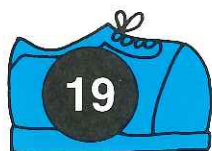
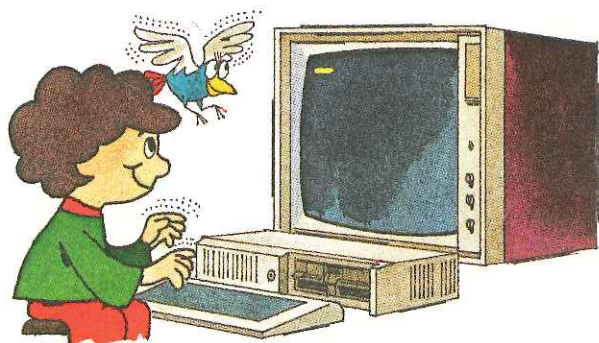


Let's use it now.



Press the Enter key and watch the top of your screen.

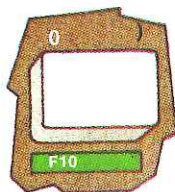


What happened to your name??? The printing is gone, and the cursor is back at the upper left corner of your screen. Don't worry, though. It isn't lost forever. The Enter key just "entered" your name into the computer's memory. Later, after we introduce more of the keys, we'll show you what a good memory the computer really has.

The next few keys you will use confuse some people. These are the keys that give you the lowercase "o", the uppercase "O", and the zero. Let's look at them on the screen.



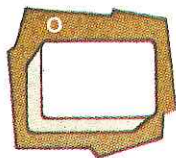
Press the zero (O) key. It is on the top row of your keyboard next to the 9 key.



After P.C. places the zero (O) key on the screen keyboard, look at the screen. Notice that the zero has a diagonal line through it.



Now, press the key with the letter "O" above it. It is just under the zero key on your keyboard.

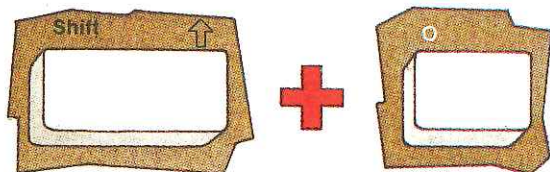


Do these look different to you? Look closely. There is no diagonal line in the lowercase letter "o" on your screen. Also the lowercase letter "o" is smaller than the zero.

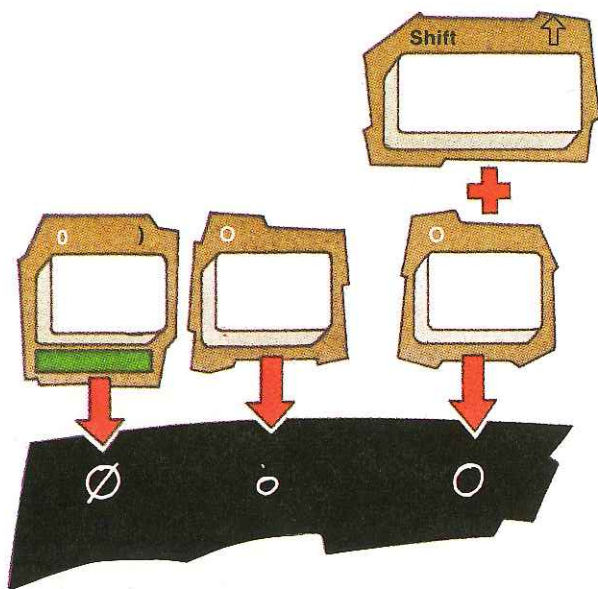
Now, locate either one of the Shift keys.



Hold down one of the Shift keys, and, at the same time, type the letter "O".



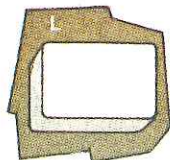
Look at the screen. You should see the uppercase letter "O". Notice there is no diagonal line in it, either.



