

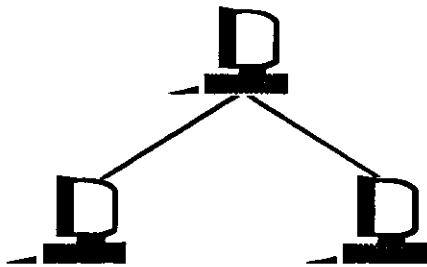
# README.DOC

AUGUST 1992

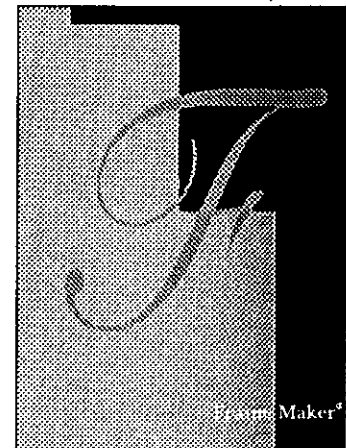
ORANGE COAST IBM PC USER GROUP

VERSION 8.08

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# GENERAL MEETING

## July Report

Prior to the 89th General Meeting of OCIPUG on July 25th, Director Terry Currier chaired a Random Access that touched on many items of interest to individual members. At 8:57 a.m. President Steve Burnside opened the meeting by commenting on the possible impact of state financial troubles on OCC auditorium rental rate (now \$180/session); OCIPUG and OCC have scheduled further discussions.

Past President John Goodman then set the stage for our second speaker by presenting in effect a lively, well-received condensation of his recent book, *Memory Management for All of Us*. From my detailed reading of all its 1137 pages on a recent vacation trip, I can verify that he held little back, and his slides from book illustrations were especially helpful. John mentioned that his book has been discounted by COMP-USA; I found that Dalton and BookStar stores in Colorado, Arkansas, and Alabama were featuring it (at close to list price).

John was followed by Greg Spitzer of QUALITAS. With Customer Service, Greg answers queries on CompuServ concerning the 386Max memory manager. In his presentation Greg covered in detail 1) why a memory manager is used, 2) types available, 3) hardware requirements for 286 and newer CPUs, 4) OS/2 V2 and third-party memory managers, and 5) what to look for in choosing a memory manager. He showed how 386Max V6.02 handles memory management more aggressively than DOS 5.0; when pressed by members, he proved this in an actual installation from scratch. By his response to

questions, Greg showed both his extended knowledge of memory management technology and his skill at getting to the core of a presented problem.

After a break and announcements by SIG leaders, David De Jean held an informal colloquium on past, present, and future on-line services. David is editor of ZiffNet and well-recognized as an author of computer articles and newsletters. David rambled from subject to subject, delighted the audience with his whimsy, and overall both he and his audience had fun (although he sometimes side-stepped serious questions from members). His anecdote

concerning "back and forth" with a supplier drew groans of recognition from the OCIPUG audience. We all enjoyed meeting David and appreciate his visit to OCIPUG.

The raffle continues to be based upon withdrawing from a hat, tickets tagged with member identification. This shift from computerized techniques has proved timesaving and effective, although it called for Sunny Lockie's frenzied listing by pencil of winners and prizes; her list appears elsewhere. Thanks, Sunny, for that extra effort, and thanks also to vendors and others who donated raffle prizes. ■

Harv Haight

## MAJOR VIRUS ALERT

Reprinted from the Connecticut IBM PCUG

George Bush Virus	Doesn't do anything, but you can't get rid of it until November.
Ted Kennedy Virus	Crashes your computer but denies it ever happened.
Warren Commission Virus	Won't allow you to open your files for 75 years.
Jerry Brown Virus	Blanks your screen and begins flashing an 800 number.
David Duke Virus	Makes your screen go completely white.
Congress Virus	Overdraws your disk space.
Pat Buchanan Virus	Shifts all output to the extreme right of the screen.
Dan Quayle Virus	Forces your computer to play "PGA Tour" from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 6 days a week.
Bill Clinton Virus	This virus mutates from region to region. We're not exactly sure what it does.
Richard Nixon Virus	a.k.a. the "Tricky Dick Virus"--You can wipe it out, but it always makes a comeback.
Ross Perot Virus	Same as the Jerry Brown virus, only nicer fonts are used, and it appears to have a lot of money put into its development.

# President's Message

Stephen Burnside

Today while shopping at CompUSA, I noticed the cover of *MacWorld* magazine. Every now and then I pick up a copy of *MacWorld* in order to keep abreast of what is happening on the MacIntosh side of the computer world. The cover of this issue, the September issue, is emblazoned with the ominous words, "America's Shame." Inside are 6 articles focusing on the dismal state of computer availability and use in our nation's schools. What I read was deeply disturbing and thought provoking. I will not try to summarize the issue, but will encourage you to read it if you are at all interested in the topic. Many of us have children, grandchildren, and even a few great grandchildren attending school at this time and, therefore, I think we should be concerned about whether they have access to computers in their schools. I would also like to commend the editors of *MacWorld* magazine for taking on a subject with a little more weight and substance than the usual computer magazine article.

I suppose I am hypersensitive to the topic since my meeting with George Blanc, the Director of the Orange Coast College Community Services Office. George is our liaison with the college. He recently asked me over to discuss our continued use of the Science Lecture Hall for our General Meetings in light of the budget crisis the state is now facing. All the junior colleges have been notified that they must cut back on most non-essential programs and that there will be a need to cut back on essential programs as well. Although we are not being evicted, we are being asked to do our fair share to help out. We will almost certainly see an increase in the rental cost for our use of the hall. We are also being asked to run a single page ad for the college's computer related courses periodically in *README.DOC*. We were asked to also provide the Community Services Office of the college with our club mailing list so that the college could send its course brochure directly to our members. Your Board of Directors wisely vetoed that idea, as we

have had a long standing policy of never providing access to our members mailing addresses to anyone. There was general support for the other two aspects of the colleges proposal and in the coming weeks we will iron out an agreement we can both live with.

Continuing along the theme of computers and education, I am happy to announce the winner of the Tim Smith Memorial Scholarship. She is Tammy Prentiss of Laguna Hills. We hope to have Tammy in attendance at our upcoming General Meeting so that you all can meet her.

Now on to matters peculiar to our club. Walt Strong, our new SIG Chairman, has been doing a fine job getting the SIG space computer re-organized with the help of Bob Basaraba, Jim Petit, and others. They have designed a menu system which provides a way, using a tape backup system, for all SIG leaders to have the computer software arranged to best suit their needs. At the recent SIG leaders meeting he introduced the plan for use of the system and went on shortly thereafter to implement it. We hope you will all find the system convenient and useful.

Another topic concerning the SIG space was raised at the SIG leaders meeting which bears repeating, HOUSEKEEPING. Since we are an all volunteer organization, it is necessary for all of us to do his or her share of the policing of the SIG space. In the past the task has fallen unfairly on the shoulders of our BBS staff, as they are frequently at the SIG space during off hours. I ask everyone who uses the SIG space to take time now and then to see that all trash is put in the proper containers. In addition when the trash cans are full, we should see that they are emptied in the dumpster at the rear of the building. We will take steps to see that cleaning supplies are available for upkeep of the SIG space. We all have a vested interest in seeing that it is taken care of.

*Continued on Page 5...*



# of the BBS

Bob Ottke

At the last Modem SIG we had the pleasure of hearing from Patrick Chen, one of the real Gurus of modems and telecommunications. Patrick has written a book, *The Joy of Telecomputing*, which was sold at the SIG meeting. Patrick very generously donated 15% of the sale income to OCIPUG. Before that meeting we uploaded *MODEMV11.ZIP*, a portion of Patrick's book. If you really want the lowdown on all the modems currently available, and what all the numbers and acronyms mean, you owe it to yourself to download that file and read every bit of it. For those of you who were at the meeting last month (July 2), this article will be a bit of a refresher. For those who weren't there, maybe it will induce you to download the above file. If you want the whole enchilada (highly recommended!), buy Patrick's book.

A few years ago, most computer telecommunications were going through 110 or 300 baud modems known as acoustic couplers. The telephone handset was inserted into the coupler, and two computers communicated much as you and I would do on the telephone; the data exchange rate was about the same as conversation. Soon, the modems, pretty much as we know them, were available at 1200 baud, and the 2400 was state-of-the-art. Of course, a good 2400 cost several times what it does now.

The 2400 is now the low end of the line. Lots of BBSs have blocked 1200s and are heading to ever higher speeds. Just over the last couple of years your OCIPUG BBS has moved up to 9600 and 14400 bps modems. You can still get online with a 1200, but less than 5% of our users operate at that speed. By contrast, about 25% of our users are at 9600 or above.

What does the future hold? In a year or so, the 9600 - 14400 range will be pretty much the average and speeds will be moving up, but not so markedly as in the past. Telephone lines are close to their practical limit with the top speed modems of today. The next big move will be to ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network). In effect, that comes when the telephone companies move from analog to digital signals. You will no longer need a modem (MOdulator-DE-Modulator), and speeds can go sharply upward. That will call only for an adapter at your end. Don't hold your breath, though. This change will call for some major equipment investment by the telephone companies, and ISDN is not likely to be generally available for a few years. In other words, your investment in a good modem is safe for the present.

The prices of high speed (9600 - 14400) modems are coming down rapidly, especially at the 9600 end of the line. Just about

all of the 14400 modems now will send and receive FAX if you have the proper software; that is a very low cost add-on for the manufacturers, and very handy for many users. It may make up for the difference in price between that and a 9600. I don't know of any 9600s with FAX capability.

Things can be quite confusing, though. There are many 2400 bps modems out there that handle faxes at 9600. If you want to buy a 9600 bps modem, be sure that it supports v.32. The 14400 must support v.32bis modulation protocol. Some rather unscrupulous manufacturers advertise modems that support only v.42bis and MNP-5 compression protocols as true 9600 modems. I think it is safe to say that you will NEVER achieve 9600 data transfer rate with a 2400 using only v.42bis or MNP-5, although it may be theoretically possible. Probably the most important reason is that you cannot further compress a file that is already compressed in ZIP or similar form.

Recently, I have been running my modem under OS/2 multi-tasking. Here is where an external modem has a very significant advantage over the internals. When uploading or downloading in the background, a glance at the lights will tell you what is going on with your transmission.

*Continued on Page 11...*

# A Note From The PC Trenches...

John Lunsford

It has been quite a while since I last wrote an article for *README.DOC*. I have recently begun assisting John Goodman with hands-on research for the various PC books he is working on. Through my work with John and in upgrading one of my own computers, I have had an opportunity to use a new type of PC upgrade device. I have enjoyed using it enough that I would like to share my experiences with the rest of the club membership. The gadget I'm referring to is the 1.2MB/1.44MB dual floppy disk drive. I have used the CMS Enhancements model AMF-ATW and I own the TEAC model 505-FD.

Yes, I said *dual* floppy disk drive. Some of you may remember the August General Meeting of last year when the CMS people demonstrated this product. This drive has slots for both 3-1/2" and 5-1/4" diskettes. CMS and TEAC have very carefully shoe-horned a 1.44MB drive and a 1.2MB drive into a single half height disk drive chassis. This miniature wonder has its single drive motor and its lone circuit board sandwiched between the drive mechanisms. This is a considerable reduction of the number of parts in such a device which should result in a more reliable product, consuming less power and radiating less heat into your PC's case.

For those of you who have PCs built in "slim-line" or "lunch-box" cases (with space for only one half-height floppy disk drive) this is an opportunity to have both drive types in your machine without having to resort to an external drive. It is also great for those of us who have filled up two of our three half-height drive bays with an internal CD-ROM and a cartridge tape drive.

The CMS dual floppy drive installs like any other half-height floppy drive. The case has threaded holes in the appropriate places for mounting in all "standard" computer chassis (those that use mounting rails as well as those that do not). It uses the standard Molex 4-pin power connector and its data/control connection is of the standard printed circuit board edge connector variety, found on most 5-1/4" size disk drives.

With only a single circuit board, this drive has only one place to plug in a cable to connect it to the controller board. On a two-floppy drive arrangement where the 1.2MB and 1.44MB drives are separate physical entities, there are two separate circuit boards (one per drive) with two of these connectors, one per drive. These two connectors mate to a similar pair of connectors on the ribbon cable that carries the floppy disk drive data and control signals from your disk controller board.

The customary form of floppy disk drive ribbon cable has three connectors on it. The connector on one end goes to the controller board. The middle connector and the one at the other end go to floppy drives A and B. Seven of the 34 wires are twisted between the two connectors that attach to the floppy drives. The connector on the end of the cable closest to the set of twisted wires goes to floppy drive A. The connector in the middle goes to floppy drive B.

The CMS dual floppy drive responds to the address line twist in the control cable by making the 1.2MB drive A if you use the end connector and drive B if you use the middle connector. The drive is wired internally to cause the 1.44MB drive to respond to the drive letter opposite the one as-

signed to the 1.2MB drive. The TEAC drive works the same way with the exception that it has a set of configuration jumpers that allow you to set either drive as A and the other, of course, as drive B.

You don't have to be concerned about the termination resistors; they aren't removable. Theoretically, if you attach the drive to the middle connector, this should cause a problem. In practice, it doesn't. As usual, once the drive is installed, you need to inform your computer of any changes of drive size versus drive letter. If you have a PC or XT, you do this by setting some switches on the motherboard. If you have an AT or later design of PC you will have to run the update program to change the CMOS configuration RAM contents.

In use, the CMS and TEAC dual drives work just like a set of separate standard 1.44MB and 1.2MB floppy drives. The nice difference is that both drives occupy only one half-height drive bay in your computer's case rather than two.

There is one noticeable "user interface" distinction between the CMS and TEAC units, however. The 5-1/4" drive typically uses one of three methods of securing the diskette in the drive and making it ready. (1) One is a door or lever that you close after the diskette is inserted and open to remove it. (2) Method two is a push button that is pushed out by inserting the floppy and is pushed in to eject it. (3) With the third variety, it is necessary to insert the diskette and push the button into the drive to latch it; then you push the button again to eject the diskette. Virtually all 3-1/2" drives use method two.

The TEAC unit uses the second method (a button used only to

eject the floppy) for both drives. On the CMS drive, the 5-1/4" floppy drive uses method three, pushing the diskette eject button to ready the drive and again to eject the diskette. The 3-1/2" floppy drive uses a two button method like the TEAC. I found mixing these two methods on the CMS drive confusing. On the 5-1/4" drive the button is in when the diskette is in. On the 3-1/2" drive the button is out when the diskette is in. It's easy to forget to push the button to latch the drive and sit wondering why you're getting a "drive not ready" message when you *know* you just put a diskette in that drive.

