosbcruz.com. A file named FilterAny.reg will be sent as a response. Place this file in the same directory of the FilterAny.exe, or in a directory in the PATH, or even set an environment variable named FILTERANY and associate it with the directory that holds the FilterAny.reg. This will enable all features.