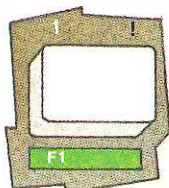
Let's take a look at two other keys that may be confusing because they look so much alike. These are the lowercase letter "l" key and the number "1" key. We are going to show you the difference between them.



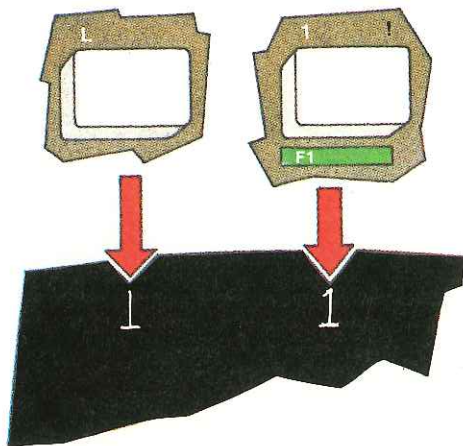
Press the key with the letter "l" on it. It is just under the letter "O" key.



Press the number one (1) key. It is on the top row of the keyboard.



Notice that the lowercase letter "l" is thinner than the number "1".

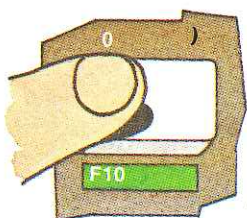


In the future, make sure you don't use the uppercase letter "O" or lowercase letter "o" for the zero "0." Also don't use the lowercase letter "l" for the number "1". This can be especially important to you later when you write your own computer programs. The computer knows which is which, so you can't fool it!

A really great feature of your IBM PC_{jr} keys is that they will repeat if they are held down. This feature is called **typematic**. We'll prove it to you.



Hold down the zero (0) key.



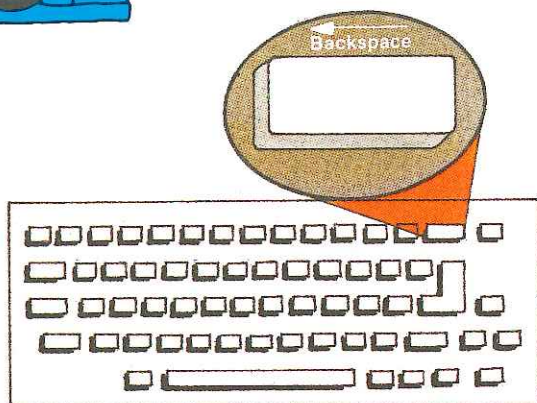
Look at the row of zeros you've just made! (Be careful, not to hold a key down too long unless you really want what you just typed to be repeated.)

Let's now take a look at a misunderstood key. It is just above the Enter key and has a left arrow above it.

Do you see it? It is called the Backspace key.



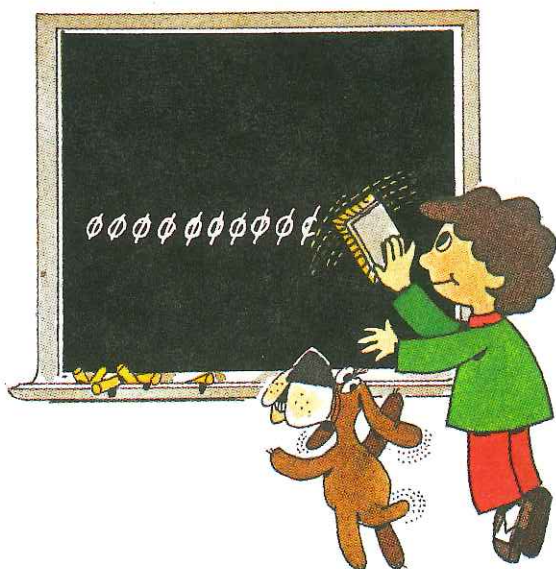
Now, press the Backspace key.



After P.C. has placed the key on the screen keyboard, let's see what it does.



Press the Backspace key until the cursor returns to the top left of your screen.