There is another aspect that requires some attention. Some of you will have put your computers where you can't see the floppy disk drives and you insert floppies by feel. Beware! Since the two drives are so close to each other, (approximately 1/2" between disk slots) it is very easy to become confused about which slot you're attempting to insert a diskette into. With a 5-1/4" diskette this is not too much of a problem as you will have to get down right brutal to stick the diskette in the wrong slot. With a 3-1/2" floppy you can get the diskette about 1/2" into the 5-1/4" slot... and get it stuck there. The good news is that with a dual drive installed instead of two floppy drives, it is not possible to insert a 5-1/4"

floppy into the space between the drives (and, believe it or not, that does happen). Remember please, the diskette should go into the drive slot *easily*!

There is one request that I would like to make of both companies. I would really like to be able to run a program to change drive letter assignments between the two floppy sizes. Sometimes getting the right cable connector onto the drive connector requires the services of a contortionist. Other times it is useful to simply change which drive is A and which is B. An example of the second situation is a software installation program that requires the installation be performed from drive A and your drive A is the wrong size for the distribution diskettes. To remedy this, an electronic, software accessible switch could be built into the drive and a software utility provided that would allow the user to switch the drive assignments at the drive and in the CMOS configuration RAM all without opening the system case.

If you have the need, this gadget is the answer to a prayer. The CMS and TEAC dual drives are comparably priced with street prices running in the \$200 range. At most computer shops any size single floppy drive is available for about \$50 to \$60 each. Obviously a pair of drives is the less expensive solution. However, if you are stuck for space in your PC for that second

floppy drive, either the CMS or the TEAC dual floppy is less expensive than buying the second drive and a new case and then rebuilding your entire system. It's also a lot less work.

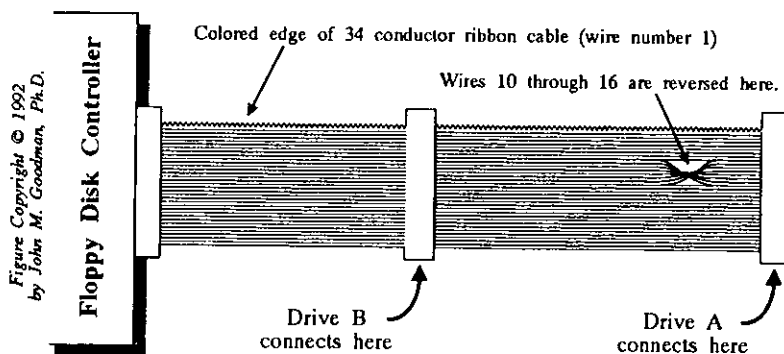
That's all for now, but stay tuned. I am also playing with a newly released 3-1/2" floppy drive that reads and writes to ...get this... 20MB floppy disks! This is the Floptical™ drive from InSite that we heard about at a General Meeting some two years ago. It has finally made it to market and I will be reporting on my experiences with it in a future issue of *README.DOC*. ■

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#### President's Message ...Continued from Page 2

Still in regard to the SIG space, on a number of occasions the front door to the SIG space has been discovered unlocked. With the recent purchase of a VCR to go along with the TV we use for a large screen monitor, the club now has a substantial investment in computer and video equipment. We all need to take the time to check the doors and make sure they are locked when we are leaving the SIG space.

Finally, I'd like to commend our landlord and fellow member Nick Abaco for the improvements he has been making at the building on Metzler. Nick has been working closely with us to see that our needs are met. And he hopes to have a solution to the problems with the air conditioning soon. Thanks Nick. ■



# Even More Further Confessions, etc.

Robin A. Clark

A friend pointed out recently that I've been remiss. In two previous articles I discussed the fact that hate might not be a strong enough word to adequately express how I feel about GUIs, and Windows in particular. A year later I admitted that, well, GUIs may not be so bad after all because Geoworks was really, really well done and actually a lot of fun to use.

Then, out of the blue, I had the audacity to write an article about how much fun it was to send little roaches scurrying around your Windows desktop and squash the little buggers while you work. It wasn't the subject of the article he objected to, but the admission implied in it.

"Windows?" he said. "You, the Command-Line Queen, running Windows?"

"Uh, yeah," I answered, "about that..."

You see, Windows 3.0 had some problems. Well, actually, it had a whole lot of problems. Bad problems. It bombed a lot, and the jagged fonts and bright screens gave me Excedrin headache number 3.0. The best application it had going for it was Solitaire, and the worst application was the File Manager—which didn't. About the only thing Windows had going for it was the fact that it didn't have a cute little trash can icon, which I had come to equate with a bad experience on another computer I won't mention by name. Windows 3.0 went on my hard disk, was used for a grand total of 3 hours, then went on the shelf, where it stayed forever. After all, I am the Command-Line Queen, and anything that comes between me and my command line has to be very good to stay on my computer.

Then Windows 3.1 hit the shelves. Now after my 3.0 experience, I wasn't all that anxious to try

again (my grandfather used to say... "Even a donkey doesn't step in the same hole twice"). But what the heck, the upgrade price was right and I did have the hard disk space for it. So, I lined up at Egg-head along with twenty or thirty other people on the first day of the release to buy a copy. (I wasn't the first person in line—like I said, I wasn't anxious.) I spent part of the evening installing Windows and the rest of the evening playing with it (Excedrin by my side), waiting for that old headache to come back.

But there was no headache. None at all. The letters were smooth and easy to look at (in super VGA mode, that is) and there were some new color combinations in the setup that actually made the screen pleasant. File Manager was completely different, and something that I could actually live with. I was having a hard time finding something to complain about, and that worried me. So I went out and bought Word for Windows, hoping that a powerful program like that would make the weaknesses show and once again I could go back to the command line, where I belonged.

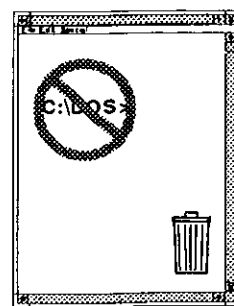
After four days of playing with Word for Windows, I was hooked. There's something about a true GUI word processor that can really make amateur desktop publishing easy. So I tried Visual Basic and Object Vision, and found that they actually made programming fun again—something it hasn't been for a while. So Windows stayed "just a little while longer, until I get tired of playing and have to get some real work done."

Then came the utilities. And the games. Roaches crawled around the desktop, little yellow sticky notes reminded me of things to be done, fish swam on my screen when I

stopped to think for a minute, and the USS Enterprise flew across the background. (I still can't bring myself to say "wallpaper" when referring to a computer screen, for gosh sakes.) Soon I had more Windows apps than DOS apps running, and it was too late to turn back. But I was having so much fun, I didn't care. And I was actually getting real work done at the same time.

So, there it is. My computers at work and home both boot up to Windows 3.1, to a totally customized desktop. People occasionally stop at my desk to see which bizarre screen-saver and background I have up (I'm known for my extensive collection). And there's even a trash can on my desktop.

Underneath all the glitz and gloss there still lives a command line, and I visit that command line a lot. It's a comfortable old friend and gets the job done faster than mousing through layers of menus and buttons. When I want to copy files or format a disk, it's the command line almost every time. But for getting real work done—graphic word-processing, linking data between apps, playing power Solitaire and Hearts—it's becoming increasingly clear that Windows is the way to go.



My grandfather had another saying, "Love has come to the onion house." Nobody was ever quite sure what that meant, but now I wonder...do you think this is what he had in mind? ■

# dBASE 3-2-4

Richard Black

I live in a world of dBASE III Plus and Clipper (Summer of '87). Since III Plus and '87 have been able to handle most of my needs, although sometimes reluctantly, I have not looked at other database management systems. However, when I was given the opportunity to review Borland's newest version of dBASE, I drove so fast that immediately after picking up the evaluation copy my car blew a head gasket. An omen?

Although dBASE IV version 1.5 comes on only five 3.5 inch 720k floppies (as well as four high density 5.25 disks), the files have been zipped and require between four and six megabytes of hard disk and 640k of RAM to be installed. At run time only 450k of RAM is needed. III Plus can be run with two floppy drives and 256k RAM. Does bigger mean better?

I approached IV 1.5 as a new user would—reading enough of the installation directions to learn that the word "install" had to be typed after logging onto the drive containing the installation disk. Installation was quick and easy. It was up and running in less than 14 minutes, including solving one problem. The copy's serial number had to be entered during installation. No problem. It's on the disk, right? Nope. On the registration card? Wrong again. In the box? Getting warmer. Try the other set of disks. Bingo! The only place the serial number is located in the 10 pound package, is on one disk. Of course, it wasn't the disk chosen for installation. Other than that, the installation was a snap. Although the defaults during installation put dBASE in the path statement and changed the CONFIG.SYS file to include buffers=15 and files=99, all of the defaults can be over-riden. Borland tells you what the defaults are and lets you modify them.

There is a well done on-disk tutorial that is worth going through. Then, the *Getting Started* manual (one of five). Jump to Chapter six, Changes Since dBASE III Plus. Thirty-three pages!!!! According to Borland's literature, there are more than 300 changes. It's safe to say that IV 1.5 is a new product compared with III Plus.

I am not a big fan of dBASE III Plus' Assistant. The dot prompt is easier and more productive. So, I thought I'd take a quick spin through the new Control Panel (version IV's updated Assistant) and then get to work. What I found was something much different than expected, and the learning curve a lot longer than anticipated. But, the Control Panel actually can be a very effective tool, once learned. With it one can be productive without having to program. Pull down menus and context sensitive help facilitate learning, although the

help could be improved.

Designing forms, dBASE jargon for screens, is easy and using a mouse to move objects around during the design process makes it even easier. Database programs have one ultimate purpose: producing reports. Data can be collected and manipulated, but to no end if the results can't be presented in a meaningful way. Designing reports in IV 1.5 is an area that is not very intuitive. Reading the manual is required, but the final results are good for not having to program. dBASE IV comes with drivers for a large number of printers, and reports can include different fonts, as well as, bold, italics, subscript and superscript. There's even a word wrap option in dBASE's report generator for mail merging.

Fairly sophisticated applications can be generated with the Applications Generator without learning one line of programming code. But, keep the manual nearby, it definitely is needed. A quick application generation will provide a full, well-documented program with a light bar menu to append, edit, browse, pack, re-index, and exit the program. That's not bad for a few minutes work. With a little more work, multilevel menus can be used with options for vertical, horizontal bar, and pop-up menus. Pop-up menus without programming—that's not bad. A nice touch to the working surface is a grid to facilitate menu placement on the screen. Programmers will find the Application Generator a time saving tool.

Query By Example replaces III Plus' Query and View, while making looking at specific data easy. Tell dBASE what you want to see from the databases and it shows it. Look at specified fields in a particular record, or look at all records at meet stated conditions.

A master, or production, index (.mdx) is used for each database in IV. Each .mdx can maintain 47 tag indices, which are similar to III Plus' .ndx files. Individual .ndx indices and conditional indices, effectively filters, can be used. Since multiple .mdx and .ndx files can be loaded at one time, the number of indices that can be open is large. The main hassle I have with the indexing system is remembering which index or tag is controlling. dBASE does not give an indication. Even when the controlling tag is being changed, dBASE doesn't let you know what you are changing FROM. I find that disconcerting.

It is now possible to have up to 254 fields of 254 characters each per record, and the maximum number of work areas that can be open has been increased from 10 to 40. Are we getting an idea of why dBASE wants to modify the CONFIG.SYS file?

Bigger records, bigger indices, bigger, bigger. As databases and database management system get bigger, they tend to get slower. To speed processing, dBASE IV comes with a disk cache that can be used if your system includes extended or expanded memory. If you choose to use the cache, it is loaded only while dBASE is running. There are some caveats, however. It won't load while running under Windows 3.0 (use Smartdrv), or when another cache or Sidekick is already loaded, and it will not run under XMS extended memory used by Himem.sys. From the readme file on disk—it DOES pay to read those files—one learns that if the cache is used with a compressed drive, "...the compressed logical drive will most probably become corrupt and unusable." Hint. Hint.

Another thing that dBASE IV does to speed processing is compile the program, form, query, etc. files. The compiled object files run more quickly through the interpreter than the original ASCII files. To achieve improved run time performance, however, one needs to accept a loss of time while dBASE compiles the files.

There are many new and modified commands and functions that make programming easier. With Roll-back, changes made to a database can be undone. Scan...Endscan is essentially a Do While Loop with locate/continue/skip, but requires less coding. Set Device can send data to a file in addition to a printer or screen. Input can easily be checked to make sure it is among acceptable options with a Valid statement. Set Skip controls the way the pointer is updated when processing related files. Use windows (that's with a small w) without having to code screen saves. The Isblank() function can replace `len(trim(expression))=0`. Now hear this! Set Relation To allows for multiple-child relations. Two-dimensional arrays can be used, as can fixed point and floating point numbers and user defined functions with parameter passing. UDFs are major assets and the ability to pass parameters means more generic UDFs. More generic means less coding. A major improvement from III Plus.

The list of changes goes on and on. Need or want to use SQL? It's there. Want greater low-level file control? It's there. Want to use a template language? It's there. Want to import data from Lotus 123? Framework? PFS:FILE? Rapidfile? Want to export data to those programs as well as VisiCalc, Multiplan, or text files? All possible with IV 1.5.

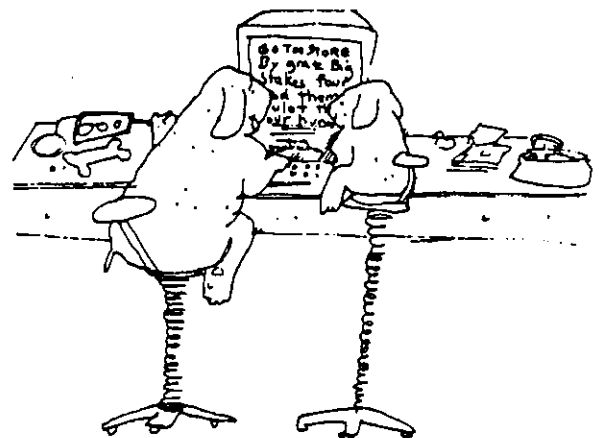
One irritating thing that has not changed is the way the menu options are highlighted. The highlight is the same color as the box around the menu. When there are three or more options the highlighted option is obvious because it is different. But, when there are only two options, the one that stands out because it is different is not the one highlighted. A picky point? Maybe...But it has bugged me since day one.

The Control Panel can be a very useful and functional tool. Some aspects of it, however, require reading

and understanding the manual. The problem is that the quality of the documentation varies from good to poor. It is almost as though different parts of the documentation were written by different committees. Some times I wonder if software companies are major stockholders in third-party book publishers.

dBASE IV v 1.5 is such a massive change from III Plus that it will take more than a month of part-time usage to get a full feeling for it. Does bigger mean better? In dBASE's case I'd have to say yes, if you have the disk space. Non-programmers will find the Control Center easier and more productive than III Plus' Assistant, and programmers can have a field day with the new and modified functions and commands and with the applications generator. Besides, it's more fun than getting a new head gasket. ■

COMPUTIMES by Clark & Harkins



"Yeah, but THIS time I used a spelling checker!"

