Ultrasoft

Toolbox II

for the Sinclair QL

----- QLone : Version 2.10 (c) 1988 by ULTRASOFT -----

QLone : is an extension to the QL-Superbasic, which enables you to make
backup copies of almost every program by the use of simple basic
commands.

The following new keywords are available:

```
CAT          - prints a detailed catalogue of a device
DEV_USR      - sets up the devices for copying
USR_N        - sets device to Microdrive 1 and 2
USR_F        - sets device to floppy 1 and 2
CLONE        - copies all files of a disk
CLONE_ALL    - copies all files of a disk
CHANGE       - patches a setting in a file
CFGUN        - copies the format of a medium
CLEAN        - keeps a limited garbage collection
INFO         - displays system values
SET_BUFFER   - sets a minimum save/load buffer for QDOS
KEYS_ON      - switches function-keys on
KEYS_OFF     - switches function-keys off
ACL_ON       - switch auto-clean on
ACL_OFF      - switch auto-clean off
```

1. Syntax of the commands

1.1 CAT [#chn,]dev

[chn = channel for printing, dev = device number. Default: chn = 1]

This command works similar to the DIR command, but gives the user
more information about the files. CAT gives the devices which were defined by the DEV_USR command
the number, which is displayed in front of every filename is the
EXECutable files are marked by an asterisk (not on M/Drives).

Example: CAT02,1 displays a detailed catalogue of the device 1 in
screenwindow 2. If you haven't defined the devices by DEV_USR this
would be MDV1.

1.1 DEV_USE (dev1:1,'dev2') - device 1, and 4 characters each.
    (dev1: device 1, dev2) - device 2, max 4 characters each.
    Default settings: dev1 = 'MDV1', dev2 = 'MDV2'!

This command defines the device for copying (CLONE, CLONE_ALL)
and the CAT and CHANGE commands.
Each name must have 3 characters and a number, e.g. 'FLP1'.
If you define only 1 name or if both names are equal, single drive
copy is assumed! You will then be prompted. It's a change of the
device is required.

Example: DEV_USE('FLP1','dev2') sets FLP1 as device 1 and
MDV1 as device 2, so that 'CAT 1' would result in a directory
of FLP1.

1.3 USE_N

Shortform for DEV_USE('dev1','dev2')

1.4 USE_/

Shortform for DEV_USE('flp1','flp2'). This is the initial setting

1.5 CLONE TO dev,fnr1,fnr2,.....)
    (dev = device number, fnr = file number, max. 10 files)

CLONE is to be used for copying a single file or a list of files
The filenumbers are those, which are displayed by CAT, so that
there is no need to list in the filename!
The devicenumber is the number of the destination device.

Example: You want to copy some files from MDV2 to FLP1. Let us
assume, that there are the files 1,3,4,8 and you have already set
MDV2 as device 1 and FLP1 as device 2

then there are two possible ways to do this:

            FOR n=1,3,4,8 CLONE TO 2:n

and

            CLONE TO 2:1,3,4,8

1.6 CLONE_ALL TO dev.
    (dev = device number)

This command works in the same manner as CLONE with n/file-list.
but copies all files of a device to another.
CLONE_ALL is very fast, because it stores as much files as possible
in memory before saving

Example: To copy all files from MDV1 to FLP1 you only have to type
CLONE_ALL TO 2, assumed that FLP1 is device 1 and MDV1 is device 2.

1.7 CHANGE dev.fnr,'old',new)
    (dev = device number, fnr = file number,
     'old' = file string to change, new = new
     string to change must have same length, max. 10 characters each)

This command allows you to patch a string in a file, e.g. the
devicename in a BOOT-file after copying it to disk. The strings
are searched case independent, that means 'dev' and 'MDV' are equal
this searching the string for it, but the old string will exactly
be replaced by the new string you have defined.

Example:
CHANGE 2,6,'mdv','flp' would change all 'mdv' to 'flp' in file 6
on device 2
FOR n=1 to 9:CHANGE 1,n,'mdv1','dev1' assumed 'dev1' to 'mdv1' in
all files on device 1, assumed that there are 9 files on it

1.8 CFORM TO dev
    (dev = microdrive number, 1 and 2 only)

With this command you are able to copy the format of secured
RO-Cartridges. There are in the program which need the original
cartridge as a key to start (the program after copying the format
the backup will be accepted as the original, too

The end let the number of the destination drive, but be careful!

        The cartridge will be formatted !

But don't get nervous when the source drive is running first,
because CLONE has to read the original format first!

Example: CFORM TO 2:CLONE_ALL TO 1 will copy a whole cartridge from
MDV1 to MDV2 including the format, assumed that MDV1 is device 1
and MDV2 is device 2 (default setting)

It's not gentleman-like to use this facility for piracy!

1.9 CLEAR

This command does a limited garbage collection and deletes all
unused items in the common heap
When making several CFORMs after another, CLEAR should be used
between them, otherwise QDOS might get a little bit confused
CLONE and CLONE_ALL perform a CLEAR automatically

1.10 INFO (echo)

All QLone parameters and the amount of free memory are displayed
when using this command

1.11 SET_BUFFER KBytes (Default: 16 KB)

This command defines a minimum amount of buffer for the Qdos filing system. Normally there's no need to change the default setting, but when copying very large files as a expanded QL it is that there is not enough memory to store the file. In this case you have to use the COPY command or decrease this buffer size. If it's too small, saving becomes very slow.

Example: SET_BUFFER 4 sets the buffer size to 4 KBytes.