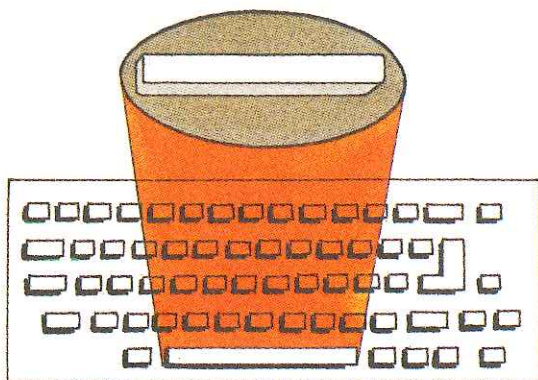


Notice that, as it moved backward, it erased all of the letters and numbers that were there.

The Backspace key is useful for erasing what is to the left of the cursor.

But, when you want to go back to correct an error you've made without losing the other characters you've printed on the screen, you must use the Cursor Left key, not the Backspace key.

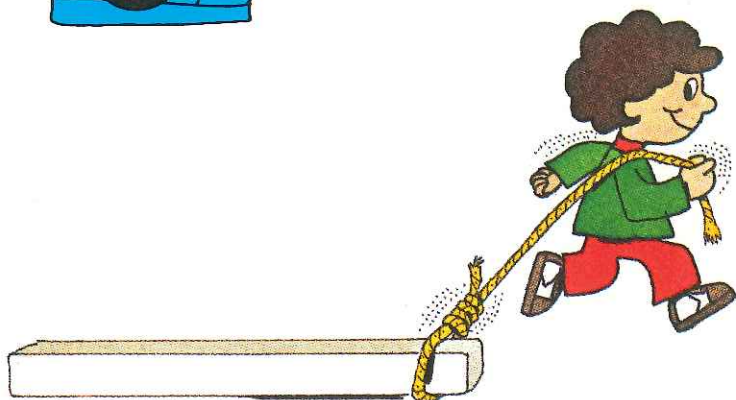
Another key you should meet is the Space bar. It is the long bar at the bottom of your keyboard.



One thing to remember about the Space bar is that it erases as it moves forward. You should only use it when you want a space between characters.



Press the Space bar once and release it quickly. Now, watch the screen.



We had P.C. bring in the Space bar differently to show you that it looks unlike any other key on the keyboard.

Now, let's print something on the screen.

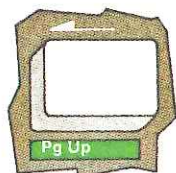


Type: P.C. is terrific. (Remember to press the Space bar after typing each word.)

If you type fast, you will have to wait until P.C. places the rest of the keys on the keyboard before all of the words appear on the screen.



Now, hold down the Cursor Left key until the cursor moves back to the first letter on the line, and then release it.



Now hold down the Space bar.

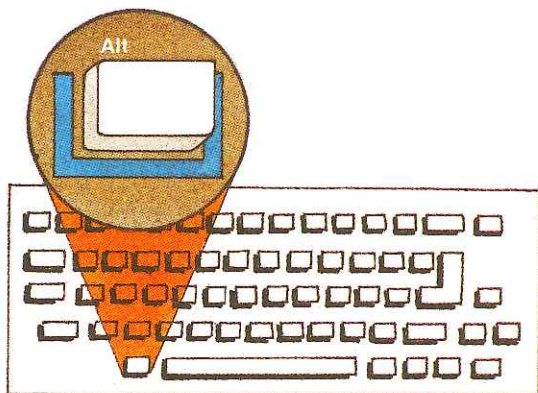


See how the Space bar erases the letters on the screen as it moves forward? (After erasing the letters, use the Backspace key to move the cursor back to the far left of the screen.)

We are now going to show you several keys that must be used with other keys to perform actions. One such key is the Alternate (Alt) key, and the other is the Function (Fn) key.



Press the Alt key. It is the key with a blue border around it - to the left of the Space bar.