# How Your Hard Disk Hides Data and How it Can Find it Again

## Part Three

John M. Goodman, Ph.D.

In the first two parts of this series you learned that hard disks and their controllers have a tough job putting data on your disk in a way that will ensure their ability to retrieve it on demand. The solution involves two complex technologies: data encoding, which was only briefly discussed, and head positioning, which was the focus of those articles.

You were introduced to three techniques that were, until quite recently, used in all PC hard drives (stepper motor drives, open-loop voice coil drives, and closed-loop, dedicated servo platter drives). Now you will learn about three more techniques that are fast becoming the new, standard ways of positioning hard drive heads.

### Wedge Servo Drives

The fourth approach to accurately positioning the heads over the data tracks moves the servo information off the dedicated platter and puts some of it on each of the data-bearing surfaces. Here all the platters are prerecorded at the factory with a burst of servo information at the start of every track. Now when you activate a particular head, the drive circuitry looks for the servo information until it finds it and is able to center the head over the appropriate track. Only then does it switch on the circuitry that reads and writes the information on that track.

By putting the servo information on the surface that has the data, misalignment of the two becomes impossible. On the other hand, instead of a full track of servo infor-

mation, there is only the brief burst of it at the start of each track. That makes it harder for the drive circuitry to find it and "lock onto" it. So it might take several revolutions before the drive is sure it is on the center of a given track and ready to read or write data there. Also, this does not prevent the heads from drifting in or out during the time it takes to traverse the track. It guarantees that the first sector on a track will be aligned perfectly, but it cannot do the same for the last sector.

### Embedded Servo Drives

In the continuing quest for ever higher performance, disk drive engineers came up with the notion of an embedded servo drive. Here the signals used to align the head assembly to a particular track are recorded in many small bursts, one before each sector on the track.

Just as the wedge servo can guarantee that the heads are aligned with the first sector of each track, this approach can essentially guarantee that the heads will be aligned correctly for every sector. That is exactly what we want. So this might seem to be the perfect approach.

Indeed it is a very good approach. The only drawback it has is that it requires us to give up some fraction of the length of each track that we formerly could use for data storage in order to have room for the servo information. Also it makes the drive circuitry a bit more complex, as it must switch rapidly and often between reading servo tracks and reading and writing

data. (This is complicated by the fact that the servo information consists of analog signals recorded on either side of the centerline of the track of digital data. The signal on one side signals a positioning error of one kind. The signal on the other side is different, so that it can signal positioning errors of the opposite kind. This scheme allows the system to discern not only if it is on track, but if it is off-track, which way it is off.)

Most IDE drives use embedded servo designs. Many SCSI drives do also. These drives can't go out of alignment, so one never needs to use *SpinRite* on them to realign them. It turns out, though, that *SpinRite* has another use—data recovery and data integrity assurance—that still makes it a good idea to use it on even these drives, at least occasionally.

### Buried Servo Drives

The last strategy I am going to discuss is an extension of the idea used in embedded servo, and it addresses the issue of efficient use of the track length. In this design the servo signals are recorded actually underneath each side of the data track. These signals extend all the way around the track. The head and associated electronics are designed to allow reading the servo information even as the head is reading or writing data. This lets one use the full track length both for servo information and for data. This is the most efficient design, and also the most complex (and hence costly).

## The Navigator Doesn't Need to Know What the Driver is Doing

If you are driving to an unfamiliar location you might ask one of your passengers to navigate. That person will watch the street signs and house numbers, and tell you when to turn onto a new street or when you have arrived at your destination. That person neither knows nor wants to know each time you steer a bit to the left or right or speed up or slow down a bit. That is your job as driver and the navigator just assumes you will do it correctly.

Similarly the drive controller can be divided into two functional parts. One puts the heads on track and keeps them there (and keeps the disk turning at a constant speed). This is like the job of the driver of a car. The other part is responsible for directing the first part each time it must change tracks, and it also tells the read or write mechanism when the currently active head is over the desired sector and can therefore be used to read or write data in that sector. That is the navigator portion.

### Implication for Low-Level Formatting of Hard Drives

The only time the sector header information is written on a hard drive is when that drive is being "low-level formatted." This is the first of three steps in preparing a drive for use. The second step is partitioning, and the third step is called "high-level formatting."

The first step (low-level format) is done by a special command to the disk controller. For MFM, RLL, and ESDI drives the controller comes separately from the drive, and so this step can only be done after the two have been mated. In IDE, SCSI, and *Hard-card*-like drives, the controller is built into the drive and this step can be, and usually is, done at the factory by the manufacturer. (Parti-

tioning can be done for any type of drive by using the DOS program FDISK and high-level formatting by using the DOS program FORMAT.)

The most important distinction between drives that can be re-low-level-formatted in the field and those that cannot, can be understood in the light of the information presented earlier in this article. MFM, RLL, and most ESDI drives use either an open-loop positioning mechanism or a dedicated platter servo. Thus they might plausibly need to be re-low-level formatted periodically. Most IDE and SCSI drives use wedge, embedded, or buried servo designs. They don't need to be reformatted (normally) and often they can't be.

Some early embedded servo drive designs had a serious flaw. They did not need to be re-low-level formatted, but they allowed the user to do a low-level format. Unfortunately they did not protect themselves appropriately. It is possible for the "navigator" part of the drive circuitry to inhibit the write head, except when it is over the correct location within the sector, but these designs did not do that. They allowed one, therefore, to write the sector headers and sector data areas anywhere on the track. In the process they allowed their embedded servo information to be wiped out. Bad news! If you did that to your drive, your only recourse was to send it back to the factory where they could redo the initial servo writing and then low-level format it correctly. Naturally, you'd lose all your data in that process.

More modern embedded servo drives protect themselves. They do so in one or both of two ways: First, they may allow you to tell them to redo the low-level format on a track, and they'll tell you they have done it, but really all they did was write zeros into the data area of all the sectors on that track. The other protection is simply to

have the "navigator" part of the drive do the proper things to inhibit the write head whenever it is sailing over a region with servo information.

### Another Reason You May Not Be Able to Re-Low-Level Format a Hard Drive

Some drives could be low-level formatted safely except for one additional "gotcha." These are drives that lie about themselves to your computer. We refer to them as "sector-translating" drives. There are limits in any PC to the size of drive it can accommodate. One group of limits is built into the BIOS and restricts all access to a disk that uses the BIOS Interrupt Service Routine for INT 13h. This routine assumes that all hard drives will not have more than 1024 cylinders, nor more than 63 sectors per track. Many modern drives have more than this number of cylinders or sectors. To make them usable on a PC they can be provided with a controller that will make accommodating lies about the drive to the PC. Such a drive and controller combination works just fine, but since it does not let you see how many heads, cylinders, and sectors per track it really has it is not safe for any program based in your PC (such as *SpinRite*) to tell it to redo its low-level format. You can sometimes do a total re-low-level format of the drive by activating some special program in the disk controller, but in that process you will wipe out all your data, unlike what happens when you use *SpinRite*.

### Summary

In these articles you have learned a lot (perhaps more than you ever thought you would want to know) about how your hard disk drive and controller manage to store information on the disk and then find it and retrieve it when you want to use it again.

What a lot of detail for such simple (seeming) operations. But those details are all quite essential. If the engineers who designed our disk drives and controllers hadn't worried about them, and then found good ways to deal with them, we wouldn't be able to use magnetic disk storage of data.

Aren't you glad someone else worried about those details, so you and I don't have to? All we have to do is enjoy using our PCs. Still, there are those who, like me, appreciate knowing what has been done on our behalf. I wrote this series of articles for them. ■

Copyright © 1992 by John M. Goodman, Ph.D., all rights reserved. His most recent book is "Memory Management For All of Us," Sams, 1992. ISBN 0-672-27366-7

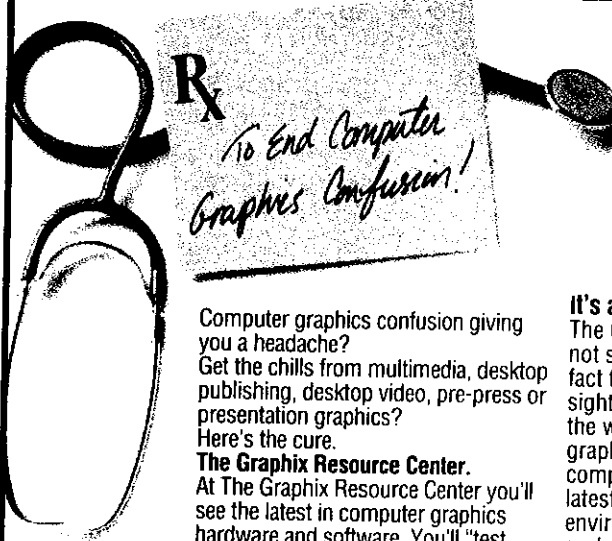
### ABCs of the BBS ...Continued from Page 3

With an internal, you would have to switch back and forth from time to time, or wait for your audible signal to know when the transmission has stopped. In other words, if you plan to switch to OS/2 someday, I would lean strongly toward the external type.

As most of you know, we have a BBS SIG that meets on the third Tuesday of every month. It is totally unstructured, and was usually a time when the SysOps got together to make needed tweaks in the system. Sometimes that took a long time, and the BBS was not put to bed until almost midnight.

Lately, though, with the new hardware and software, a lot of that tweaking can be done remotely, and the whole system is a lot more stable. What this boils down to is that we generally have a lot more time available, and can spend more time with those members who want to stop by.

If you are having problems with your modem or your comm program, plan to bring the key items to the SIG space on the third Tuesday evening, and we'll see what we can do to help. No guarantees, but we should be able to identify your problem. So that we won't be overloaded, though, if you plan to bring some equipment, call me in advance at 759-1515. Probably no need to bring the monitor, unless it is something highly unusual. ■



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### FREE AUGUST SEMINARS & SYMPOSIUMS

**Thursday, 6TH...COLOR THEORY**  
Evening Seminar: 6 pm to 8 pm  
Discover the importance of color in visual communications, how color is composed on computers, hard copy output, and see the impact of color accuracy in scanning, display & output.

**Thursday, 20TH...MULTIMEDIA SYMPOSIUM**  
9 am: Animation for the PC  
10 am: Animation for the Macintosh  
11am: Sound, 11:30 am: DVI, 1 pm: Video  
2 pm: Interactivity

**Tuesday, 25TH...PREPRESS SYMPOSIUM**  
10 am to 11am: Scanning & Color Separation  
11:15 am to 12:15 pm: Illustration  
1 pm to 2:15 pm: Page Layout  
2:30 pm to 3:30 pm: Color Comps & Final Output

**Wednesday, 26TH...INTRO TO MULTIMEDIA**  
10 to 12:30 pm: Mac  
Learn how applications like Macromind Director can allow you to design multimedia projects for training, kiosks, presentations and More! Compare QuickTime and laser disk based solutions.

**DOS MULTIMEDIA SOLUTIONS**  
2:30 to 5 pm  
Find out which IBM hardware and software solutions are available to help you create multimedia. See live demonstrations of Action, AVC, Storyboard Live and more!

**Thursday, 27TH...PC DESKTOP PUBLISHING**  
10 am to 12 pm & 1 pm to 3 pm  
Learn how you can scan with affordable Microtek Scanners. Illustrate with Adobe Illustrator 4.0 for Windows, perform page layout and more!

For more information, directions, or to RSVP, phone Traci at The Graphix Zone.  
(714) 833-3838



The Graphix Resource Center is located at 38 Corporate Park, Irvine, CA

# ALL THIS FLATTERY WENT TO OUR HEADS

*Professional Draw* for only \$119.95! (reg \$495)

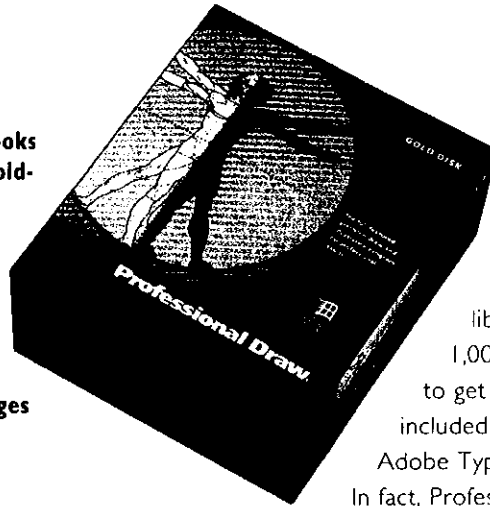
Gold Disk's *Professional Draw*...looks like it has what it takes to give old-timers Micrografx Designer and CorelDRAW bad dreams. To say that *Professional Draw* is full-featured is an understatement.

—InfoWorld, May 18, 1992

This program easily leads the pack in raw power and still manages to live in user-friendly environs.

—Publish, June 1992

If the kitchen sink were a drawing tool, *Professional Draw* for Windows would have it. —PC World, March 1992



*Professional Draw* features 15 tools, 23 different drawing methods, and 8 snap-to-modifiers for increased flexibility and precision. Our drag-and-drop library manager comes with over 1,000 professional-quality clipart images to get you started. **150 Type 1** fonts are included free, but you also can use all of your Adobe Type 1, TrueType, and Corel fonts.

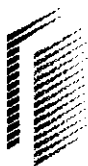
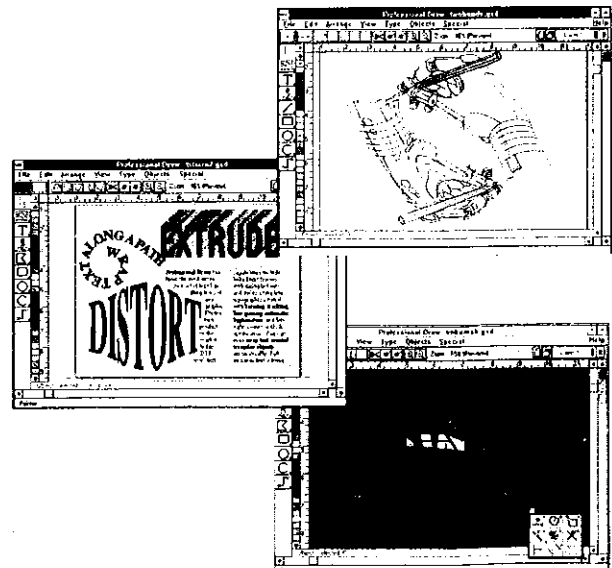
In fact, *Professional Draw* even can import your CorelDRAW and Micrografx Designer files.

Still, we're a little flush from all this excitement.

We're even extending to user group members this **special price of just \$119.95**, even less than our competitive upgrade price. Just call us at **1-800-465-3375** and name the user group newsletter where you saw this ad. But act fast, before we come to our senses! (limit one per person).

