LDOS (tm)LSI
UTILITY DISKS

By: KIM WATT

from

POWERSOFT

a division of Breeze/QSD, Inc.

UTILITY DISK #4

(c)1982

$29.95

Disk #4 Includes:

PFIND/CMD - FIND a string, replace a string, find a byte, find a WORD, replace a byte or word! FIND ANYTHING on the disk FAST! Replace it FAST!

PCOMPARE/CMD - Compare a FILE or a sector to any other file or sector. Detects the minutest differences! Send the outputs from above to video or printer.

LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

- MOD I or III -

1) Prepare a SINGLE density LDOS formatted diskette. This disk may be 35, 40, or 80 tracks, but SINGLE density!
2) Boot the MASTER disk you received in this package in drive 0. You will be prompted to insert the destination diskette, and the files will be "moved" to YOUR diskette with no effort on your part. Single drive owners will need to swap disks a few times.
3) LX-80 users should treat the enclosed MASTER disk as a 35 track single density data diskette.

PCOMP

The PCOMP Utility is a comprehensive Disk/File Compare Utility. It allows the user to locate inconsistencies between disks or files. All LDOS supported disk devices may be operated on, including Single/Double Density, Single/Double Sided, 5" and 8" floppies and fixed/removable rigid disk systems. The syntax of the PCOMP command is:

```
=====================================================
!  PCOMP,*,:a,b,c,d,:e,f,g                          !
!  PCOMP,*,file1,file2,h                            !
!                                                   !
!          *    = output to printer                 !
!          :a   = source drive (Ø-7)                !
!          b    = source track (default Ø)          !
!          c    = source sector (default Ø)         !
!          d    = sector count (default to disk end) !
!          :e   = destination drive (Ø-7)           !
!          f    = destination track (default Ø)     !
!          g    = destination sector (default Ø)    !
!          file1, file2 = any valid LDOS filespec   !
!          h    = starting relative sector (def Ø)  !
!                                                   !
!  abbr: NONE                                       !
=====================================================
```

After selecting the desired parameters, the source data will be loaded from disk one sector at a time, and compared to the specified destination sector. If any bytes do not match, their locations will be reported in the following format:

```
:x, Cyl xxx, Side x, Sect xxx <<==>> :x, Cyl xxx, Side x, Sect xxx
At Relative Byte xxx (xxH) for xxx (xxH) byte(s).

Data Mismatch File Relative Sector xxxxx.
At Relative Byte xxx (xxH) for xxx (xxH) byte(s).
```

This will continue until all bytes in the sectors have been compared. When all sectors have been compared, the following will be displayed:

```
xxxxx Total Sectors Compared.
xxxxx Sectors Did Not Match.
xxxxx+Bytes Did Not Match.
```

The plus sign at the byte mismatch message will appear if more than 65535 (FFFFH) bytes total did not match, otherwise it will be absent.

If you are searching memory, the locations will be reported as follows:

Memory Match at xxxxH

Searching Disk Sectors:

Disk Match, Drive x, Cylinder xxx, Sector xxx, Relative Byte xxH.

Searching File Sectors:

File Match at Relative Sector xxxxx, Relative Byte xxH.

The following are sample command lines:

PFIND,*@:Ø,'kim watt',>"Kim Watt"

Searches drive Ø from start to end. If the string 'Kim Watt' appears in ANY case, replace with the string "Kim Watt" in upper/lower case. If any matches are found, they will be displayed to the video and printer.

PFIND,:Ø,'kim watt'

Searches drive Ø from start to end. Report the total number of occurances of the string 'Kim Watt'. Do not display the locations, just the total.

PFIND,@pfind/cmd,kim watt

Searches the file PFIND/CMD for all occurances of the string 'Kim Watt' in either upper or lower case, and reports their locations to the video.

PFIND,@sysØ/sys,##,h4411

Searches the file SYSØ/SYS for all occurances of the binary word 4411H (topmem Mod III), and reports their locations to the video.

PFIND,@h4ØØØ,##,h4411

Searches memory from 4ØØØH to TOPMEM for the binary word 4411H, and reports all locations to the video.

PFIND

The PFIND Utility is a comprehensive String Search and Replace Utility. It allows the user to locate and replace strings in memory, in a file, or the disk on a sector by sector basis. All LDOS supported disk devices may be operated on, including Single/Double Density, Single/Double Sided, 5" and 8" floppies and fixed/removable rigid disk systems. This program will locate strings in several different formats, and upper/lower case independent searches may be specified. The syntax of the PFIND command is:

```
=====================================================
!  PFIND,*,@,:a,b,c,d,s,>t                          !
!  PFIND,*,@,filespec,e,s,>t                        !
!  PFIND,*,@,ffff,gggg,s,>t                         !
!                                                   !
!        *  = output to printer                     !
!        @  = display match locations               !
!        :a = drive number (Ø-7, colon optional)    !
!        b  = starting cylinder (default Ø)         !
!        c  = starting sector (default Ø)           !
!        d  = sector count (default to disk end)    !
!        filespec = any valid LDOS filespec         !
!        e        = starting relative sector (def Ø)!
!        ffff     = memory start address            !
!        gggg     = ending address (def topmem)     !
!        s  = string to locate                      !
!        >t = replacement string (optional)         !
!  string   = "abcde????fgh"                        !
!             (literal string, case dependent)      !
!           = 'abcde????fgh'                        !
!             (literal string, case independent)    !
!           = abcde????fgh                          !
!             (? matches anything, case independent)!
!           = #,a,b,c     (byte list)               !
!           = ##,a,b,c    (word list)               !
!                                                   !
!  abbr: NONE                                       !
=====================================================
```

After selecting the desired parameters, the search will begin at the specified starting location. If a disk or file search is specified, the entire string must be contained wholly within a sector, no spanning is done. If any matches are found, and the @ option is specified, their locations will be returned to the video, or the printer if the * option is given. If the @ was not issued, the location will be counted, but not displayed. If a replacement string was given, it will be written back to the source data. If any errors occur during either the read or write cycle, you will be issued an error message, and given the option to R>etry, S>kip, or A>bort. If a replacement string was specified that is longer than the source string, it will be truncated to the length of the source string.