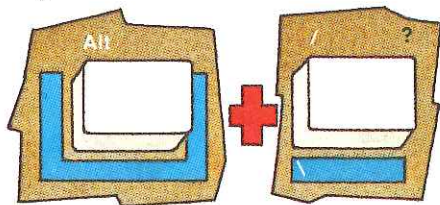


Did you notice that the screen turned blue? This happened to show you that any key with a blue stripe under it can be used with the Alt key to do special things. (We thought this would be an easy way for you to remember them.)

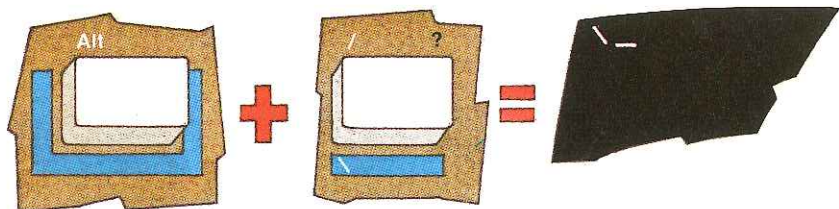
Now, let's see what happens when you press and hold the Alt key and press the Backslash key at the same time. (The Backslash key is located above the CapsLock key.)



Press and hold the Alt key and, at the same time, press the Backslash key.



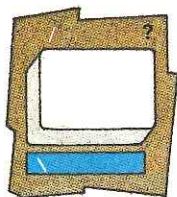
You should see a backslash printed on your screen. (If it is the backslash, it will look like the mark on the blue stripe under the key.)



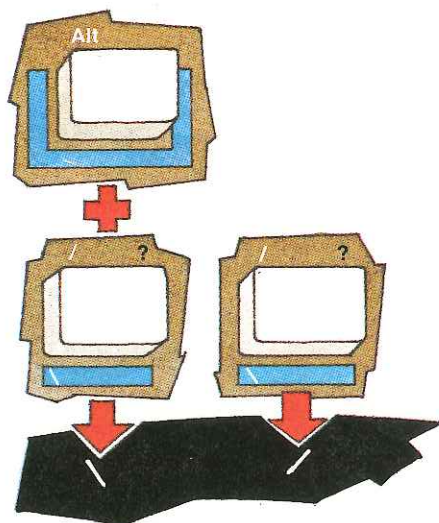
Just to show you what happens without the Alt key:



Press the Backslash separately.



What you see on your screen now is a slash, not a backslash. (The slash is the mark on the upper left above the key.)

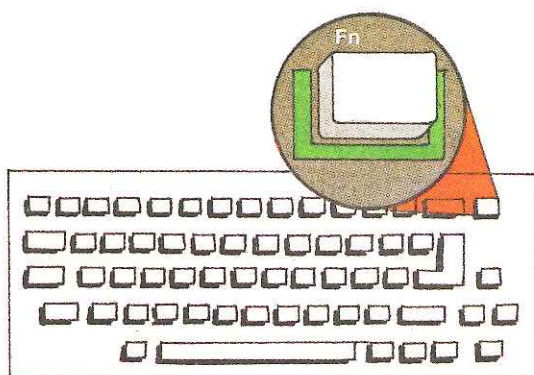


Let's look at the Fn key. Like the Alt key, it is used with other keys to do special things.

Are you ready for some surprises?



First, press the Fn key. It is the key with the green border around it - to the right of the Backspace key.



You've probably guessed that the screen turned green to show you that all keys used with the Fn key have a green stripe under them.

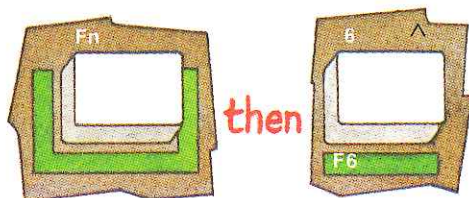
When any of the keys with green stripes under them are used with the Fn key to perform an action, that action is called a **function**. The keys are called **Function keys**.

We should tell you, though, that we've given these keys special functions only for this "Keyboard Adventure" program. Other computer programs you use will assign their own special meanings to these keys.

Are you ready to be entertained?



Press the Fn key and release it. Now press the F6 key.