Oh, my—all of this praise has made us a little giddy. Sure, when we created *Professional Draw*, we knew we were defining the new standards in professional-level drawing for Windows. But we weren't quite prepared for all this acclaim. Perhaps it has affected our judgment.

Of course, press like this probably was inevitable. With *Professional Draw*, you can edit in full color mode without sacrificing speed, create precision drawings without repetitive zooming, even design using multiple layers and pages. You can also do page layouts within *Professional Draw* with linked text blocks, irregular wraparounds, auto hyphenation, and spell checking. Our special effects have attracted lots of attention! Create 3-D extrusions with realistic highlights and shadows, blend along a curve, and rainbow gradient fills. Our pattern fill capabilities are probably the most extensive of any package available.



## GOLD DISK

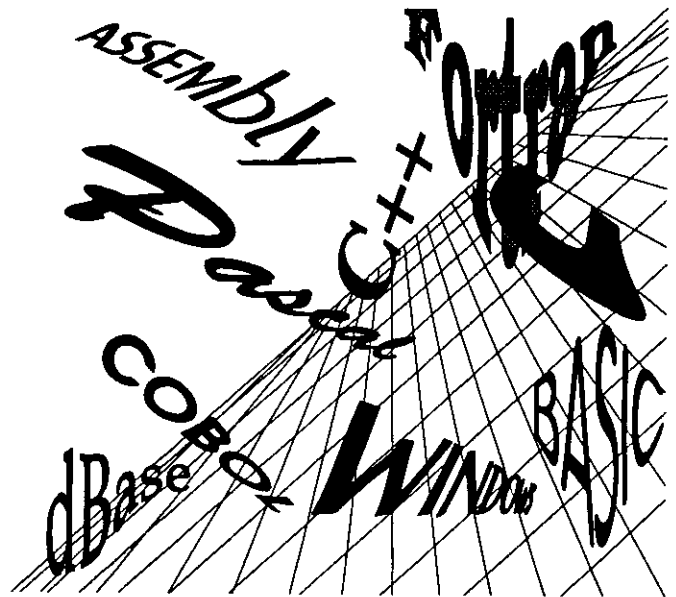
# Introduction To Programming

Wendy Sarrett

This month we are going to discuss debugging. Debugging is the act of locating the source of errors in your program. The basic technique is to continually limit the scope of where the error could be until you locate the exact line where the error occurs.

The actual process of closing in on the "bug" can be very logical and straightforward but is not always easy. The bug may be nowhere near the point of failure. The failure may only occur under special circumstances. For example, a windows program may fail only when another program is running. A DOS program may fail only when a particular TSR is loaded. (This is why you are often asked by tech support to run a program that is giving you a problem with very minimal or no autoexec and config.sys.) Note that in this case it may not even be a bug, but rather an incompatibility. A program may crash in a way that makes it very hard to tell what is going on. (I had a bug that would cause a machine running UNIX to hang such that I couldn't logon to tell what the status of the machine was.) The complexity of tracking a problem increases where multi-tasking and networking comes into play.

The first step to debugging is being able to make the problem occur on a consistent basis. (This is why, when possible, you should always provide programmers with precise steps to reproduce a problem.) This is not always easy, especially in complex environment. One should try to eliminate as many external factors as possible. Once you can make the problem occur consistently, the next thing is to find where the program actually fails (the line where erroneous output is printed, the program crashes, etc.) From there, work backwards...is the data at that point correct? For example, if you're getting erroneous output, is the data that is being printed out correct in memory? If not, where does it come from and where does it go south? The key is checking what data you have at each point and continue until you find where the data was correct or where the data originated. Sometimes this "maze" gets quite complex. Notice my emphasis on data. I believe many bugs are somehow reflected in incorrect data at some point. A logic error, incorrect initialization, etc., can lead to an incorrect value in a data variable. Another key symptom of a problem is a hang or crash. This is often a function of data variable not having memory allocated correctly, a pointer or handle (a variable that holds a memory location) pointing to an invalid location, etc.



Another key to successful debugging is, like a medical doctor, to be able to map the symptom to the fault. The crash/hang problem described above is an example of such a mapping. These mappings are something that one learns by experience. They can vary with the environment (DOS, Windows, Unix, etc.) and the programming language. For example, in "C/C++" one has to give a format string to a print statement. If that is wrong you can get incorrect output. This would not apply in Basic. Examples of typical errors are as follows:

1. Accessing invalid memory locations.
2. Incorrect initialization of variables.
3. Logic errors.
4. Incorrect pointer values.
5. Using routines that expect hardware that you do not have.
6. Array boundary errors.

Earlier we compared debugging to traversing a maze. The question is, how do you actually traverse it. The key information you need is what instruction is executing and what values your data variables hold. The most basic way to get this data is to print out information directly from your program. This requires adding print statements in your program where it appears relevant. The two basic things to put in these print statements are where you are in the program and the value of relevant variables. For example, suppose in a routine called "DoSomething" you are interested in the variables x, y and z. You might have a statement such as: print "In DoSomething X="x,"Y="y,Z="z. This will tell you exactly where you are and what the relevant data variables hold. Judicious use of such statements allow you to track down where the problem lies. It can tell you if variables are correct at given points, it can tell you if the program gets to a particular point, etc. This technique is often called "instrumenting code." Note that you can instrument code in a variety of ways. The key idea is that you are opening the "black box" of the programs execu-

tion by printing information about what is going on inside the program.

The advantages of this technique are as follows: First, it is cheap in that no additional software is required. Second, it can be used with any development environment or language. Third, it is very flexible. For example, you can output to not just the screen but a file or both.

This technique does have certain limitations. First of all, you have to add statements to your code that you don't want in the final program. Thus you have to go back and remove them if the compiler or interpreter you're using doesn't allow for conditional inclusion of statements. You can't get information on the fly. In other words, you can only get the information that you decided to print out BEFORE you ran the program. Instrumentation usually doesn't provide for dual monitor or remote debugging. You can not control the program execution at all (stop, restart, etc.) Finally, as with almost all debugging techniques, adding statements may effect the programs behavior. You may not be able to reproduce the problem with the debugging statements included.

Given the above mentioned limitations, a more powerful method is obviously necessary for the professional. This is where debugging tools come in. Next month I will discuss these tools and how they can help your debugging. Remember, as with any programming skill, practice is the key to becoming a good debugger. ■

# AUGUST GENERAL MEETING

Our August meeting will feature the three-time *PC Magazine* Editors' Choice winner, LANtastic from Artisoft. If you want to connect two or more computers together to share files or printers look into Local Area Networking (LAN). There are five different methods of connecting PCs:

- 1) Printer sharing devices.
- 2) File transfer software.
- 3) Zero-slot LANs.
- 4) DOS based network operating systems.
- 5) Non-DOS based network operating systems.

You can get a further explanation by reading *PC Magazine's* March 31, 1992 and April 14, 1992 issues.

LANtastic is a DOS based network system (they also have a Windows version). DOS based systems allow users to use the disk drive of the host as if it were theirs. They also have a new product, the Central Station, which offers parallel port LAN adapters, remote print servers, and remote access servers. LANtastic is being shown by Barry Lebow from Artisoft.

Dave McIntosh from Frame Technology will also be here showing FrameMaker for Windows. FrameMaker is a technical document publishing program. It can produce everything from memos to newsletters. With it you can handle:

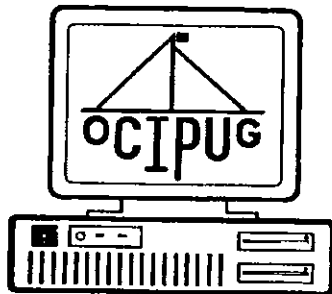
- Word processing - create, name, and store formats in catalogs for later use.
- Graphics - Draw lines, move, size, scale, rotate, or flip objects. You also can import many graphic file formats.
- Tables - create simple ruled charts or multipage tables. Convert text into tables, and tables back into text. You can include graphics and math equations in any table cell.

It also has special tools such as hypertext and FrameMath. Hypertext allows the user to create links in a document between other pieces of information. When a reader clicks on a linked word or phrase it opens a window with related graphics or information. With FrameMath you can place equations anywhere in a document, automatically number and reference equations, and even evaluate them.

FrameMaker has its roots in Unix, then Macintosh and NeXt. In 1990 and 1991 it won several Macintosh, Sun, and Byte product of the year awards. With FrameMaker you can use a document from one platform computer and take it into the other. You will get a chance to see that. FrameMaker will be bringing a Sun and a Macintosh computer, and linking them up. (Now that will be fun!)

For the September meeting we will be treated to Bill Gross showing Knowledge Adventure, AND Microsoft is coming to show Windows NT.

The Program Committee will meet at the SIG space at 2:30 pm after the General Meeting.



# Orange Coast IBM PC User Group SIG GUIDE

A Calendar of Meetings & Events published by Richard Villa

For more information on membership, write to OCIPUG at PO Box 6100-211, Costa Mesa, CA 92628. Call Voice - 714/843-2048 or BBS - 714/843-0388

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
AUG	30	OCIPUG Board Meeting 6:30 PM 31	Spreadsheet 1	Multimedia 2	Modem 3	Games 4	New Users 9 AM DOS 1 PM 5
SEPTEMBER	6	7	8	Database 9	Graphics 10	11	Real Estate-8 AM Pac. Bch. Escrow Programming 9 AM OS/2 1 PM 12
	13	MS Word 14	GeoWorks 4PM 15 BBS	Windows 3.1 16	Windows Drawing 6:30 PM @ Graphix Zone 17 AMI PRO	18	3D Studio/ Animator Pro 10 AM 19
	20	Genealogy 21	Personal Finance 22	23	Hardware 24	Geo- Works 25	9AM - OCIPUG General Meeting O.C.C. Science Hall 26
	27	OCIPUG Board Meeting 6:30 PM 28	29	30			

All Special Interest Groups (SIGs) are held from 7 PM to 10 PM at our SIG SPACE, located at 17632 Metzler Lane, Suite 211, Huntington Beach unless otherwise listed.

**3D STUDIO/ANIMATOR PRO 3RD SAT**

Co-SIG Leader: Bob Weil 714/953-2218  
 Co-SIG Leader: Karen Moyers 714/774-3234

This SIG covers 3D Studio and Animator Pro with discussions on various related hardware and software products. **Check the HOT-LINE for the September topic.**

**AMI PRO 3RD THU**

SIG Leader: Stan Sabin: 714/968-7307

**NEW SIG!** At the September meeting we will look at the features of Ami Pro Version 3.0. We will meet in future meetings on the 4th Wednesday.

**BBS 3RD TUE**

SIG Leader: Bob Ottke 714/759-1515

**Monthly work party on the BBS.** Meet in office area of SIG SPACE.

**DATABASE 2ND WED**

SIG Leader: Bob Schmiedeke 714/536-1178

This SIG discusses various database programs, specializing in *dBASE*. **At the September meeting Mike Sorenson will present pick lists and pop-up menus in dBase IV.**

**DOS AND LANGUAGES 1ST SAT**

Co-SIG Leader: Chris Lloyd 714/894-4837

Co-SIG Leader: Bob Peringer 714/633-3232

Designated Guru: John Goodman 714/895-3195

This SIG covers DOS, helping you to take command of your PC. **At the September meeting we will have a roundtable discussion on DOS related topics.**

**GAMES & ENTERTAINMENT 1ST FRI**

Sig Leader: Richard Williams 714/891-8795

**Check the HOT-LINE for the topic for September.**

**GENEALOGY 3RD MON**

SIG Leader: Stan Sabin 714/968-7307

For beginners to experts. If you know a little about Genealogy or a lot this SIG is for you. **At the September meeting we will look at custom reports and tips & tricks.** Please bring your questions. Everyone welcome!

**GGEOWORKS 4TH FRI**

SIG Leader: Bob Basaraba 714/559-6539

This SIG covers *GeoWorks Ensemble* and related topics. **Check the HOT-LINE for the September topic.** Come and see how to use them.

**GGEOWORKS (DAYTIME) 3RD TUE**

SIG Leader: Reg Roberts 714/642-5399

**NEW SIG!** This Daytime SIG covers *GeoWorks Ensemble* and related topics each month, and meets in various members homes. **Come to the September meeting with your random access questions.**

**GRAPHICS 2ND THU**

SIG Leader: David Carroll 714/775-3130

Designated Guru: Dave Lorenzini 714/496-3050

This SIG covers hardware and software products in computer graphics and animation. **Check the HOT-LINE for the topic in September.**

**HARDWARE 4TH THU**

SIG Leader: Bob Basaraba 714/559-6539

This SIG is one of the most popular, judging by the strong attendance. **Check the HOT-LINE for the August topic.**

**MODEM 1ST THU**

SIG Leader: Bob Ottke 714/759-1515

Designated Guru: Rich Sabin 714/965-6734

Reach out and access the whole world of information through telecommunications. **Check the BBS for topic announcement for September after the General Meeting.**

**MULTIMEDIA 1ST WED**

Co-SIG Leader Dave Carroll 714/775-3130

Co-SIG Leader Richard Villa 714/841-6991

This SIG covers hardware and software products for use in Multimedia presentations, including the new MPC specifications. We will cover both end-user applications as well as development tools.

**At the September we will have a presentation by Sierra (the Leisure Suit Larry folks) on the CD-ROM based games..** Come see what Multimedia is all about!

**MEMBERS AND NON-MEMBERS ARE WELCOME AT ALL SIGS**

**NEW USER/NEW MEMBER 1ST SAT**

SIG Leader: John Lunsford 714/995-0947

This is the best SIG to attend first. The meetings run on a 4-month cycle and this month is number **ONE** in the cycle. You may start at any point in the cycle.

