

STARTING THE SYSTEM

To start up your OS9 system follow these steps:

- 1 Turn the Dragon Computer and the disk drive(s) on. You should see the normal Dragon DOS greeting message on the screen.
- 2 Insert the OS9 system disk into drive zero and close the drive door. This is the bottom slot on the drive.
- 3 Type "BOOT" and press ENTER. After a few seconds of disk activity you should see a screen with the words "OS9BOOT".
- 4 OS9 will then begin its loading process, which involves ten to twenty seconds of disk activity. When the system startup has finished a message followed by a request for the time will be displayed. This is part of the logon procedure.
- 5 To set the time, type in the year followed by an oblique, the month followed by an oblique, the day followed by a space, the hour (using the 24 hour system) followed by a colon, the minutes followed by a colon and the seconds followed by the ENTER key.
i.e. YY/MM/DD HH/MM/SS
TIME? 83/11/27 10:43:22
- 6 If you require the 51 x 24 screen format, for Dynacalc, Stylograph etc., type: OS9: GO51 (ENTER)
- 7 Note: When you ask the computer to execute a program, if the program module does not exist in memory the computer will load it from disk from the directory specified by the chx command. Make sure therefore that the relevant disk is in the drive.

FORMATTING A BLANK DISK

Before a disk can be used with your OS9 system it must be formatted.

Formatting a disk firstly wipes it clean of any data and then marks the disk so that data can be later loaded on to it in an ordered manner.

When entering commands it is very important to place spaces where required.

a) Single disk system

If you have only one disk drive you have to be extra careful not to accidentally FORMAT your system disk.

With your OS9 disk in drive 0. Type:

```
OS9 : FORMAT /D0
```

then immediately remove your system disk when you see the message.

```
DRAGON DISK FORMATTER 1.2
```

```
FORMAT DRIVE /D0
```

```
Y(YES) OR N(NO)
```

```
READY?
```

Now place the disk you wish to be formatted into drive zero, press the Y key and then press ENTER.

This initiates the formatting process. After a few seconds of disk activity you will be asked for a disk name, enter this followed by ENTER. The name you give is not important. If the format program has reported an error, try again, otherwise you are now ready to use your newly formatted disk with your OS9 system.

b) Dual disk system

If you have a dual disk drive place the disk to be formatted into drive one, top slot on disk drive, and the OS9 system disk in drive 0 and type:

```
OS9:FORMAT /D1 (ENTER)
```

When the blank disk is in the right drive type "Y" then ENTER. If the correct device name (/D1) is not displayed: type "N" then ENTER and start again, or you may format your system disk.

After a few seconds of disk activity you will be asked for a disk name, type this in followed by ENTER. The name is not important. If the format program has reported an error, try again otherwise you are ready to use your newly formatted disk with your OS9 system.

MAKING A BACKUP

Make a copy of a disk on a freshly formatted blank disk, use the instructions relevant to your system.

a) Back up using a single Disk Drive:—

Back up will read a portion of the source disk (the disk you wish to copy) into memory. You then remove the source disk and place the destination disk (a freshly formatted disk) into the drive. Back up will then write on this disk (the destination disk), you then remove this disk and replace it with the source disk. This process of swapping the disks continues, until the entire disk has been copied. Back up will prompt you for the disk it expects to be in the drive during this operation.

Example:

```
OS9 : BACKUP /D0 #32k
```

```
READY TO BACKUP FROM /D0 TO /D0 ? : Y
```

```
READY DESTINATION, HIT A KEY: (hit any key)
```

```
(name of disk see format above)
```

```
IS BEING SCRATCHED
```

```
OK? : Y
```

```
READY SOURCE, HIT A KEY: (hit any key)
```

```
READY DESTINATION, HIT A KEY : Place destination disk in drive zero (hit any key)
```

```
READY SOURCE, HIT A KEY: Place source disk in drive zero
```

```
READY DESTINATION, HIT A KEY: Place destination disk in drive zero.
```

```
(SEVERAL REPETITIONS)
```

```
READY DESTINATION, HIT A KEY: Place destination disk in drive zero (hit any key)
```

```
NUMBER OF SECTORS COPIED: $02D0
```

```
VERIFY PASS
```

```
NUMBER OF SECTORS VERIFIED: $02D0
```

Backup using a double disk drive

To perform a BACK UP using a double disk drive, place the source disk (the disk you wish to copy) into drive zero, and the destination disk (a freshly formatted blank disk) into drive one. The backup will be made automatically, all you will have to do is reply to the prompts backup gives.

```
OS9 : BACKUP
```

```
READY TO BACKUP FROM /D0 TO /D1 ? : "Y"
```

```
(name of disk in drive one see format above)
```

```
IS BEING SCRATCHED
```

```
OK? Y
```

```
NUMBER OF SECTORS COPIED : $02D0
```

```
VERIFY PASS
```

```
NUMBER OF SECTORS VERIFIED : $02D0
```

```
OS9 :
```