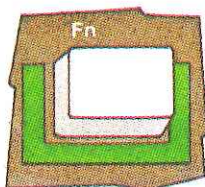


Look at the screen. It should have changed color. Did it?

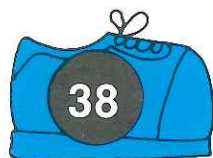
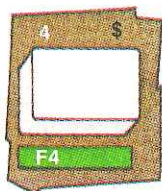
If you want to go back to the first color, press the Fn key, release it, and then press the F5 key.



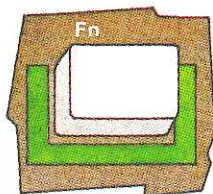
Just for fun, press the Fn key; release it. Now press the F4 key.



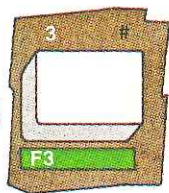
then



Press the Fn key; release it. Now press the F3 key.



then

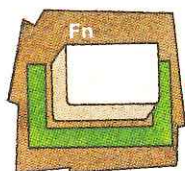


Pretty screens, weren't they?

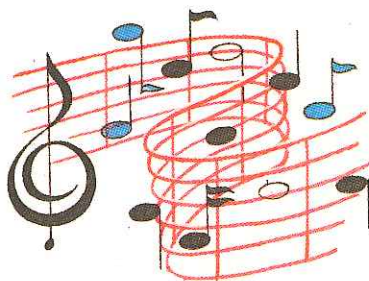
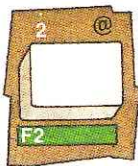
Let's try another function key combination. This time:



Press the Fn key; release it. Now press the F2 key.



then



Amazing what you can do with these function keys!

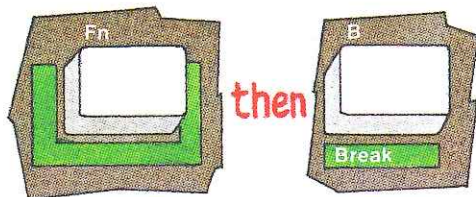
If you would like to continue the music, just press the Fn key and F2 key again.

If you want to stop the music at any time, press the Fn key and then the Break key. This key combination is used when you want to stop a program that is running.

Let's do that now.



Press the Fn key; release it. Now press the Break key.

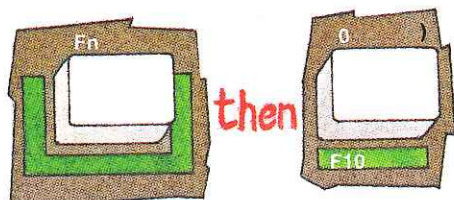


You just saw that the Fn key can also be used with special letter keys as well as number keys to perform functions.

By the way, remember when we told you that the computer had a good memory? We're going to prove that to you now.



Press the Fn key and then the F10 key. Now watch the top of your screen.

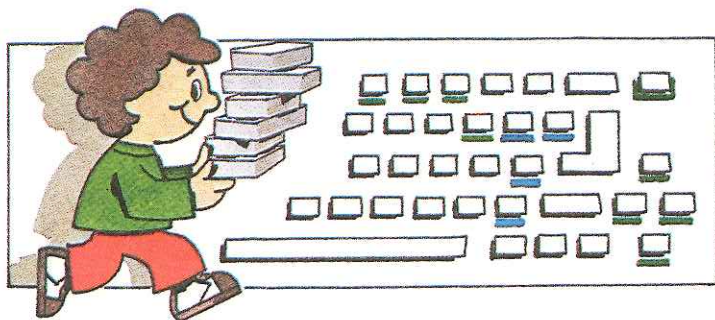


The Fn and F10 key combination brings back what was on your screen when you last pressed the Enter key.