**OS/2 2ND SAT**

SIG Leader: Dave Lorenzini 714/496-3050

Designated Guru: Steve Schiffman 714/531-0376

Come learn about what OS/2 is all about and what this new operating system can do for you. Come learn about OS/2 2.0. **Check the HOT-LINE for September's topic.**

**PERSONAL FINANCE 4TH TUE**

SIG Leader: Max Lockie 714/644-0103

This SIG discusses the various financial packages for the PC. **At the September meeting we will discuss Microsoft Money.**

**PROGRAMMING 2ND SAT**

SIG Leader: Wendy Sarrett 714/733-9906

This SIG covers various aspects of programming and programming languages. **At the September meeting we will look at a pe-release version of Microsoft Windows NT.**

**REAL ESTATE 2ND SAT**

Contact Person: Jim Dickerson 714/536-8444

Contact Person: Tom Sutro 714/754-7045

Jointly sponsored by OCIPUG and several local Boards of Realtors, this is one of our largest SIGs. **Check the HOT-LINE for the September topic.**  
**Meets from 8 to 10 AM.**

**Beach Pacific Escrow**, 16401 Gothard St. (NW corner Gothard & Heil), Huntington Beach.

**SPREADSHEET 1ST TUE**

SIG Leader: Neil Carman 714/964-1901

This group covers popular spreadsheet programs, including *Microsoft Excel*, *Lotus 1-2-3* & *Quattro Pro* and shareware products, for both beginners and advanced users. **Check the HOT-LINE for September's topic.**

**WINDOWS 3.1****3RD WED**

SIG Leader: Richard Villa 714/841-6991

Asst. SIG Leader: Steve Burnside 714/722-0327

This SIG covers the *Microsoft Windows 3.1 Operating System* and with discussions on various related hardware and software products running under *Windows 3.1*. **At the September meeting we will be our quarterly "font night", looking at the latest on font management with Windows 3.1.**

**WINDOWS DRAWING 3RD THU**

SIG Leader: Steve Burnside 714/722-0327

This SIG will cover intermediate and advanced topics relating to *CorelDRAW!* and other drawing packages. **Check the HOT-LINE for the topic for September.** Please come with your questions. **Meeting starts at 6:30 PM.**

**So. Cal. Graphics Resource Center**, 38 Corporate Park, Irvine - Near Jamboree & Alton Pkwy.

**WORD 2ND MON**SIG Leader (Word for Windows):  
Michael Muller 714/650-4041SIG Leader (Word 5.5):  
Dave Lorenzini 714/496-3050

Both *Microsoft Word for Windows* and *Microsoft Word 5.5* are powerful and popular word processing packages. Note the Word SIG covers *Word 5.5* (DOS text & graphics) AND *Word for Windows 2.0*. **Check the HOT-LINE for the topic for September's.**

**WORDPERFECT 1ST MON**SIG Leader: Susan Novak 310/594-4144  
W-310/491-3081

Contact Person: Jeff Sinn 714/775-2390

Come and learn about this popular word processing package. **We will NOT meet in September to celebrate the Labor Day holiday. See you in October!**

**ALL SIGS MEET FROM 7 PM UNTIL 10 PM UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED**

Saturday, August 29th, 1992 - 9:00 AM to Noon

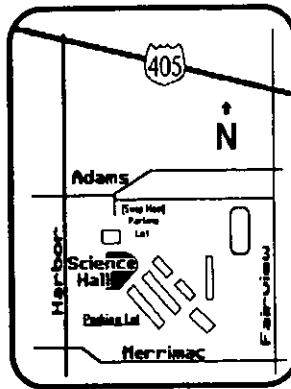
GENERAL  
MEETING

# Artisoft - Lantastic Frame Technology - FrameMaker

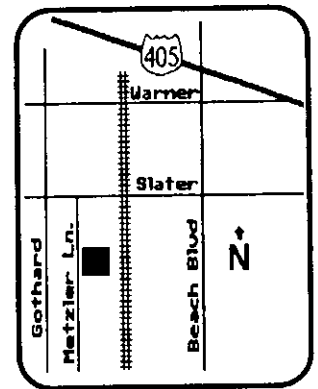
⇒ 8:40 to 9:00 AM - Random Access!

MEETING  
LOCATIONS

**Orange Coast College**  
Costa Mesa  
2701 Fairview Rd.  
General Meeting:  
Science Hall (next to  
Chemistry Bldg.)  
Parking in campus  
lots available off  
Adams or Merrimac.



**SIG Space**  
Huntington  
Beach  
17632 Metzler  
Lane, Suite 211  
SIG Meetings:  
Take elevator to  
2nd floor.  
Parking in lot or  
on street



MEMBERSHIP  
INFORMATION

Orange Coast IBM PC User Group (OCIPUG) was formed in 1985, and has become one of the largest and most respected User Groups in the country.

OCIPUG, a non-profit corporation, is an all-volunteer organization which provides PC enthusiasts with an opportunity to gain knowledge and gives assistance to those who need it.

Membership includes:

- ✓ subscription to *README.DOC*, the monthly newsletter published by OCIPUG
- ✓ discounts on Public Domain, Shareware and User Supported software
- ✓ access to the OCIPUG RBBS private telephone line
- ✓ eligibility for monthly raffle at General Meeting

If you would like to become an OCIPUG member please call 714/843-2048 and request an application for membership, or write: OCIPUG, PO Box 6100-211, Costa Mesa, CA 92628-6100.

OCIPUG SIG GUIDE camera ready copy produced with: *Microsoft Windows 3.1, Aldus PageMaker 4.0, Corel Draw! 2.0 & Publisher's Paintbrush for Windows* using an *HP LaserJet III* with Pacific Data Product's *PacificPage XL* & *PacificType* PostScript-compatible cartridges, including Adobe downloadable fonts. Graphic illustrations by Richard Villa, Steve Burnside, & David Carroll.

SIG Chairman - Walt Strong - Deadline for October Calendar: Friday, September 11th

# SILENT AUCTION

We still have several items remaining from the June auction which were either not picked up, or we did not have time to auction off. So, we are going to have a silent auction at the August meeting. The items will be on display, and a bid sheet available for each item. People wanting to make a bid will simply write their names and bid amounts on the sheet. If someone else wants the item they write their name below with their higher bid. The person with the highest bid on the sheet at the end of the meeting will pay that price and receive the item. The money received from this will all go towards the Tim Smith Scholarship Fund. Below are the items for this auction:

## BOOKS:

Learning and Running Windows 3.1	By Craig Stinson
Word for Windows Companion	By the Cobb Group
WordPerfect for Windows Power Macros	By Kris Jamsa
MS-DOS Batch Files	By Kris Jamsa
A Passion for Technology	By Steve Gibson
The Official Spinrite II Companion	By Dr. John Goodman

## PROGRAMS:

Animation Works	Gold Disk
dBASE IV	Borland
Quattro Pro IV	Borland
SimAnt	Broderbund
Sitback for Windows	Sitback Technologies
VirusSafe	Executive Systems
Windows 3.1	Microsoft
WordPerfect for Windows	WordPerfect

## SPECIAL OFFER

At the June meeting Mark Burrell showed Xtree Gold 2.5. Mark followed up with Lisa Althaus at Executive Systems (Xtree Company) who is their User Group Coordinator. She has kindly offered the following to OCIPUG members.

Until August 31, OCIPUG members can purchase Xtree Gold 2.5 (Retail \$149) for only \$49. Mark will have coupons available for members at the next General Meeting (August), but you can call Lisa at 800-964-2490, Ext. 1342, and identify yourself as an OCIPUG member and order it directly at that price.

## "Ask not ..."

OCIPUG is a volunteer-run organization. That means it only works if its members volunteer to do the needed work. To paraphrase the late President John F. Kennedy, our club works best when you do not ask what OCIPUG can do for you, but rather, what you can do for it.

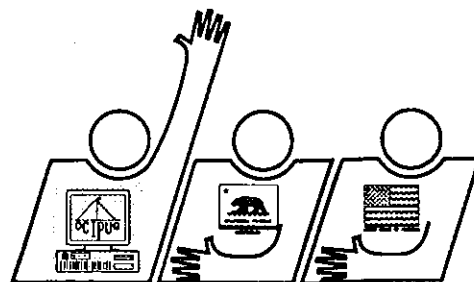
Furthermore, as any teacher can tell you, teaching a subject is the very best way to learn it fully. Similarly, there are direct benefits to doing volunteer work. If you doubt this, just ask any of us who have been doing the club's work in the past.

Convinced yet? If so, and if the way in which you choose to contribute is to run for election to the Board of Directors, the nominating committee wants to hear from you. We need candidates for four Director positions and four officers (President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer).

The Nominating Committee has scheduled a meeting for the evening of Wednesday, September 9th, starting at 8:00 p.m. to give you a chance to tell us about yourself and what you would like to do for OCIPUG. The meeting is going to be at the SIG space on Metzler Lane in Huntington Beach.

If you are not able to attend that meeting, you can call or write the Committee, telling us for which position you wish to be considered. Call John Goodman at (714) 895-3195, or write to him at P.O. Box 746, Westminster, CA 92684-0746.

Nominating Committee  
John Goodman, Chair  
Terry Currier  
Thurman Wade





# Herb's Hangout

Herb Huey

## A NEW DISK DRIVE

Last month I described my battle installing my new Maxtor 320 MB hard disk drive. I partitioned the Maxtor as follows: D drive 125 MB, E drive 125 MB and F drive 71 MB. My original Conner 80 MB drive is the master C drive. Now the real fun begins deciding what to put on each drive! I decided to leave Windows 3.1 and my older Windows applications on the C drive. It's too much trouble to go through all the Windows INI files and change the drive assignment. Of course, the C drive is still Stackerized so it has a capacity of 160 MB. I also decided to Stackerize drive D so its capacity increases to 250 MB. Drive E remains uncompressed and I installed OS/2 2.0 on Drive F.

## THE OS/2 INSTALLATION BLUES

I bought OS/2 2.0 in the 5 1/4" floppy format. OS/2 will only install under the A drive so you must buy the correct disk format for your system. The package contains 25 1.2 MB high density floppies. The whole package weighs about a pound while the Excel 4.0 upgrade, which is about the same size box, weighs several pounds. All that Microsoft documentation gets pretty heavy!

In the OS/2 package there were also a number of small booklets. Ominously, the OS/2 installation

booklet is the largest. After careful study of the installation booklet I concluded that I wanted to install the multiple boot manager option since this was the only option that will allow you to use OS/2's High Performance File System (HPFS) instead of DOS's File Allocation Table (FAT) file system. The installation involves using OS/2's version of FDISK to first create a boot partition and then assign at least one primary partition. Unfortunately, the boot partition must reside on physical drive 1 (i.e. the C drive) so I knew that the data on my C drive would be lost. Wisely, the installation guide warns the user to first backup all drive partitions.

I backed up the C drive using my VCR backup system but found a problem with my interface card, making file restoration impossible. Well, this was not a major problem since I have Central Point Backup 7.1. I recently bought a box of 50 HD 3 1/2" floppies, so I had enough floppies. Backing up 155 MBs took 52 floppies. I successfully installed OS/2 which took about 40 minutes. Now to restore drive C's contents, which also includes MS-DOS 5.0. I sat down for a few minutes to read the latest issue of Byte magazine which has the latest news on OS/2. In a special box, Byte mentions a number of programs that have problems running with OS/2. At the top of the list was, you guessed it, Central Point Backup 7.1! I quickly

verified that Central Point Backup does not run properly with OS/2. Doesn't anything ever work the first time?

The only thing left to do was to boot up with my MS-DOS 5.0 startup disk. I had to repartition drive C, using the MS-DOS 5.0 version of FDISK, format drive C, and then install Central Point Backup. I rebooted the system and the OS/2 boot manager came up, but now it did not recognize the primary partition containing MS-DOS 5.0. **ARRGH!** I then decided to reinstall OS/2 after I had time to cool down and think over the situation. Since the boot manager came up, it must be OK, but repartitioning the C drive under MS-DOS must have destroyed its link with OS/2. Fortunately, when I ran OS/2's FDISK, the boot manager was still intact, as I suspected. The primary partition was not recognized by FDISK so I reassigned the C drive as the primary partition. Rebooting the system restored the boot manager's ability to recognize the C drive as a bootable primary partition and OS/2 is still bootable! However, it takes a full 45 seconds to boot after selecting OS/2 from the boot manager.

All those comments about OS/2 being incompatible with Stacker is true. When I attempted to migrate all my applications to OS/2, all programs on drives C and D could not be read by OS/2. Until STAC Elec-

tronics fixes this problem I must move all my applications out of the Stackerized areas if I want to fully appreciate OS/2. I may check out some of my newer applications but this is too much work. After all why did I buy Stacker in the first place? Unless I get ambitious and load a bunch of applications on my unStackerized areas of my hard disk, I'm afraid I may not really get a chance to shake down OS/2 after all.



## SIGNING OFF

I was among the first to buy John Goodman's new book *Memory Management for All of Us*. I know that Max Lockie recommended the book highly in the June issue of *README.DOC*, but since Max got to review a pre-released edition, I figured his recommendation may be slightly biased. (Sorry Max!) Let me tell you that I'm more than halfway through and John's book is excellent, excellent, excellent! I heartily agree with Max that this book should be required reading for all OCIPUG members. John's writing style is refreshing and he delivers the information that you need. I found a few minor errors, but don't think they're significant enough to try to collect John's bounty of 50 cents per verified technical error.

I've been on vacation so I haven't had a chance to check out my Microsoft Excel 4.0 upgrade and Gold Disk's Professional Draw. I've frequently mentioned how programs are getting larger. Excel is now 9 MB in size and Professional Draw is over 19 MB. Add the 30 MB that OS/2 takes and it's a good thing I bought a big hard disk drive! ■

# SOCCC Seminar Series: UNDERSTANDING SPREADSHEET SOFTWARE

The South Orange County Computer Club is presenting an introductory seminar on Spreadsheet Software on Thursday evening, September 17th. This seminar will present the concept behind Spreadsheet programs such as Lotus 1-2-3, Microsoft Excel, and Borland Quattro. Spreadsheet programs have become "the reason for using a computer" for people in many different occupations, from executives to accountants to engineers.

Gerry Resch, a professional expert on Lotus 1-2-3 who has consulted and lectured world-wide on the subject, will be presenting a 3-hour seminar on the power of, and uses for, Spreadsheet programs. This presentation will introduce the basics of spreadsheet programs, and will touch on graphic presentations, using "@-functions," and using Macro Programming. (Macro Programming is a way that users of

spreadsheet programs can customize and speed up their applications, without the need for professional programmers.) Extensive hand-out materials will be provided, and a floppy disk of shareware software related to spreadsheet programs will be included free.

Registration is limited to the seating available, so please register in advance by calling (714) 964-1247. The South Orange County Computer Club is presenting a series of computer-related seminars on topics of general interest. The seminars are held on the third Thursday of every other month at the Westminster Community Center, 8200 Westminster Ave (just east of Beach) in Westminster, from 7 to 10 PM. Seminars are \$10 at the door or \$8 with pre-registration. Send to: SOCCC, 10221 Slater Ave, #103-593, Fountain Valley, 92708.



