FORMAT - Disk Format and PTDOS Installation Utility

*FORMAT {{/}<src>,}{/}<dst>{,L=<n>}{,S={R}{-V}]{,N=<name>}{,D=MM/DD/YY}

INTERRUPTABLE

OPERATION: the disk in unit <dst> is erased and then low-level formatted. System files are then copied from the disk in unit <src> to the disk in unit <dst> according to the command line options.

<src> and <dst> must be before any other options. the '/' is optional for both <src> and <dst>. If <src> is not provided, then unit 0 is assumed. <src> and <dst> must not be the same.

FORMAT always creates a default START.UP file and enables Verbose mode, so that START.UP will be displayed during PTDOS boot.

Type 'S' during formatting to skip the rest of the format

ARGUMENTS

The L= option sets the file level controlling which files get copied onto the newly-formatted disk. As the level number increases, additional files are added to the disk.

L=0   Creates a (non-bootable) data disk, with just the following
           files: {DIRECTRY, NEXTID, FSMAP, START.UP, SYSGLOBL}. A dummy
           directory entry is also created for BOOTLOAD.

L=1   Creates a barely bootable disk, adding the following files:
           {BOOTLOAD, RESIDENT and SUTIL}.

L=2   Creates a minimally useful bootable disk, adding the following
           files: {$PR, CONFIGR, COPY, DISKCOPY, FILES, FREE?, KILL, OUT,
           PRINT, REATR, RENAME, RETYPE, SET, SETIN, SETOUT, SYST}.

L=3   (Default) Creates a reasonable bootable disk, adding the
           following files: {$CREATE, $ESC, $LST, $NLST, $REM, $STOP,
           $WAIT, CLOSE, CREATE, DO, DCHECK, DUMP, EDIT, ENDF, EXEC,
           EXTRACT, GET, IMAGE, NULL, OPEN, OPEN?, RANDOM, READ, RECOVER,
           SAVE, SEEK, SPACE, WRITE, ZIP, ACOPY, FORMAT, HEX2IMG,
           GETTAPE, RUNSOLOS, SERIAL, TXTMODEM, XMODEM}.

L=4   Creates a reasonable development disk, adding the following
           files: {ASSM, BLDUTIL, DEBUG, EDT3, PTDEFS, RNUM, UNZAP, XREF,
           ZAP, HEXER, IMG2HEX, MAKETAPE}.

L=5   creates a fully-loaded disk, adding the following files:
           {DBASIC, FOCAL, HELP, HELP:D, TARGET, TREK80}.

S=R   Reinstalls PTDOS on a disk that already contains PTDOS. All
           files of the specified level are rewritten. Other files on the
           disk are unchanged.

S=-V   Prevents read-back verify for all writes after the initial
           format. (FORMAT defaults to verifying writes.)

N=<name>   Sets the disk's name. <name> is truncated to 8 characters. The
           default name is PTDOS1.x where x is from the version number in
           SYSGLO (usually 4 or 5).

D=MM/DD/YY Sets the disk's date. Dates are entered as MM/DD/YY, for
          example, 05/15/78 for May 15, 1978. If unspecified, the date
          will be the date on the source disk.

EXAMPLES

*FORMAT /1

formats the disk in unit 1, using the default name and the date from
PTDOS's memory. All of the level 3 files are copied from disk 0 onto
disk 1, creating a reasonable bootable disk.

*FORMAT /0,/1,L=4,N=MYDISK,D=05/15/79

formats the disk in unit 1, naming it "MYDISK", and setting its date
to 05/15/79. All of the level 4 files are copied from disk 0 onto disk
1, creating a reasonable development disk.

*FORMAT /1,/0,L=1,N=DISK01,S=R

rewrites all of the level 2 files {BOOTLOAD, RESIDENT and SUTIL,
START.UP, CONFIGR, COPY, DISKCOPY, FILES, FREE?, KILL, OUT, PRINT,
REATR, RENAME, RETYPE, SET, SETIN, SETOUT, SYST, $PR} on the disk in
unit 0, using the files from unit 1. The disk will be renamed
"DISK01".

*FORMAT 1,0,L=1,S=R-V

rewrites all of the level 1 files {BOOTLOAD, RESIDENT and SUTIL,
START.UP} on the disk in unit 0, using the files from unit 1.