

DOS Navigator

The user's guide.

Version 1.51

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(Introduction)

Welcome to Dos Navigator (C) RITLABS S.R.T - software, which will facilitate your work with the personal computer. The rich opportunities of Dos Navigator, as a multi-window shell for work in MS-DOS, OS/2, MS Windows, Unix and other, provide the most effective work on the personal computer. It is easy to start various programs with the help of Dos Navigator. The program Dos Navigator not only helps the user to make work more convenient, it also opens opportunities of the computer so, that it works " in whole power ".

I) Equipment requirements

- Dos Navigator normally functions in the following conditions:
- The computer IBM PC/AT or PS/2 or completely compatible with them;
 - The processor: 386SX or higher;
 - Operating system MS DOS 5.0 or later versions;
 - 512Kb Conventional RAM;
 - As the minimum 1.2MB on a hard disk (from them 900Kb is taken by necessary systems files);

- The following additional devices are recommended:
- THE PROCESSOR: 486SX or HIGHER;
 - 4MB XMS/EMS;
(Dos Navigator uses this memory for editing of the texts, for increase of the buffer of copying, for loading an overlay part of a code of the program and etc.. Therefore, than it is more of memory, that there is more pleasantly your work and that more windows you can open).
 - The VGA-compatible VIDEO ADAPTER;
(It will give you an opportunity to use extended text modes, but also beautiful screens).
 - THE DEVICE "MOUSE";
(With its help you can use all opportunities and all convenience of the interface of the user).
 - THE FLOPPY DISK DRIVE;
(Dos Navigator is delivered on standard 3.5 " or 5.25 " diskettes and for installation you will need the floppy disk drive, though while in service the disk drive can not be used).

- CD-ROM;
(Dos Navigator can to read the information from CD-disks, as from usual hard disks or diskettes, but also, can to play sound Compact Discs)

- The HAYES-compatible MODEM.
(Dos Navigator has built-in communication module for connection of your computer by the terminal to BBS. Also through the modem it is possible to autodial telephone number).

II) Run The Dos Navigator

For start Dos Navigator it is enough to enter in subdirectory, in which its working files are located, and to type "DN". Whereas Dos Navigator is a system shell, namely the programs of such type are used the most frequently, it is recommended to start DN at loading of your computer, for that insert a line DN into a file AUTOEXEC.BAT. Besides for normal work of Dos Navigator it is completely necessary, that subdirectory, in which working files of Dos Navigator are located should be mentioned in a set PATH, located in a file AUTOEXEC.BAT. So, for example, if all working files of DN are located in subdirectory \DN on a disk C:, your file AUTOEXEC.BAT should contain a string PATH C:\DN.

The note: the updating AUTOEXEC.BAT is made automatically by the installation program.

III) Dos Navigator Windows

Windows of Dos Navigator are working areas of the program, in which it shows the necessary information, and in the majority of cases lets evidently work with it. The presentation is understood as a convenient format of representation of the current information, but also operative change of contents of windows in case of change of the information in result of fulfillment of commands, submitted by the user.

All set (rather large) windows can be divided into two large groups: working windows and dialog boxes. The main distinction between them consists that you can open a lot of working windows and switch from one working window to another, while the dialog box in any moment of time can be only one on the screen, and while it will not be closed by a that or other method, work with other (certainly, working) windows is impossible.

By work in Dos Navigator it is possible to open and to use set of working windows, but in each moment of time there is only one active window. An active window it is a window, in which you work in the given moment. Any command, which you choose concerns only

to an active window.

Dos Navigator marks an active window, drawing double framework, due to that it can easily be identified on the screen. If your windows are blocked, the active window is always on the top ("forward" window).

There are following menu commands for switching between working windows

Tile	
Cascade	
Close all	
Size/Move	Ctrl-F5
Zoom	Alt-Z
Next	Alt-Tab
Previous	Ctrl-Tab
ælose	Ctrl-F4
List...	Alt-0

The list of all open windows gives a possibility to choose the necessary window or to close it from this list.

If you want to choose an inactive working window, though only a part it is visible on the screen, click on it by the mouse and the window will become active.

The dialog boxes are intended, first of all, for setting those or other parameters of Dos Navigator or for issue of the various help information, messages, requests and etc..

The examples of working (not dialog boxes) windows are, first of all, windows of the file panels.

Moving window and changing a window size

The Dos Navigator windows have the built - in mechanism of change the sizes of windows and moving them on the screen. A command Window|Size/Move or combination of keys [Ctrl-F5] serve for this purpose.

The management is made through cursor arrows. The change of the sizes of a window is made through [Shift] + cursor arrows.

Establish a window in the place necessary to you on the screen and press [Enter].

Also it is possible to move windows through the "Mouse". For this purpose necessary to seize the top framework of a window and, keeping the button of the Mouse pressed, to move a window together with the Mouse cursor. When the button of the Mouse is released, the window remains in a new position.