### ZIFF-NET

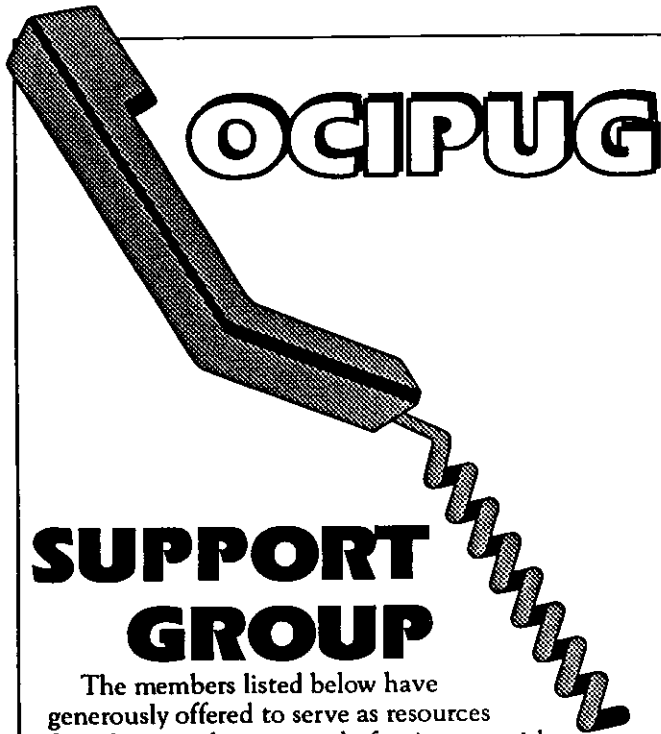
T-Shirt  
 Jeff Sinn  
 Howard Nylander  
 Kenneth Gordon  
 Bob Perenger  
 Mug  
 Donald Franklin  
 Jim Hicks  
 Bill Bogart  
 Steve Dela

### QUALITAS

T-Shirt  
 Dean Raustadt  
 Edward Dalton  
 Shirley Ellis  
 Richard Williams  
 386MAX  
 Jim Fort  
 William Fleischman  
 Mark Porter  
 Kurt Keller

### LOTUS

AMI-Pro  
 Harold Vekakaja  
 Dee Epley  
 Gilbert Kort  
 Carlton King  
 Robert Ketterman



# SUPPORT GROUP

The members listed below have generously offered to serve as resources for other members in need of assistance with specific hardware or software problems. They are there for you, but please bear a few things in mind:

- 1) The times listed are when these volunteers are available to assist you. PLEASE respect their times by limiting your calls to the hours indicated.
- 2) Your questions should be specific and reasonably brief. Consult your manual, tech support, etc., FIRST, so as not to take up their time needlessly.
- 3) All of our volunteers have expertise in the areas shown, but *nobody knows everything*, so be understanding by not expecting them to know *everything*.
- 4) This service is free, and available to our members only. Our volunteers are not doing this for personal gain, but as a service to benefit their fellow PC users, thereby making OCIPUG a stronger organization.

## Abraxas

Kevin Post..... Anytime.....969-9495

## AccPac Plus

Donna Fulmizi .....8 a.m.-8 p.m. ....848-8491

Lia Varner.....8 a.m.-6 p.m. .... (310) 987-0632

Christian Malm, CPA .....9 a.m.-9 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends .....966-5339

## Ami Professional

Mark Burrell .....9 a.m.-12 noon .....777-2130

Richard Sinor.....6 p.m.-10 p.m. ....970-1323

## Basic

Herb Huey .....6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. ....525-1608

## C & C++

Wendy Sarrett .....7 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends .....733-9906

## Champion Business Systems

Kevin Post..... Anytime.....969-9495

## Clarion

Mark Burrell .....9 a.m.-12 noon .....777-2130

## CorelDraw

John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight...895-3195

Steve Burnside..... 11 a.m.-8:30 p.m. ....722-0327

## dBase IV

Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. ....892-1291  
(Control Center)

## dBase Programming

Tom Toner ..... 10 a.m.-8 p.m. ....537-9175

## Disk & Memory Management

Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. ....546-0820

Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends.....894-4040

## DOS

Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. ....546-0820

Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. ....525-1608

John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight...895-3195

David Black ..... 3 p.m.-8 p.m. M-F  
9 a.m.-8 p.m. Wkends 830-9203

## Excel

Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. ....525-1608

Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon .....777-2130

## Fortran

Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. ....525-1608

## Genealogy

Stan Sabin ..... 5 p.m.-9 p.m. M-F.....968-7307

Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. ....892-1291

## HP 95 LX Palm Top

Don Lafferty ..... Anytime .....665-7269

## Hardware

John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight...895-3195

Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. ....546-0820

Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends.....894-4040

David Black ..... 3 p.m.-8 p.m. M-F  
9 a.m.-8 p.m. Wkends .830-9203

## Lans

Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends.....894-4040

## Lotus 1-2-3

Lia Varner..... 8 a.m.-6 p.m. ....(310) 987-0632

Herb Huey ..... 6:30 p.m.-10 p.m. ....525-1608

## MAS 90

Christian Malm, CPA ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends.....966-5339

## Off-Line Mail Reader

Steve Burnside..... 11 a.m.-8:30 p.m. ....722-0327

## PCTools

Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. ....892-1291  
(PCShell)

## PAF

Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. ....892-1291

Stan Sabin ..... 5 p.m.-9 p.m. M-F.....968-7307

## PAF Disk Doctor

Ted Carpenter ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon.....756-9346

### Perform

Richard Sinor ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m.....970-1323

### Q&A

Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon..... 777-2130

Terry Currier ..... 8 a.m.-9:30 a.m.  
7:30 p.m.-9 p.m..... 774-2018

### Quattro Pro

Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. ....892-1291

Mark Burrell ..... 9 p.m.-12 p.m..... 777-2130

### Quicken

Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. ....892-1291

Ron Ross ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m. M-F.....964-5137  
Anytime Wkends

### Quickpay

Ron Ross ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m. M-F.....964-5137  
Anytime Wkends

### Stacker

Harv Haight ..... 9 p.m. - 11 p.m..... 546-0820

### Ventura Publisher

John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight...895-3195

### Windows

David Black ..... 3 p.m.-8 p.m. M-F  
9 a.m.-8 p.m. Wkends .830-9203

Mike Wierman ..... 6-9:30 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends.....894-4040

Steve Burnside ..... 11 a.m.-8:30 p.m..... 722-0327

Darren Major ..... 8 a.m.-2 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends.....646-6904

### Word

John Goodman ..... 12 noon-12 midnight...895-3195

### WordPerfect Products

Susan Novak ..... 5-8 p.m. M-F .....(310) 594-4144

### WordPerfect

Mark Burrell ..... 9 a.m.-12 noon..... 777-2130

Preston Hill ..... 9 a.m.-9 p.m. ....892-1291

Mike Wierman ..... 6 p.m.-9:30 p.m. M-F  
Anytime Wkends .....894-4040

Linda Leydekkers ..... 10 a.m.-4 p.m. M-F.....968-0924

Susan Novak ..... 5-8 p.m. M-F .....(310) 594-4144

### XTree

Richard Sinor ..... 6 p.m.-10 p.m.....970-1323

(Editor's note: If you would like to be listed here as a volunteer to help with any PC-related subject please give me a call at 644-1017 or leave a message on the BBS. We need volunteers in many more software and hardware areas. The success of this program depends on your help. Jean Stevens)

# COMPUTERS

HARDWARE and SOFTWARE  
APPLE II - IBM and Macintosh  
since 1982

Same Location Since July 31, 1983

### Hard Drives

80Mb: \$249  
120 Mb: \$319  
200 Mb: \$489  
340 Mb: \$839  
425 Mb: \$989  
535 Mb: \$1239  
IDE-1/2 Card  
\$39.95

### Mother Bds

386-33 SX:  
159.95  
386-40 DX:  
239.95  
386/486-33:  
279.95  
486-33 DX:  
549.95  
486-50 DX:  
789.95

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and  
Hard to  
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Items

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TAPE  
BACKUP  
250 mb  
Tape Software  
Formatted Tape  
18 mos Warranty

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\$999.95

Includes list right

386  
40  
\$75

add  
for

486  
50  
\$684

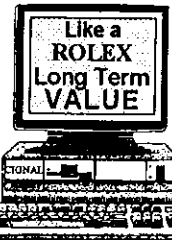
486  
33  
\$420

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Drive  
\$69.00



Landmark  
2.0 Speed  
Rating:  
47.5 MHz

## 33 MHZ 386

- 386 - 33 Mhz 32 bit SX processor
- SVGA 1024 x 768 color monitor
- 85 Meg IDE Hard Drive w/MS DOS 5.0
- 1 meg RAM, expandable to 16 Mb
- 1.2 MB floppy drive
- 101 Enhanced keyboard
- Mini Tower or Small Footprint case
- 220 Watt UL approved power supply
- 1 Parallel, 2 Serial, 1 game Port
- All Documentation/Manuals Incl'd

892

VISA

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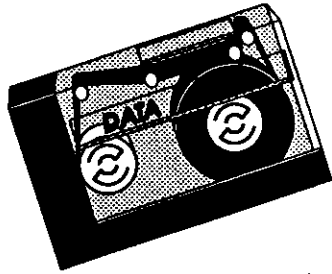
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MASTERCARD

# AVOIDING TAPE DISASTER

Steven Dela



Many members have taken advantage of declining prices and the need to backup large amounts of files regularly by using tape backup units. These have been a blessing compared to using floppies or just taking your chances with potential data loss.

One problem that has surfaced recently has been the incidence of tape cartridges being rendered unusable when the tape unwinds itself on one of the spools. This results in a *tape access error* and a sinking feeling knowing that you may have lost valuable data.

Fortunately, many times this can be remedied by disassembling the cartridge and carefully respooling the tape and attaching the loose end to the opposite spool hub. What causes this failure is easily remedied by a little care and cleaning. But first, we need to know why this happens.

Inside the drive door, on the bottom left side, is a small light that activates when the tape is being read or retentioned. It is during this retention process that this failure occurs. It is called an end of tape (EOT) or beginning of tape (BOT) failure and is caused by the drive's failure to recognize two small holes near the front and back of the tape filament. When the light reflects through these holes, a signal is sent to the drive to stop the motor and either reverse directions or come to a full stop and read the header information at the beginning of the tape.

Three possible causes for failure are: (1) the holes in the tape are damaged and the drive does not sense a true signal; (2) the small

mirror inside the tape cartridge is damaged or dirty; (3) the plastic covering the light inside the drive is dirty and cannot pass the correct amount of light to the mirror and then signal the drive to take appropriate action.

In almost all cases, when the tape unwinds it is due to the light being obstructed inside the drive and the drive not sensing the BOT or EOT holes. This can easily be solved by taking a small lint-free or foam swab and cleaning the plastic lens. This should be done monthly or every 10 hours of operation to prevent this from happening.

In any case, if you experience a BOT or EOT failure, *do not* insert another tape in the drive to see if it happens again; it will! One user put in five tapes and each one unspooled before he thought to find out what was going on. Fortunately, respooling one of the tapes confirmed the problem and the light lens was cleaned and the problem disappeared. This brings up another point—use a good quality major manufacturer for your tape cartridges. Why risk all your data just to save \$3 on a cartridge? I prefer to use 3M data tape cartridges. They stand behind their products and have great technical support. For assistance, they can be reached at 800-328-9438 from 8AM to 8PM. If you encounter a BOT or EOT failure, they will accept your tapes and respool them at no charge and check them for any damage.

## RANDOM NEWS

Those holding out for the upcoming 66MHz 586 processor to hit the streets, hold your breath a little longer. Intel first announced that the new chip should be out the middle of the fourth quarter of 1992. What was even more interesting was the preannouncement of pricing. With

33MHz 486DX prices hovering around \$400, Intel said the new 586 chip would be priced at only \$700. Quite a bargain for twice the speed and new features that will be included in the chip.

Shortly after the first announcement, Intel said the 586 would not be out until late first quarter of 1993. This was done to make sure that all production problems and bugs were corrected before release of the chip. There were some design problems with the new 486 chip when it was first released and hundreds had to be recalled and replaced. With 3 million transistors inside the 586, everything has to be just perfect to make things run right (and cool). Most likely too was the desire by Intel to have enough chips available to manufacture when it is released to meet the expected demand by users. You shouldn't see any shortages when it comes out.

So if you're waiting for the 586, be patient.

## 386MAX REVISITED

After the presentation by Qualitas at the July OCIPUG General Meeting, I went out and purchased their memory manager 386MAX Version 6.02. I was impressed by their understanding of memory management and their desire to make it easy on the end user. I've been using QEMM from Quarterdeck for three years and have encountered numerous problems whenever updating software such as moving to DOS 5.0 and both Windows 3.0 and 3.1. Frankly, I was getting tired of purchasing updates.

I was impressed by the straightforward approach by 386MAX during installation. The program finds out what hardware you have and makes adjustments rather than you having to tell it what to do. What a relief of

# MORE 386MAX...

Terry Currier

If you were unable to make the July meeting with Qualitas showing 386MAX you can still get it at a great price. Qualitas is offering 386MAX for \$49.95, and BlueMAX for \$69.95. You can call 800-676-0386 and order it direct, tell them you are a member of the Orange Coast IBM PC User Group. This offer ends September 8, 1992 and is limited to one per person. When I saw it go from 571K of memory to 631K, I knew I had to get it.

I called the Monday after the meeting and got it Friday. I started with 598,384 free memory before loading 386MAX. After installing it I had 629,792. Then I pulled out the July 1992 issue of *PC Magazine* that had an article in the Tutor section about how to get the most out of your CONFIG.SYS. I also took a look at Kris Jasma's book *DOS Third Edition* to get a better explanation. By the way, this is a really great book and is easy to read. From that I changed the number of buffers from 30 to 10. "Although BUFFERS=40 requires no more conventional memory than BUFFERS=10 when DOS loads HMA, you don't need a high buffers setting if you are using SMARTDrive. In fact, a high BUFFER count can actually impede hard disk performance with SMARTDrive loaded."

While working with your computer there are times when DOS must put one task aside so you can do another. DOS stores information about the first task in a memory location called a STACK. A system crash can happen when too many hardware interrupts occur in too short a time. DOS defaults to a STACKS=9,128 (stacks=#of stacks,StackSize) which is almost 1K of memory 9,128=1152 bytes. Each time DOS receives an interrupt, DOS allocates one stack

from the available stacks. Depending on your computer type and hardware, there may be times when so many interrupts occur in such a short period of time that DOS runs out of stack space. If that happens the following message will appear on your screen:

Fatal: Internal Stack Failure,  
System Halted

One way to get more memory is to add a line to your CONFIG.SYS: STACKS=0,0 which eliminates these internal stacks. You can try it and if a crash occurs just go back and eliminate that line from the CONFIG.SYS.

For every logical drive defined in your system, DOS sets aside 88 bytes of conventional memory to store information associated with the drive. The line LASTDRIVE= in the CONFIG.SYS tells DOS to reserve only the amount of memory needed up to that lastdrive. This is something to try if you use the LASTDRIVE=Z that I have seen in many CONFIG.SYS. By default DOS uses 5 drives up to E so if you don't go beyond that you don't need that line. By the same thought process if you don't go up to drive Z then you are wasting memory.