1.12 KEYS_ON, KEYS_OFF (Default: ON)

These commands switch the Qlone: function-keys ON or OFF. They are installed (), more Qlone: easier to use, but should be switched off when using other programs, e.g. QFILL.
The following keys are used:

Key	Function
??	CAT
??	DEV_USE
??	CLONE TO
??	CLONE_ALL TO
??	CHANGE
SHIFT-ENTER	repeats last command line

1.13 ACL_ON, ACL_OFF (Default: ON)

These commands are used to switch the automatic CLEAR after CLONE and CLONE_ALL on or off.
It should be switched off when used in conjunction with DirsDisk.

2. Error messages and warnings

2.1 Not enough memory - please use COPY
(for 'file number')

The file to be copied does not fit into memory. Copying continues with the next file. If there is one

2.2 File does not exist
(for 'file number')

2.3 Occurs if there's a file in the file-list for CLONE that doesn't exist. Copying continues.

2.4 Warning: File to big for medium

The last file copied might be corrupted, because it doesn't fit on the destination medium (You'll better delete it.)

2.5 Warning: File already exists

The file to be copied already exists on the destination medium. Copying continues with the next file

2.6 Strings not of same length

The two strings for CHANGE must be of the same length

2.7 Strings too long

Maximum string-length for CHANGE is 10 characters.

2.8 Too many files

A maximum of 10 files can be copied with CLONE.

2.9 SYNTAX: ...

If you use a Qlone: command in a wrong manner, then this message will display the correct syntax for the command

Transferring QLone to disk

The following short program will transfer QLone onto a disk:

```
10 DEV_USE'flp1','mdv'
20 CLONE_ALL TO 1
30 CHANGE 1.1.'mdv','flp'
```

QLone can now be booted from the disk.

WARNING: Never CHANGE the main program of QLone !!!

Compatibility

QLone runs on the following QL Versions: AH, JM, JR, JS, MG and JSU

Because it was such work in many sleepless nights to write QLone, it would be very marvellous from you if you would not give away this program to friends or other people.

Thanks a lot.

signed: Martin Berndt

RAM-Disk Utilities --- (c) 1986 by Ultrasoft

The Standard RAM-Disk

1.1 Loading

To load the RAM-Disk driver the following command line has to be typed in:

LROM mdv1_ramdisk   (ENTER)

The driver is installed once the Ultrasoft logo appears.

1.2 Formatting

The RAM-Disk is created by formatting it. The size in sectors must be given in place of the usual medium name. If no size is given the RAM-Disk will be deleted.

Example: FORMAT ram1_200 or FORMAT ram1_50 etc

1.3 Accessing the RAM-Disk

All filing system commands will work with RAM-Disk, provided the filename starts with RAM instead of MDV or FLP.

Examples:
```
DIR ram1            prints a directory of RAM1
SAVE ram1_test      saves file 'test' to RAM1
COPY ram1_x,mdv1_x  copies a file named 'x' to MDV1
```

1.4 Emulation

The Standard RAM-Disk also includes a command to change the name of the RAM device

RAM_USE 'mdv'

with the name of the RAM device to 'MDV', so that all subsequent calls for microdrives will access the RAM-Disk instead

1.5 Compatibility

The Standard RAM-Disk is compatible with all QDOS commands and extensions.
All the QLone's command will sort correctly with the RAM-Disk, too

Example:
DEV_USE'ram1','mdv1':CLONE_ALL TO 1 would copy all files from MDV1 to RAM1, provided that a RAM-Disk has been created by FORMAT

1. The High-Speed RAM-Disk

1.1 Loading

Type the following command line to load the High-Speed RAM-Disk (HSD):

    LRUN mcd1_cltradsk

The driver is initialized when the logo appears

1.2 Formatting

In normal use the HSD needn't be formatted at all, because it is fully dynamic. But for some programs (e.g. COPILL) it is necessary to format it, because otherwise the program might grab all the RAM available.

Different to all other RAM-Disks, files in the HSD will not be erased when formatting. Just the size of the RAM-Disk is changed to erase a RAM-Disk completely you have to format it without giving the number of sectors, e.g.:

    FORMAT mcd1_

1.3 Accessing the HSD

Please refer to 1.1, but use 'ws' instead of 'ras'.

1.4 Emulation

Please refer to 1.1, but use WDR_USE instead of RAM_USE.

1.5 Compatibility

The HSD may co-reside and interact with the Standard Sandisk concurrently in memory.

Because of the dynamic layout the HSD might be incompatible to some programs, including QLams.

Caution:

    CLEAR will destroy all files in the HSD !

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ULTRASOFT DISK MONITOR

    EXEC-B DISKMON
    EXEC DISKMON (Clive job control)

The disk monitor is a menu driven monitor.

Main Menu:

- F1 directory - enter drive number. For to return
- F2 file editing - enter drive number and enter file name, i.e. 1_0 (enter) filename_ext appears
- F3 sector/track editing - enter drive number, track number, sector number. Handling menu appears
- F4 refresh
- F5 exit to Superbasic

Handling Menu:

- F1 next half sector.
- F2 write the edited sector
- F3 the next sector
- F4 the previous sector
- TAB toggle between HEX and ASCII representation
- F5 quit editing procedure.

Diskmonitor also edits the sector headers for all three disk systems except RF

SIMPLE AND SAFE TO USE - JUST ENTER THE HEX OR ASCII CODE OR SCREEN BEFORE WRITING THE SECTOR

ULTRASOFT CLOCKS

    LRUN CLOCK4
    LRUN CLOCK8

After loading a clock, just depress Shift/Alt for a real multitasking clock, that does not run as a job. This allows the further use of reset. Ideal when working with the Prion package. It does not disturb the background and you when you are working.

Use clock4 for mode 4 and clock8 for both modes 4 & 8 ! Do not forget to reset the QL clock when booting for the first time with Start

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