TOMMY

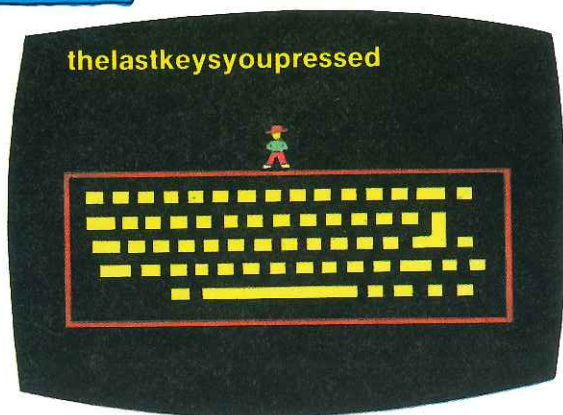
If your name didn't reappear, you may have accidentally pressed the Enter key when something else was on the screen. In that case, type your name again now and press the Enter key. Then, press the Fn key followed by the F10 key.

For the next few minutes, let's watch P.C. finish building the keyboard. (Do you know that P.C. can remember up to 15 keys at one time! To prove it, try pressing one right after the other until you've pressed 15 keys.)





Press the rest of the keys in any order and as quickly as you like - but not more than 15 at one time.

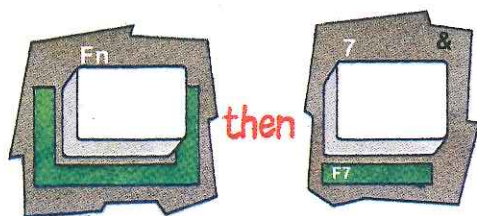


You should now have all of the keys in place on your screen keyboard. Just to make sure you do...



Press the Fn key and then the F7 key.

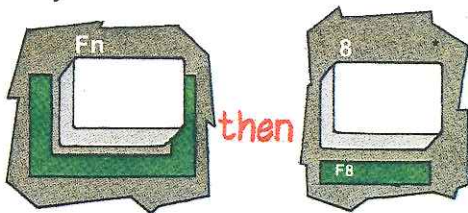
Pressing the Fn key and the F7 key brings in the rest of the keys (in case you've forgotten some).



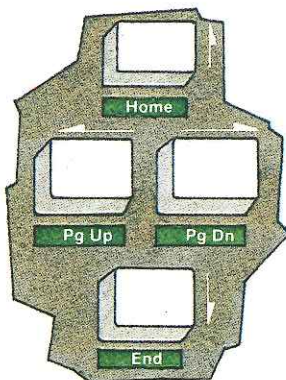
Now for another surprise:



Press the Fn key and then the F8 key.



Press any one of the four cursor control keys.



It looks like P.C. has come back to life!



Move P.C. around the screen by using the cursor control keys.



This is just like old times, isn't it, when P.C. was pretending he was a cursor.

To let P.C. rest, you would press the Fn key and F8 key again.

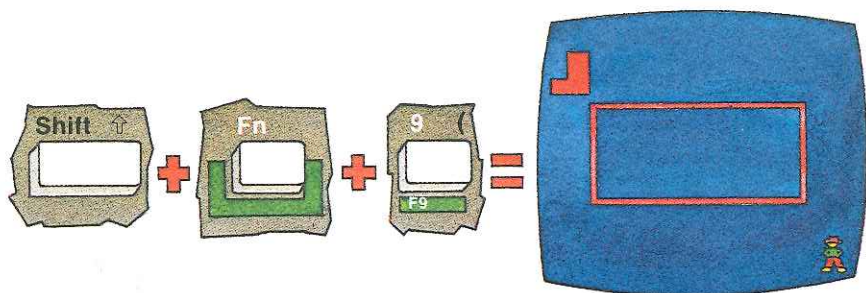


Press the Fn Key and then the F8 key a second time.