So with all that done and upon rebooting I came up with a big smile and 638,752 bytes of free memory. So what does that mean, and how will it help me? Well, when I bring up my word processor, or spreadsheet, DOS can now fit almost 40K more into conventional memory; that is, DOS can now read that before having to page out, thus making it faster (albeit slightly). For example, suppose you have a table that you could fit 592 pages of your book on it for reading. When you wanted to read the next page you had to take a page off and bring another page up onto the table. Well...now I have a bigger table

and can fit 40 more pages, without having to take a page off and reach down to put another page on. For a better explanation of that check out John Goodman's book. ■

## Avoid Tape Disaster

...Continued from Page 20

not having to read the manual and finding what software switches needed to be added to the system statement to make things work at all. Also, I wanted more conventional memory available for use.

As a test, a 486 based computer had only 545K of conventional memory available using the fully optimize QEMM program with numerous TSR's and device drivers installed. Once 386MAX was installed, conventional memory jumped to 614K free with all the same drivers installed. What an improvement!

As another test, I took a 386 based notebook computer with fewer device drivers installed. It showed 584K available with QEMM installed. After installing 386MAX, 624K was now available as conventional memory.

No compatibility problems were encountered in either instance and all programs worked as they did with QEMM. One thing I did notice; with 386MAX installed, everything seems to run faster in conjunction with the PC-Kwik caching program is full operation.

To adhere to the licensing use agreement, I utilized 386MAX's un-install feature called PREINST. This returns your system to it's original settings. It works perfectly without a hitch.

If you're considering upgrading your memory manager, take a good look at 386MAX. It does what they said it will do. Refreshing news in today's software marketplace. ■

## DATABASE

*Bob Schmiedeke*

At the 7/14/92 DATABASE SIG discussion of dBASE IV, Ron Ross demonstrated contacting Borland's BBS via a local call (520-5231) to CompuServe. There is no charge for using the BORLAND BBS, or for the access call. To contact the Borland BBS, press ENTER after CompuServe answers the dialing. HOST should appear. Sometimes a lot of garbage appears but ignore it and proceed as if HOST were present. On the line after HOST, type BORBBS and follow screen instructions.

Ron downloaded several files and placed them on the OCIPUG BBS as BORBBS.ZIP. One of the files, MOUSE.EXE, turns the mouse on or off when using dBASE IV v1.5. MOUSE.EXE itself is on the OCIPUG BBS as a self-extracting file.

The group then modified CONFIG.DB to include `COMMAND=DO STARTUP` so as to load MOUSE ON/OFF each time that dBASE itself was loaded. STARTUP.PRG was created with the lines `LOAD MOUSEOFF, LOAD MOUSEON, CALL MOUSE OFF, ASSIST` to turn the mouse off and start dBASE at the dot prompt.

Bob Schmiedeke demonstrated a short program that imports database files from one database into another when the field names, field lengths, and record structure differ. The program, REPLACE.ZIP on the OCIPUG BBS, uses the REPLACE function to change the field names and lengths from those of the imported file into those of the receiving file. The group modified the program to simplify some steps and placed in on the OCIPUG BBS as XREPLACE.ZIP. ■

## PROGRAMMING

*Wendy Sarrett*

In July we discussed Spontaneous Assembly, a library of routines for assembly level programming that can also be called from "C." Our conclusion was that it is a fine product but would benefit from the addition of mouse and graphic routines. In August we will demonstrate "Coherent," a 32-bit UNIX operating system clone, and its associated programming tools. At \$99 this is a very exciting product. Come and see!

## MICROSOFT WORD

*William Domingo*

The first half of the June Microsoft Word SIG was spent making changes to a practice document using the Tool Bar, pull-down menus, and speed key combinations of Word for Windows 2.0.

Dave Lorenzini showed the group how to apply Bold, Italic and Underlining to selected text by clicking with a mouse pointer the Bold, Italic and Underline buttons on Tool Bar, and by pressing the appropriate keys, CTRL+B, CTRL+I, and CTRL+U, on keyboard. He put a border around a paragraph and added shading to it using the Border and Shading choices from the pull-down menus. He then showed how to insert a Field code, CTRL+F9, for the date which is automatically updated when the document is sent to the printer. You can view the results of your field codes on screen using the update fields key, F9. Text was right justified, left justified and centered by clicking on the corresponding Tool Bar buttons. He demonstrated the drag and drop feature of Word for Windows 2.0 by selecting a paragraph and moving it to another location in the document using the mouse.

After a short break, the second half the SIG meeting was spent exploring Word for Windows' more advanced features of creating Glossaries, using the Macro Recorder to create macros, then assigning these glossaries and macros keyboard command combinations and installing them as buttons and menu choices on the customizable Tool Bar and pull-down menus. Dave turned the macro recorder on and applied a border around the practice business letter's company name and added shading inside the border. The recorder was then turned off and the macro was named Border. After assigning the border macro to a button on the Tool Bar, each time the button was clicked, the paragraph, anywhere in the document that contained the cursor, was instantly bordered and shaded. The company name, complete with border and shading, was then made into a glossary and named Logo. The glossary was given a keyboard command combination and assigned to a pull-down menu. Then when the keyboard combination was pressed or the menu choice "Logo" was clicked, the company name together with border and shading was instantly inserted anywhere in the document where the cursor was located. ■

### AMI PRO SIG KICKOFF!

*Stan Sabin*

It's finally here! The first meeting of the AMI PRO Special Interest Group will be Wednesday August 26th. It will commence at 7 p.m. in the SIG space located in Suite 211, 17632 Metzler Lane, Huntington Beach. There will be drawings for 10 FREE copies of AMI PRO Version 3.0. This new version is expected to be released this month and the winners will receive their FREE copy directly from Lotus Corporation. The suggested retail price will be \$495 per package, but the winners will get their copy FREE.

AMI PRO version 2.0 has been one of the highest rated Windows based word processing programs. It has come out in either first or second place in almost every PC industry test conducted. The new version 3.0 was previewed at our July General Meeting and those attending were very enthusiastic about the new improvements to this already great program. We will address these new improvements in next month's *README.DOC*, as well as in the SIG meeting. Those who are already AMI PRO users, as well as, those interested in learning about the fantastic new opportunities in Windows-based word processing are encouraged to attend. When we share our knowledge, everybody benefits. I know that some of you have become very proficient in using this program, so let's get together at the SIG and improve together.

Remember, you may be one of the 10 lucky winners of a new FREE copy of AMI PRO just by attending August 26th. ■

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### WORDPERFECT

*Jeff Sinn*

The July meeting of the WordPerfect SIG was devoted to graphic lines. This is used to place horizontal or vertical lines in a document and is inserted by selecting Graphics (Atl-F9), (L)ine, then (H)orizontal or (V)ertical. Both the horizontal and vertical lines are defined by the following options: horizontal position, vertical position, length of line, width of line, and gray shading. This is all pretty obvious, but there are some things to keep in mind: the minimum width of the line is 0.0005" (but this will show in the codes as 0.001"); for a horizontal line with a vertical position at Baseline, as you increase the width, the bottom of the line remains fixed and the line expands up the page; for a horizontal line with a vertical position at Set Position, as you make the line thicker, the line expands down the page; for a vertical line, the width always increases to the right regardless of the horizontal position.

Also, if a horizontal graphic line is placed on a line by itself with a Baseline vertical position, the line height is set by the width of the line. If this does not produce the desired result, try inserting a tab or a space on the line to force the line height to be determined by the current font and point size.

The last thing to be aware of is how to edit an existing graphic line, using Alt-F9, (L)ine, then H(o)orizontal or V(e)rtical. Even if you have your cursor set on the code you want to edit, WordPerfect will search toward the beginning of the document for a line code. If no code is found, it will search from the cursor position to the end of the file.

The SIG concluded with some random access, with Susan giving a short demonstration on how to use the {SYSTEM} macro command, and the use of {CHAR} and {TEXT} in a simple menu macro. ■

## GENEALOGY

*Stan Sabin & Preston Hill*

Stan Sabin led 29 genealogists, 6 of whom were new to the GENEALOGY SIG, in the use of Personal Ancestral File (PAF), and in questions regarding the use of PAF and associated programs at the 7/20/92 meeting of the Genealogy SIG.

PAFVIEW is a shareware program to view and print genealogical charts using WINDOWS. The program uses the data from PAF but does not permit editing of the basic PAF data. The current version allows use of a mouse and prints excellent 4 generation pedigree charts on a dot matrix or other printer. It also allows you to view pedigree charts in up to 6 generations, with a great deal of personal information on the screen that has been impossible before with any software. Version 2.0 which is currently still in Alpha, but soon to be in Beta release, will be for use only with WINDOWS 3.1, and will add Family Group Record and Cascading pedigree charts to the menu. We look forward to the improvements to this program as it makes stunning high quality printouts, even with dot matrix printers.

Stan demonstrated KINWRITE version 2.0, which is to be released in version 2.0 August 1st. It is a commercial program (\$59) that uses data from PAF to prepare narrative reports with complete "sentences." E.g., KINWRITE would write "Mary Jones was born on 4 April 1840 in Lockport, Niagara County, New York" with the name, birth date and place coming from the PAF database. The KINWRITE report can be printed as is, or sent to a disk in a format suitable for further processing with a word processing program, such as WordPerfect or Ami Pro. Stan showed samples that had been polished using Ami Pro.

The KINWRITE draft narrative report leaves a line for each field that is blank in the PAF database. E.g., the death date would be just a line for a living person, or if unknown. This format is useful to send to others to enter data unknown to the originator. The final format eliminates these blank lines. A temporary index is prepared in the draft format to show the name, record identification number (RIN), and page of the KINWRITE report for each individual recorded. This index can be reviewed for accuracy and/or changes. The final format then prepares an index suitable for inclusion in a final report. How-

*Continued on Page 27...*

## DOS

*Audrey Wolden*

John Goodman was the main speaker for this session. In keeping with the subject of his latest book, he came prepared to answer questions concerning memory. He discussed using UMBs on 286s through the use of memory extenders and the various problems members are having with hardware and utilities. Both disk cache and memory cache are necessary, he noted.

With Bob Basaraba's aid and input, commands such as SUBST and APPEND were addressed. Also, the use of batch files and different operating systems to switch from one CONFIG.SYS to another. The RECONFIG utility, available on the BBS, will hold up to 100 sets of CONFIG.SYS and AUTO-EXEC.BATs. But, as Bob pointed out, with DR DOS such utilities are unnecessary. DR DOS affords the user the capability of editing the CONFIG.SYS like a batch file; you can also switch from one CONFIG.SYS to another at boot-up.

Another topic discussed was the need to back-up. Highly recommended was Chapter 5 of John's book on memory management for its information on back-up. The famous "Save Your Fanny" disk is vital, he said. However, he cautioned, if you have made changes to your system, you will lose them as the SYF disk will default to the original set-up. Other cautions: Norton Utilities will edit your DOS HELP but may scramble your data files. Parking your hard disk is vital, although it may not be necessary with portables, which have special cushioning; SCSIs (acronym for small computer system interface) will self-park.

The Labor Day weekend notwithstanding, there will be a DOS SIG September 5. We plan a round-table general discussion.

Bob Basaraba will try to make the October meeting, and if so, he will present his much postponed discussion of DR DOS. He promises to demonstrate tricks using batch files to configure your system which you won't find in the manual. It's his birthday October 6, so come help celebrate in advance.

Members of the DOS SIG wish to express their thanks to Bob Basaraba and Mike Springer for their presentations and fielding of random access questions. Also, a hearty welcome back to John Goodman, who had been diligently working on his latest book, *Memory Management For All Of Us*. We congratulate him on its completion and wish him success with its sale. Needless to say, the SIG group looks forward to his continued presence at our meetings. ■

# Batch File Basics

Michael Springer

As batch files get larger and more involved (a result of your increasing batch file prowess) they get more difficult to understand readily. "Who needs to understand them?" you ask. This may seem to be a ridiculous question, but is it? Let's say that you have just finished the last bit of error fixing (debugging) and checkout on your latest and greatest batch file creation and that batch file is very clear in your mind. Intimately familiar right now with the file, you will need for some reason to understand it again tomorrow, next week, or several months from now and it won't be fresh in your mind.

Batch file style can make a big difference to humans, including yourself, though the computer could not care less about it. Teachings in more sophisticated computer languages stress programming style, but little attention is given to style in batch language. Such a simple language doesn't benefit from programming style, right?? - WRONG! (for Saturday Night Live fans - NOT!!)

We can benefit a lot by applying many of the techniques of style that are taught for "real" computer languages. Comments, indentation, white space (blank lines), capitalization and word spacing can significantly improve the appearance and one's understanding of a batch file listing. We can also benefit tremendously by emulating built-in features such as sub-routines and logical structures (if-then-else, for-next, while-wend) of more sophisticated languages, but we'll leave that discussion for another time.

Some of my style guidelines (most are modifications of ideas stolen from well-educated programmers) follow. There is no real significance to the order of appearance.

Comment lines can be created with two colons as the first non-space characters on a line. The colons can be indented. The line will always be ignored, whereas remark lines (rem) are displayed on-screen when echo is on.

The left edge of the screen is reserved for batch file labels (: LABEL), all other lines are indented according to other rules.

Labels should be descriptive and provide some insight to the purpose of the lines following the label : FILE\_EXIST? or the reason why the program must go to the label such as : FILE\_NOT\_FOUND. Remember that only the first eight characters of a label are significant.

All references to a label are capitalized and include the leading colon - goto :TARGET and, of course, :TARGET.

One or more lines of a batch file that perform a clearly definable function should be visually separated from other "functions" by vertical white space (leading

and trailing blank lines).

Line groups must start with a label when a group is the target of a goto :TARGET command. A dummy label line (not actually needed) may be provided as the first line of a group to mark and explain the purpose of the group.

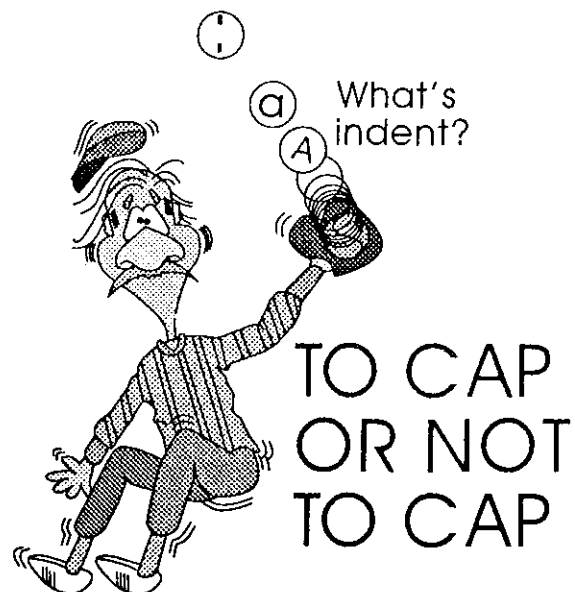
Line groups should end with a goto :NEXT\_PART line, whether actually needed or not. If the next line group is the next thing to be done, use rem goto :NEXT\_THING as the last line. This confirms that the following line group is next, rather than leaving any doubt.