The right bottom corner of a framework of a window serves for change of the sizes with the Mouse.
 (Note: the sizes of working windows can be changed only.)

Zooming of a window

It is possible to zoom the window on whole working surface of the screen

Window|Zoom [Alt-Z]

You can do it by clicking mouse on an arrow [] in the right top corner of a framework of a window.

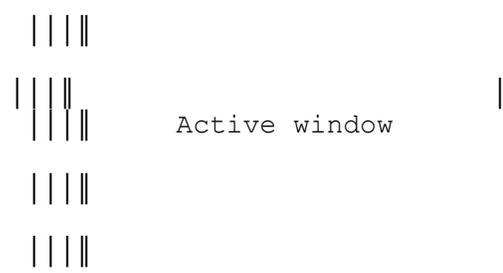
The repeated fulfillment of this command returns a window in an initial location.

Arrangement of windows

You can arrange windows:

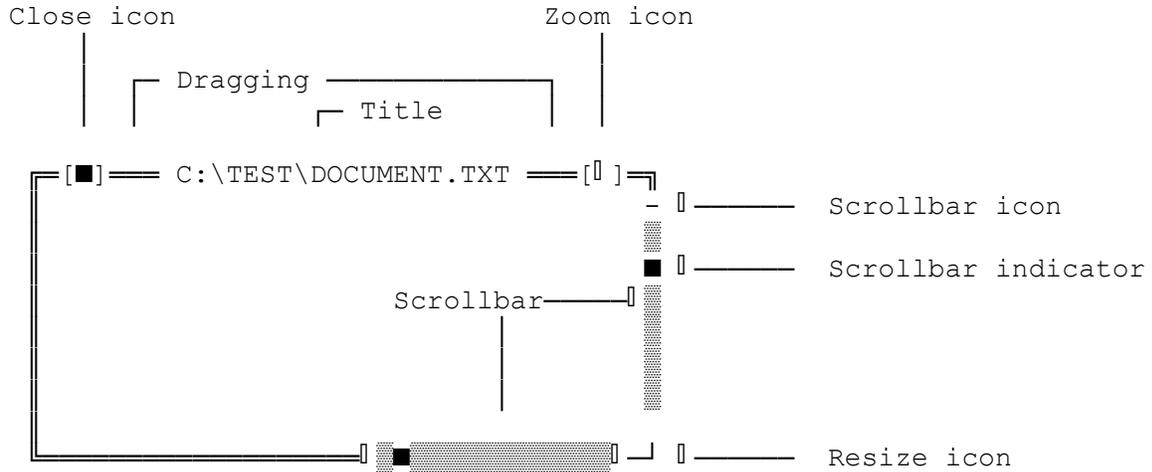
Window|Tile

Window|Cascade





Working window interface



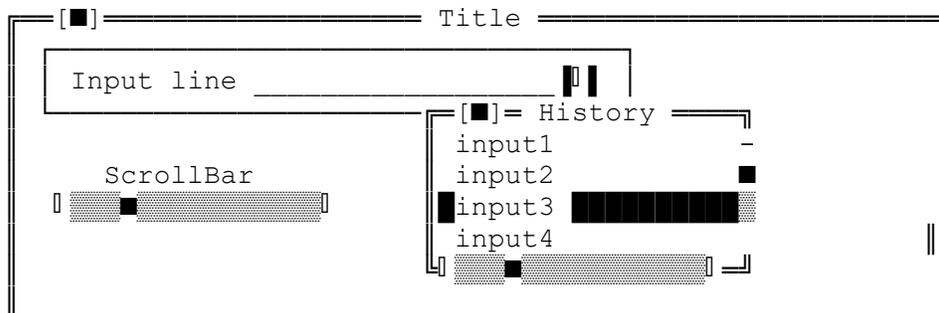
Dialog box elements

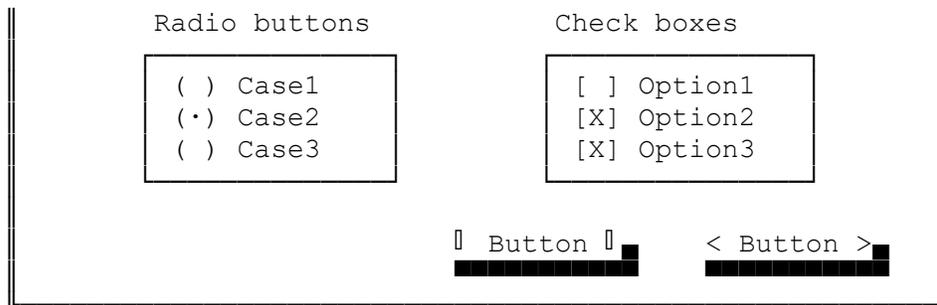
Dialog box opens, if dots pl.(...) is indicated after a menu command. The dialog box grants a convenient method of viewing of the information and setting of parameters.

By use of the keyboard for an element selection it is possible to press the his highlighted letter , it is desirable thus to keep [Alt].