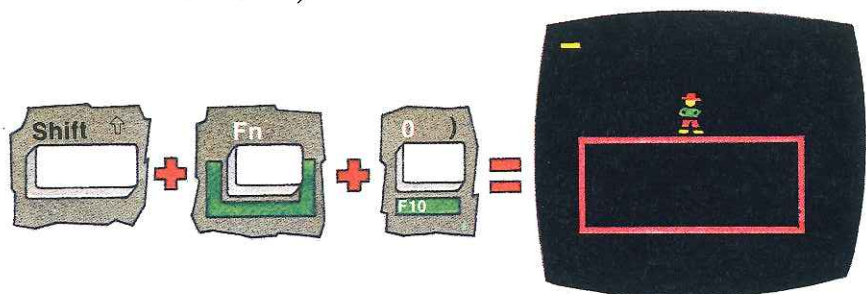
Now that the real cursor is back, you can do some typing for fun if you would like. Take as much time as you want. When you are ready to move on, turn to the next page.

Now that we've come to the end of this adventure, we're sure you'd like to know how it ends and how you can begin it again later.

If you wanted to go back from this point and start over, you would hold down one of the Shift keys and then press the Fn key and the F9 key. (Then you would begin again at Step 4 of the "Keyboard Adventure.")



If you wanted to repeat only the keyboard part of this program, you would hold down one of the Shift keys and then press the Fn key and the F10 key. (Then you would begin again at Step 10 of the "Keyboard Adventure.")

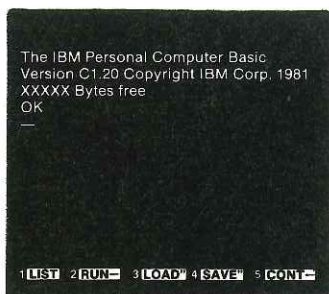
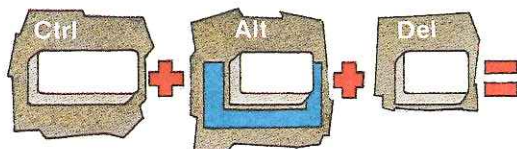


To exit the "Keyboard Adventure" entirely, you would press and hold the Control (Ctrl) and Alt keys while you press the Delete (Del) key. These keys are called **System Reset keys** because they restart your computer. You will learn more about them and the rest of the keys in the keyboard section of this book.

Let's exit from the "Keyboard Adventure" now.

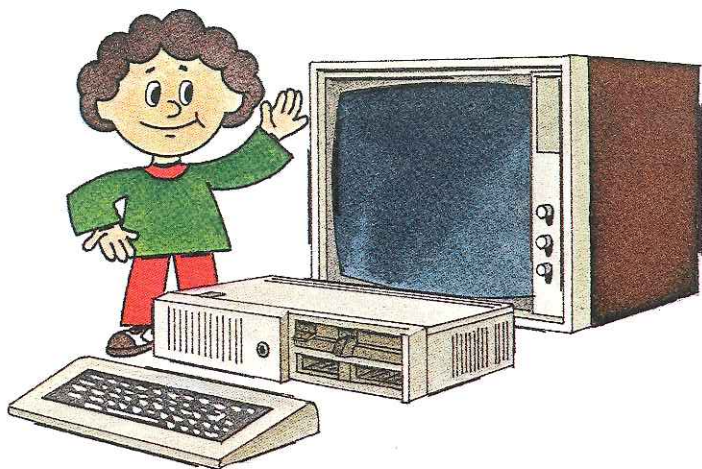


To end the "Keyboard Adventure" program, press and hold the Ctrl and Alt keys while you press the Del Key.



You should now have the "IBM Personal Computer" BASIC Message in front of you. (Of course, if you wanted to return to the "Keyboard Adventure" from this screen, you could always press the Esc key - just as you did to get here the first time.)

Now that your journey through the "Keyboard Adventure" is over, we hope you had fun and learned something, too. Feel free to come back for a visit anytime. The next time you join us, you may discover some secret adventures. Did we tell you what happens when you press the Fn and F1 key or the Shift + Fn + the F2 keys? If you want to find out about them, you'll just have to come back and experiment with the keyboard.



If you ever want to run the "Keyboard Adventure" again, you can do this by pressing the Esc key when the "IBM Personal Computer Basic Message Screen" appears. Remember, this is the screen that appears after you turn your IBM PC_{jr} power on.

Continue now with Section 3, "The Keyboard."

Notes: