TANDY COMPUTER PRODUCTS

Radio Shack
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UPDATE

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Lists A, B, E, G, H1, H2, J, K1, U
31 March 1986 Page 1

EDUCATION

EXPRESS ORDER PRODUCTS

COLOR COMPUTERS

PORTABLES 600/200/100

MODELS 4/III

TANDY 6000/MODELS 16/16/II

MS-DOS COMPUTERS

PRODUCT NEWS

The following information is provided by Technical Support, Computer Customer Service, and Computer Merchandising.

COLOR COMPUTER - PREPARING THE HARD DISK FOR USE

Following are step-by-step instructions for preparing your hard disk for use with OS-9. Before beginning, create a System Master diskette by following the instructions for CONFIG in the OS-9 Version 02.00.00 documentation. Be sure to specify a hard disk driver (/H0) when running CONFIG.

FORMATTING THE HARD DISK

If you have not already done so, turn on your Color Computer hard disk system as instructed in the Hard Disk Controller Manual. Before formatting your hard disk, we recommend that you let it warm up for at least 30 minutes.

After your hard disk has warmed up, follow these steps to format it.

1. Using your new System Master diskette, boot OS-9.
   NOTE: You must always use this diskette to start up your hard disk system. Once you copy the OS-9 Operating System to the hard disk, you can remove the System Master diskette after booting.

2. When prompted, enter the date and time. At the OS-9 prompt, type:

   ```
   TMODE -PAUSE <ENTER>
   FORMAT /H0 <ENTER>
   ```

   The TMODE command turns off the pause feature. (If you forget this command, the screen might appear to freeze during the formatting procedure. If this happens, simply press the <SPACE BAR> and the program continues.)

3. The screen displays the following prompt:

   ```
   FORMATTING DRIVE /H0
   Y (YES) OR N (NO)
   READY?
   ```

4. Press <Y> to begin formatting the hard disk. FORMAT prompts:

   ```
   BOTH PHYSICAL AND LOGICAL FORMAT
   ?
   ```

(continued)

COLOR COMPUTER - PREPARING THE HARD DISK FOR USE (continued)

5. Press <Y> for both formats. You must answer YES the first time you format the hard disk. In a few moments, the screen shows:

   DISK NAME:

6. Enter a disk name. It can be up to 29 characters long and any combination of letters and numbers. Be sure the name begins with a letter. FORMAT now prompts:

   PHYSICAL VERIFY DESIRED?

7. Press <Y>. This tells FORMAT to map out any bad sectors.

8. The formatting now begins. This takes some time. You'll see the track numbers displayed in hexidecimal as FORMAT verifies each track. When complete, FORMAT displays the following message followed by the OS-9 prompt:

   NUMBER OF GOOD SECTORS $xxxxx

Your Color Computer's hard disk is now formatted. You are ready to move the OS-9 Operating System to the hard disk.

MOVING OS-9 TO THE HARD DISK

The following procedure copies all files from the diskette in Drive 0 (/D0) to the hard disk (/H0). Be sure to copy OS-9 Version 02.00.00 to the hard disk. After you complete this procedure, use the COPY command to copy any other programs or files from diskette to the hard disk. Follow these steps:

1. With your OS-9 Version 02.00.00 System Master diskette still in Floppy Drive 0 (/D0), type

   CHD /D0 <ENTER>
   CHX /D0/CMDS <ENTER>
   DSAVE /D0 >/H0/MOVELIST <ENTER>

2. This creates a series of COPY commands and stores them to file MOVELIST on the hard disk. DSAVE also includes the necessary commands to make directories when needed. Now type:

   CHD /H0 <ENTER>
   /H0/MOVELIST <ENTER>

3. This executes the MOVELIST file. OS-9 copies all the files from the diskette in Drive 0 to the hard disk. When complete, OS-9 displays its prompt. To see that all files have been copied, use the DIR command:

   DIR /H0 <ENTER>

(continued)

XENIX 3.0 DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM (26-6402) - WITH UNIFY (26-6415)

For uld to run using the 3.0 Development System, the uld file needs to look like the following. Two changes need to be made:

```
if test "$UNIFY"; then
        echo load $1
        if test -f a.out; then
          rm a.out
        fi

        ld -v 2 -n -X -p /usr/lib-2.3                    1. ADDITION
                      /usr/lib-2.3/crt0.o                2. CHANGE
                      $2 $3 $4 $5 $6 $7 $8 $9 \
                      $UNIFY/libd.a $UNIFY/libx.a \
                      -ltermcap -lm -lc

        if test -f a.out; then
                size a.out
                chmod 777 a.out
                mv a.out $1
                echo $1 loaded as $1
        else
                echo $1 not loaded
        fi
else
        echo "$0: The UNIFY environment variable is not set."
fi
```

(D. NEERSCHAP, 01-7879)

PROFILE 16 (26-6412, 01.01.00) - DIRECTING PRINTER OUTPUT TO A FILE

It is possible to direct printer output from the clerk (Inquire/Update/Add) program to a file instead of a printer. Use the "-P filename" option with the same syntax that would be used for report. Form-printing or hardcopying will append to the specified file for the duration of the session.

CAUTION: When a user first enters 'clerk' with -P specified, the named print file will be zeroed. Therefore, each user and each menu should specify a unique file name.

ALSO: The user should pre-create the destination file and be sure it is writeable by Profile. If not pre-created, Profile will create and own the file, and the permissions it will set will make it unreadable by the user.

(M. BRUNLIK, 01-7879)

XENIX (700-3030) - WHAT FSCK WILL DO

This article is not here to keep you from using fsck. It is to give you an overview of some of the things that can happen by running fsck when you are not supposed to. Fsck in its own right is a VERY good tool for working with Xenix, and when used properly it can and will solve many problems with Xenix file systems. HOWEVER, it is not a magical mystery tool that will take a corrupted system and make it perfect (usually it deletes it).

fsck will:	find blocks that are claimed by more than one file
fsck won't:	give them the correct blocks
fsck did:	put what it thinks is correct in them
what happens:	you get core dumps
easiest way to fix:	replace file that is corrupted
fsck will:	find files that are bigger than the file system
fsck won't:	make them the correct size
fsck did:	delete them
what happens:	you can't find the files anymore
easiest way to fix:	re-install backups of bad files/data
fsck will:	find files with incorrect link counts
fsck won't:	give them the correct ones
fsck did:	make separate copies of what it thinks are the files
what happens:	you get core dumps and/or garbage in the files
easiest way to fix:	replace bad files/data
fsck will:	rebuild the free list on the super block
fsck won't:	make files the proper size if they are corrupt
fsck did:	look at the free list and take an educated guess at how to best make it work
what happens:	possible file size errors
easiest way to fix:	use lc - Ri to get inode #, copy file to temporary name, remove original, and copy temporary file back
fsck will:	check for orphaned files (allocated but unreferenced)
fsck won't:	put them back in the correct directories
fsck did:	take what it thinks is the file and put it in lost+found
what happens:	files are missing on the system and are in the /lost+found directory
easiest way to fix:	move files from lost+found to correct place, set permissions back
fsck will:	check for inconsistent information in the files inode
fsck won't:	know what it's supposed to be
fsck did:	take what's in the inode and assign it to the file
what happens:	files change to directories, directories to devices, files to devices, etc
easiest way to fix:	save data, re-install Xenix and go to backups

(continued)

XENIX (TM 26-3030) - WHAT FSCK WILL DO (continued)

fsck will	check for blocks that are not accounted for
fsck won	reassign them to files
fsck did	clear them
what happens.	missing information/core dumps
easiest way to fix:	go to backups of affected files
fsck will	check floppy disks
fsck won	guarantee that they will function
fsck did	read the inode list and try to reconstruct the floppy
what happens.	mount errors
easiest way to fix:	get another copy
fsck will	clean a system after a crash
fsck won	guarantee that it will function
fsck did	put it back like it thought it looked like
what happens:	any of the above

TIMES TO RUN fsck:

1. When a system is not shutdown properly (i.e. reset is pressed) and you are in SYSTEM MAINTENANCE MODE.
2. On a secondary when it is UN-MOUNTED.
3. On a floppy when it is NOT-MOUNTED.
4. When you are running floppies and working on the hard drive.
5. On a cartridge when it is UN-MOUNTED.

TIMES NOT TO RUN fsck:

1. ANY TIME YOU ARE IN MULTI-USER MODE! You have been warned!
2. When a drive will not boot.
3. When you are getting [boot error Hxx]. (Hxx is a hard drive related error)
4. When you are getting bug check or halts at boot up.
5. When you are getting panics during boot up.
6. When you are in cron (at anytime).
7. When you are in somebody's ".login/.profile".
8. When you are in /etc/rc (primary only).
9. When you are in /etc/rc.user (primary only).

(D DAVIS, 6-7879).

TANDY 2000 (26-5103) - LOCATION WHEN USING THE VM-1 (26-5111)

I have one user using three Tandy 2000's with dual monitors running AutoCAD. One machine had continuing drive error problems even after three trips to the service center. The problem was resolved by determining that when the VM-1 was placed on the same level and to the right of the CPU, extensive drive errors occurred (even inability to boot). Relocating the monitor eliminated the problem. Obviously, the same potential exists in any application. Similar tests with the CM-1 did not produce these errors.

(LEONARD N JOHNSON, STORE #01V 6890.