R.M.S. COMMAND KEYS

COMMAND	FUNCTION	FORMAT
L	page Length	L x,y ;
I	Include	I fieldname (low,high) ;
E	Exclude	E fieldname (low,high) ;
T	Title	T print line ;
W	Wrap-up	W print line ;
P	Primary records	P print line ;
S	Secondary records	S print line ;
H	page Header	H print line ;
G	record Group	G print line ;
B	page Break	BP ; or BS ;
X	index file	X filename ;

DATA STORAGE

FILES USED BY RMS

The files used by RMS fill several functions. The particular function served by the file is denoted by the file suffix appended to the file name. (The file suffix is a three character code, preceded by an ".", and placed after the name of a file as it is stored in the disk directory by OS-9). The following descriptions tell what purposes each of these file types serve.

.RMS An RMS main data file is followed by the suffix ".RMS". Its purpose is to store the data records of the user's data base. It is created initially by RMSNEW. It can be updated by the RMS editor. The REPORT program reads data from it to create printed reports. It may be read also by BASIC09 programs.

.DIC Every RMS main file must have a dictionary file associated with it. The dictionary file must have the same basic file name but must have a suffix of ".DIC" when created by the user. The dictionary file is a text file which contains the information about the fields in the primary and secondary records of a file. It can be created and edited by use of the OS-9 EDIT program of the STYLOGRAPH word processor. Details about the contents of the dictionary file are found in section 4.

.REP A file with a suffix of ".REP" is a text file which contains a set of REPORT SPECS. Report specs are the specific instructions about the actual format that a printed report is to have. Any number of these files may be associated with any RMS main data file. The .REP file may be created and edited with the OS-9 text EDIT program or the STYLOGRAPH word processor. Details about the contents of the .REP file may be found in section 6.

.NDX A file with the suffix ".NDX" is called an INDEX FILE. An index file is simply a text file containing a list of KEY FIELD values. It may be used to drive the editor or report program to process the RMS main data file in any desired order. There may be any number of index files for any RMS main data file. The .NDX file may be created by the use of the OS-9 text EDIT program or the STYLOGRAPH word processor, a BASIC09 program or by the INDEX program which is part of RMS.

OS-9 COMMAND LINE SUMMARY

A summary of OS-9 command line syntax for calling the RMS programs.

COMMAND LINE	PRODUCES
OS9: stylo datafile.dic	datafile.dic
OS9: edit datafile.dic	
STYLOGRAPH word processor or OS-9 text editor used to create the dictionary that defines the format of the data file.	
OS9: rmsnew datafile	datafile.rms
Creates and formats a new RMS data file as specified by the user.	
OS9: rms datafile	
Calls up the RMS editor to allow the operator to inspect, modify or add to the data in the file.	
OS9: rms datafile indexfile	
Specifies an index file to be used in conjunction with the RMS SCAN command for an orderly scan of the data records.	
OS9: index datafile indexfile sortfield	indexfile.ndx
Used to create an index file "indexfile.ndx" containing the key fields of the data file "datafile" sorted by field "sortfields".	
OS9: stylo reportspec.rep	reportspec.rep
OS9: edit reportspec.rep	
STYLOGRAPH word processor or OS-9 text editor to create the report specification needed by the REPORT program.	
OS9: report datafile reportspec >/device	
The REPORT program produces a report out to device "device" of the data in file "datafile.rms" in a manner defined by report specification "reportspec.rep".	
OS9: report datafile reportspec >outfile	outfile
The same except that the output goes to a disk file "outfile".	
OS9: rmscopy source destination	
Copies the records in "source.rms" to the file "destination.rms". Can be used to merge files, change the size of the file, or change the record format of a file.	

KEY ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE DRAGON 64

On the Dragon 64 the CLEAR key is used as the CONTROL key. For example, where CONTROL-U is mentioned, this is achieved by holding down the CLEAR key and hitting the U key.

Key Name	Dragon 64 key	Function
RETURN	ENTER	Move to next field
BACKSPACE	←	Delete a character
RIGHT-ARROW	→	Same as RETURN
LEFT-ARROW	SHIFT- ←	Move to previous field
QUIT	CONTROL-E	Return to OS-9
CLEAR	SHIFT- ↑	Clear the form
FIND	CONTROL-F	Find a record by key field
DELETE	CONTROL-D	Delete the displayed record
UPDATE	CONTROL-U	Update the record on disk
FEED	↓	Display next secondary record
INSERT	SHIFT- →	Insert a new record on disk
SCAN	SHIFT- ↓	Browse through file
DUPLICATE	CONTROL- ↓	Copy field from last record
[CONTROL-8	
]	CONTROL-9	
CAPS-LOCK	CONTROL -0	