Lines that are performed conditionally, that is based upon a test of some kind, are indented more than the line containing the test. Multiple tests produce multiple levels of indentation.

Extra horizontal spaces may be included in a line to make parts of a command stand out from the rest of the command, example: if %1!=="?! goto :HELP versus if %1!=="?! goto :HELP

Mixed case (upper and lower) is preferred over line after line of all-caps. Use capital letters for emphasis, such as NOT in test commands and :LABEL for labels.

Don't take these guidelines too seriously. If something improves the look, clarity and understandability of your batch files, do it. Remember, the goal is improving your batch file techniques, not rigid conformity to any rules. ■



# MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING JULY 27, 1992

(As Submitted by Ginger Buck, Secretary)

## BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Stephen Burnside, President	Terry Currier
Ginger Buck, Secretary	Max Lockie
John Goodman, Past President	Sunny Lockie
Bob Basaraba	Bob Ottke
Robin Clark	Stan Sabin

## BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT

Richard Villa, Vice President (exc) Jim Bonacci  
Preston Hill, Treasurer (exc)

## MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Tom Stolp, Parliamentarian	Michael Springer
William Domingo	Walt Strong
Tom Milkie	Larry Tseung
Jim Petit	Thurman Wade
Steve Schiffman	

The Regular Meeting of the OCIPUG Board of Directors convened at 6:55 p.m. at the SIG Space with Stephen Burnside presiding.

## APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF JUNE 30, 1992

Stephen Burnside moved to accept the Minutes, John Goodman seconded and motion passed.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Stephen Burnside distributed copies of Preston Hill's report. After the Board reviewed the report, Stan Sabin moved to accept it, Bob Basaraba seconded and motion passed.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

BBS Committee Chairman Bob Ottke had nothing to add as his comments were covered in the South Orange County Computer Club's discussion below. Membership Committee Chairwoman Robin Clark reported 65 memberships are up for renewal, 29 are non-renewals and 14 are new members. This totals 970 active members which is up from 964. Sunny Lockie moved to accept Robin's report, Stan Sabin seconded and motion passed. Program Committee Chairman Terry Currier announced that the August program speakers are LANtastic and Frame, which will show its FrameMaker desktop publishing software. Also, Microsoft wants OCIPUG to be one of five Clubs for its presentation of Windows NT. Terry will try to get Microsoft scheduled for September. Ginger Buck moved to accept Terry's report, Bob Ottke seconded and motion passed. Terry Currier

also suggested having a silent auction for leftover auction items with the money being donated to the Tim Smith Fund. John Goodman moved to authorize the Program Committee to go ahead with this plan, Robin Clark seconded and motion passed.

## NEW BUSINESS

Steve Schiffman introduced South Orange County Computer Club's President Tom Milkie. Tom and Steve proposed/discussed the possibility of SOCCC merging with OCIPUG's BBS and utilizing its facilities for their BBS node. SOCCC would pay set-up costs. Various deliberation ensued regarding SOCCC bringing a 386 with a 330 meg SCSI drive to our BBS not as a donation but in exchange for using our BBS, OCIPUG utilizing the hard disk space as needed and swapping out parts as needed for OCIPUG's use (but letting SOCCC know the location). Bob Ottke said we could add another node without much difficulty, SOCCC would have access to all of our files and could d/l (like a non-member) from our system, he could make their node totally exclusive and even give them a separate opening screen. Our members would not have access to SOCCC's message space and SOCCC would not be entitled to ours unless they joined OCIPUG. Tom Stolp questioned our responsibility for repairs to their equipment and having one of their members coming into our SIG Space. Tom Milkie pointed out that the major benefit to OCIPUG is the exposure to SOCCC members. Steve Burnside asked Tom Stolp to consider the legalities involved, said we need to give more thought to this matter and how it will impact our SysOps and that he will get back to Steve Schiffman.

## OLD BUSINESS

Tom Stolp distributed copies of the Constitution and By-Laws for discussion of highlighted areas, typos and clarifications. Stan Sabin suggested that Section C should read "At the November Meeting..." and other changes were discussed. Stan Sabin moved that substantive changes be proposed to the membership for approval at the General Election with a recommendation by the Board that they be approved. John Goodman seconded and motion passed. Stan Sabin also moved to postpone discussion on this motion, the Board agreed and the matter is postponed until the next regular Board meeting.

Stephen Burnside read a letter from Tammy Prentiss, recipient of the 1992 Tim Smith Fund thanking OCIPUG for its assistance. John Goodman suggested printing the letter in the README.DOC. Stephen Burnside announced the following dates for the Fall Saturday General Meetings at Orange Coast College: September 26, October 31, November 21 and December 19. He also received a call from George Blanc, Director of Community Services for Orange Coast College, stating that community colleges will have a financial shortfall this year, requesting use of our mailing list to send out their catalogues (no, we cannot do this), they are increasing our fees for the auditorium to a maximum of \$250.00/month, and in addition, putting their computer class schedules in our README.DOC three to four times a year.

Walt Strong informed the Board he reformatted the SIG Space's hard disk (with Bob Basaraba's help) and that a core will not be changed with 30 megs on C drive and 50 megs on the D drive. Each SIG Leader will receive a tape and Walt will keep the master tape with a second copy available at the SIG Space. There will still be a RAM drive. Stephen Burnside donated at 386/33 motherboard with 4 meg of RAM for SIG use. Jack Plotner donated a Toshiba 1340 printer. Stephen Burnside appointed a Nominating Committee composed of Terry Currier, Thurman Wade and John Goodman who will develop a procedure immediately for contacting and soliciting people interested in running for office. Terry Currier moved to approve funds up to \$50 to purchase a new microphone, Stan Sabin seconded and motion passed. Stan Sabin moved for authorization of expenditure of up to \$50 to buy more Sig Space tapes, Terry Currier seconded and motion passed.

Larry Tseung explained a new breakthrough in network technology and distributed information on this subject to those interested. Bill Domingo requested assistance in learning to upload articles to the BBS and Sunny Lockie said he can call her or Jean Stevens or mail the disks to our POB in Newport Beach as indicated in our Newsletter. Sunny Lockie moved the meeting adjourn at 9:10 p.m., Stephen Burnside seconded, and motion passed. ■

*(Editor's note: The above minutes do not become official or certified until adopted by the Board at their next Board meeting.)*

#### *Genealogy Sig Report*

*...Continued from Page 24*

changes in pagination during refinement with the word processor.

KINWRITE is quite flexible in allowing considerable diversity in selection of individuals, descendants, ancestors, as well as, the generations and families to be included. The number of ancestor generations is unlimited in KINWRITE, whereas, most other report generating programs limit the number of generations that can be included. Notes from the PAF database can also be included or excluded as desired. Another advantage is the ability to select the pages to be printed, thus enabling recovery from jammed printers or power failures without having to start over again. Stan announced that persons who already have a previous version of KINWRITE may upgrade to the new version for only \$10.

Some members reported the use of Note Tools for importing or exporting and editing NOTES in PAF databases. This is a commercial program (\$15-20) from Data Tools of Orem, Utah. The program is preferred to SNIPPER, a shareware program demonstrated at previous SIG meetings.

In addition to the many handouts he usually has at the SIG meetings, Stan distributed a limited number of copies of instructions prepared by the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City that describe the procedures for making changes/corrections to Ancestral File records. Changes to existing data must be made using the edit function of FamilySearch, the program on CD-ROM disks at the many Family History Centers, as described in the 4-page instructions. Corrections are then to be copied onto a diskette and sent to Salt Lake City for incorporation into the Ancestral File. Additions, rather than changes, to Ancestral File records are made in accordance with procedures in the PAF manual or equivalent references.

Throughout the evening Stan attempted to answer any questions that group members had regarding any of the software being discussed. Any computer user interested in Genealogy is invited to attend the future meetings of the SIG. ■

As a courtesy to OCIPUG members, the memberships up for renewal are published in README.DOC every month.

**IS YOUR NAME LISTED BELOW? DON'T FORGET TO RENEW!!**

**THESE MEMBERSHIPS EXPIRE IN AUGUST**

Jim Allen	Cuong Le
Peter Allen	Charlie Lin
Hal Balmer	Celia Lovin
Abe Bierwirth	Keith Lue
Betty Bierwirth	Micheal Luongo
William Binckes	Peggy Luongo
Oliver Black	Les Matson
Bob Blount	Alan Mayer
Ray Bock	Tom Medanich
Celia Bolda	Robin Meler
Lance Bolda	Barbara Miles
Ralph Bolda	Michele Miller
Trent Bolda	Richard Montano
Troy Bolda	Mike Moon
Roy Boorman	Robert Moore
Dale Budlong	Virginia Moore
Charles Cope	Peg Morell
James Cope	Ronald Muzzy
Jeremy Cope	Dave Neil
Robert Cronk	Ken Post
Stefane d'Avad	Peter Rader
Jack De Camp	Dean Raustadt
Gene Duchene	Sharon Raustadt
Drew Dutton	Virginia Reese
Gloria Dutton	Reg Roberts
Farrell Eagle	Ron Ross
Stephen Eakin	Manny Rothstein
Edward Eales	Jerry Rounsavell
Jack Ellis	Thomas Rousseau
Shirley Ellis	Peter Routon
Shirley England	Harold Schaefgen
Anne Fawcett	Robert Schmiedeke
Allan Foodym	Price Shipiro
Shelly Jo Gacsi	Jeff Sinn
Theodore Gilmore	Thomas Skudlarski
Clay Glenn	Joy Soldan
Micheal Gooding	Art Stolins
Alvin Hart	Joyce Stolins
Roger Hartman	Don Taylor
John Hennessy	Paula Tucker
John Humberstone	Robert Walker
Paul Ichino	Lorie Watts
Richard Jahnke	Maureen Wise
Winston Jewson	Ynonne Young
Paul Johnson	Tony Zanniri
Robert Ketterman	Jeanne Zepeda
Mike Larkin	

**JULY 1992 FINANCIAL REPORT**  
Preston Hill, Treasurer

	Unrestricted Funds	Tim Smith Scholarship Fund
Cash Balance - June 30, 1992	\$ 12,043.94	\$ 3,071.57
<b>INCOME</b>		
General - Interest Income	\$ 23.81	
Contributions	34.00	
Library - Sales	183.53	
Genealogy Sig	2.00	
Membership Dues - New	441.00	
Dues - Renewal	1,935.00	
Programs - Mug & T-Shirt Sales	93.00	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$ 2,714.34</b>	
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
General - Contribution (Scholarship)	\$ 500.00	
Rental - OCC Science Hall	180.00	
Supplies	4.03	
Membership - Postage	29.00	
Board - Copying	12.23	
Supplies	20.98	
Newsletter - Printing	1,128.15	
Postage (2 months)	400.00	
Supplies	16.47	
BBS - Telephone (2 months)	207.02	
Insurance (Computers)	109.00	
Capital Expense	1,389.06	
SIGS - Rent-SIG Space	802.00	
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 5,295.23</b>	
<b>Net Change in Cash Balance</b>	<b>\$ -2,580.89</b>	
Cash Balance - July 31, 1992	\$ 9,463.05	\$ 3,071.57



**THESE MEMBERSHIPS EXPIRE IN SEPTEMBER**

Max Adrian	James Clymer	Elton Epley	Vicki Lloyd	Phyllis Solomon
Abe Antler	David Conniff	Toni Federe	Charles Lovin	Robert Spence
Ellen Antler	Craig Courtright	Bernard Fowle	Peggy Macadudin	Billie Stewart
Vance Avis	James Creager	Loretta Fowler	Roland Malone	Michael Tarkanian
Rod Ayers	Steven Currier	Kenneth Gordon	Bill Mancina	Tom Toner
Sharon Ayers	Terry Currier	Don Hebert	Joseph McGuire	Karen Ver Wayne
Joe Baker	Tracy Day	Jim Hicks	Richard Miller	Mark Waelde
Tom Baker	Jerry De Ainza	Gail Jaynes	Walter Miller	Gene Wall
Peter Baldwin	Tony de Witte	Paul Johnson	Richard Nelson	Patricia Wendorf
William Ball	Bill Deason	Sumner Kaufman	Donald Nickles	Robert Wendorf
Jerry Bell	Chip Dever	Bill Keel	Pete Plez	Beecher Young
David Black	William Domingo	Ralph King	Charles Puma	Judy Young
Joseph Bollinger	Douglas Duchene	Hank Kunczewski	William Reinhardt	
Leamon Calloway	Lionel Dyck	Tuong Le	Steve Riddle	
Stephen Clarke-Willson	Dee Epley	Wes Leland	Wendy Sarrett	

## 1992 OCIPUG BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### OFFICERS

President	Stephen Burnside	722-0327
Vice President	Richard Villa	841-6991
Secretary	Ginger Buck	534-7878
Treasurer	Preston Hill	892-1291
Past President	John Goodman	895-3195

### DIRECTORS

Bob Basaraba	1993	559-6539
Jim Bonacci	1992	650-2922
Robin Clark	1993	786-7880
Terry Currier	1993	774-2018
Max Lockie	1992	644-0103
Sunny Lockie	1993	644-0103
Robert Ottke	1992	759-1515
Stan Sabin	1992	968-7307

### PEOPLE AND NUMBERS TO KNOW

Membership	Robin Clark	786-7880
SIG Chairman	Walt Strong	557-7008
Program Chairman	Terry Currier	774-2018
Bulletin Board	Robert Ottke	759-1515
Library Committee	Jim Fort	491-3665
Equipment Coordinator	Allen Ashley	537-4608

### OCIPUG BBS & MESSAGE LINE NUMBERS

Public Line (1200/2400/9600/14400)	843-0388
Members only (1200/2400/9600/14400)	843-9248
OCIPUG Info & Message line	843-2048

## OCIPUG General Meeting Dates 1992

Our General Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month unless shown with asterisk below.

August 29

September 26

October 31

November 21\*

December 19\*

## Membership Form

Bring to General Meeting or mail to return address on the back cover

New       Renewal       Information Update      Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Have you ever been a member of OCIPUG? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, what is your member number: \_\_\_\_\_

Individual Membership \$36.00 per year       Family Membership \$45.00 per year

Amount Enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Title: Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr. (Circle One)

First Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Family Members: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit No. \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

I consider myself to be:       Beginner       Intermediate       Advanced

My computer is a       None       8088(XT)       286(AT)       386SX       386       486SX       486

# OCIPUG Business Sponsorship Program



GARDEN OF EDEN  
16485 Magnolia Street  
Westminster 92683  
841-4994

Your support enables us to better serve our members.

If you or your company would like more information on this program, please call Sunny Lockie at (714) 644-0103 or (714) 631-2880.

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Post Office Box 6100-211  
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