The following types of strings will be accepted by the system:

Literal string, case dependent: "string"
By surrounding the string with quotation marks ("), it will be interpreted by PFIND as a literal string, no conversion of case will be made. Each letter specified must match EXACTLY. This means that upper case and lower case are treated as separate characters. If the source string is "Kim" for example, then KIM will NOT match because the i and m are considered different characters.

Literal string, case independent: 'string'
By surrounding the string with apostrophes ('), it will be interpreted by PFIND as a literal string, but all characters will be converted to upper case. When scanning for matches, each character of data is converted to upper case BEFORE the compare is made. This will allow you to locate matches even if the upper/lower case characters do not match exactly. If the source string is 'Kim' for example, then KIM, kIM, kim, etc. will ALL match. The upper and lower case characters are considered equal in this type of search.

? matches anything, case independent: string
This type of search is identical to the above mentioned example, except that any question mark characters (?) will match with ANY characters in the data searched. If there are no ? characters in the string, then this and the above would be identical in all respects. If the source string is K?m for example, then KIM, kIM, kim, kam, kxm, etc. will ALL match. The upper and lower case characters are considered equal.

Byte list: #,a,b,c
This type of search will allow you to specify any string of bytes. The single pound sign (#) tells PFIND that a list of one byte numerical values will be following. The values may be made in Binary, Decimal, Hex, or Octal by PRECEEDING the number with B, D, H or O respectively (default decimal). All numbers indicated must be in the range of Ø-255 (Ø-FFH).

Word list: ##,a,b,c
This search allows a string of 2 byte words. The double pound sign (##) tells PFIND that a list of 2 byte numerical values will follow. The values may be in any number base following the rules in byte list. All numbers must be in the range of Ø-65535 (Ø-FFFFH). The numbers are placed into the string in LSB, MSB order.

Sample Strings:

"Kim Watt"	becomes	4BH,69H,6DH,2ØH,57H,61H,74H,74H
'Kim Watt'	becomes	4BH,49H,4DH,2ØH,57H,41H,54H,54H
Kim Watt	becomes	4BH,49H,4DH,2ØH,57H,41H,54H,54H
#,1,2,3	becomes	Ø1H,Ø2H,Ø3H
##,1,2,3	becomes	Ø1H,ØØH,Ø2H,ØØH,Ø3H,ØØH

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UTILITY DISK #2 (c)1982

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Disk #2 Includes:

PMOD/CMD - A Disk-File-Memory Modification Utility.

PMOD,aaaa (display memory address)
PMOD,filespec,aaaa (file to display,starting rel. sector)
PMOD :b,c,d (drive,cylinder,sector to display)

UTILITY DISK #3 (c)1982

$29.95

Disk #3 Includes:

PCHECK/CMD - LDOS Directory Check Utility. Checks a drive or a file, (GAT, HIT, BOOT, etc.) for integrity.
PFIX/CMD - FIXES problem discovered by PCHECK/CMD. You may repair GAT or HIT table, repair BOOT sector, or repair FILE records. This program might fix that crashed disk that has you going nuts!

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UTILITY DISK #5 (c)1982

$29.95

Disk #5 Includes:

PREFORM/CMD - Disk Re-Formatter Utility. Fixes CRC errors and "stengthens" the format on older disks. A FORMAT without ERASE utility(5" floppy only)
PVU/CMD - a Disk Verification Utility. Detects bad sectors. Fix them with PREFORM/CMD.
PERASE/CMD - Disk Bulk Eraser (5" floppy only)

UTILITY DISK #6 (c)1982

$29.95

Disk #6 Includes:

PCLEAR/CMD- Erases unassigned sectors and Directory slots. Removes ALL traces of "killed" files!
PSS/CMD - Sector Status Utility. Finds WHAT file is assigned to WHAT sector.
PMAP/CMD - Disk-File Mapping Utility. Map a FILE or a disk! Shows exactly WHERE all files are with extents.

UTILITY DISK #7 (c)1982

$29.95

Disk #7 Includes:

PMOVE/CMD - A SUPER FAST Multiple Copy Utility!
PDIRT/CMD - Read a Mod III TRSDOS directory from LDOS!
PASSGO/CMD - Removes passwords from A file or a WHOLE disk!
PUN/CMD - UN-REPAIR a disk. (Mod I only)
PEX/CMD - A disk exerciser for head cleaning kits.

UTILITY DISK #8 (c)1982

$29.95

Disk #8 Includes:
PMX/FLT-MX80 graphics
PHELP/CMD -Instant HELP! Very complete. Saves time!
PBOOT/FIX - Customize YOUR LDOS Boot graphics and message!
PFILT/FLT - A User Definable Filter. Very flexible!
DVORAK/FLT - DVORAK/QWERTY Keyboard Filter.
DVORAK/JCL - DVORAK Keyboard Table (used with PFILT/FLT)
CODE/JCL - Keyboard EN-Coding TABLE (used with PFILT/FLT)
DECODE/JCL - Keyboard DE-Coding Table (used with PFILT/FLT)