Pressing [Tab] and [Shift+Tab] results in moving in a dialog box ahead or ago from one managing element to other. When the element becomes active, it is highlighted.

To select an element also it is enough to click on it by the mouse.





Input Line

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The element for input and editing of lines is named Input Line. You enter from the keyboard that or other information in it: the letters, numbers, etc.. The text in a Input Line can be marked. For this purpose is necessary, keep pressed a key [Shift] and to move the cursor with arrow keys. Other method of marking: press the button of the Mouse and, keeping it pressed, move the Mouse. It is possible to use the majority of main keys of editing in Input Lines, for example, arrow keys, Home, End and Ins. If you continue to type the text at achievement of the end of a Input Line, its contents will be automatically scrolled. If there is more text in an element than in Input Line, on the ends of it painted big arrows. You can manage them using Mouse.

All Input Lines support exchange by the information through common Clipboard.

## History

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The history - it the list, which is connected to a Input Line. Pressing an arrow downwards in a Input or clicking the Mouse in an icon, on the right of Input, it is possible to cause the list of the previous significances of this Input and to choose one from them. It prevents from a repeated typing.

Button

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The rectangulars with shadows refer to as by buttons, as they are similar with buttons of electronic devices. Each button has a label, which specifies what happen, when this button is pressed.

It is possible to press the button by a mouse or made it current and then press on [Spacebar]. When you press the button, action, connected to this button is executed. If the current element of a dialog box is not the button, one of buttons "is allocated" automatically. It refers to as default button. As a rule, it is marked by the special color. It is possible simply to press [Enter] to activate this button.

## Check Boxes and Radio Buttons

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Blocks for choice and setting standard parameters.

Radio buttons

 Case 1
 Case 2
 Case 3

Check boxes

 Option1
 Option2
 Option3

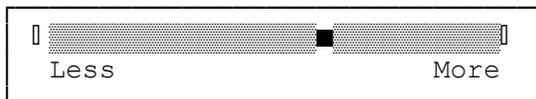
The moving between parameters of choice is carried out by cursor keys or the mouse.

ScrollBar

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It is a vertical or horizontal bar, which looks as follows:

The indicator



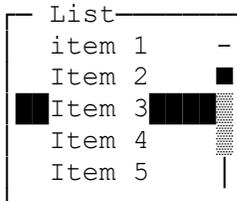
These strips can be used by work with "mouse" for scrolling the contents of a window of the editor or moving of the file manager.

- \* Click of the mouse button at the end of a scroll bar results to moving to the next item (similarly to pressing of cursor arrows [upwards] or [downwards]).
- \* If you are pressing and not releasing the button, scrolling will proceed.
- \* Pressing of the mouse button on the dark area at the end of a scroll bar will result to page scrolling (similarly to pressing [PgUp] or [PgDn]).
- \* If you will move on a scroll bar a sliding marker with the help of the mouse, the contents of a window will be scrolled according to a relative item on a scroll bar.  
Note: Scroll bars let to any user (using mouse or keyboard) to see, as far he has advanced in the editor or in the list of files.

## List Box

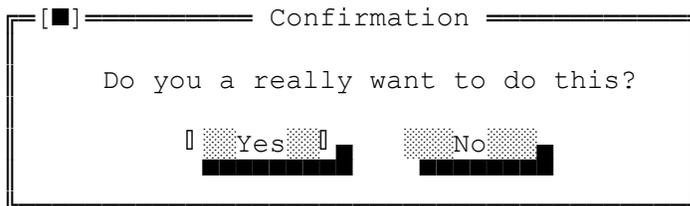
~~~~~

The list of parameters for choice is using for choice of a file in a directory or in a history of Input Lines and has the index in a kind of the cursor-bar and the scroll bar for scrolling.



On a course of work there is the necessity to issue the various information or requests for confirmation that or other action.

This information is in a special dialog box. For continuation of work it is necessary to execute those actions, which are indicated in a field of the messages, having pressed on that or other button.



If [Enter] was pressed at once the answer < Yes > or < OK> is meant usually.

1. File Panel

The file panel is understood as any panel with any list of files:

- The usual list of files of a directory (C:\DN)
- The list of found files (Find:)
- Temporary drive (Temp:)
- Archive (ZIP: ARJ: RAR: etc.)
- Video cassette of a Arvid streamer (TDR:)

Any list is considered as a directory, therefore appearance at viewing of archive and temporary disk coincide accurate to an information part.

The file panels for convenience are linked in pairs. The number of such windows with dual panels, which refer to as by the File Managers, is limited only by the size of accessible memory.

The switching between panels in the File Managers is carried out by [Tab] or clicking the mouse button in the necessary panel.

Drag-and-Drop is organized in Dos Navigator, i.e. dragging of files in other panels and trees is realized. Is established optionally in Options|File Manager|Setup...

[X] Drag-and-drop from columns.

(The note: It is possible to forbid or to allow the request of a

directory of purpose
Options|Configuration|Confirmations...)

Copying\Moving can be carried out from any panel in any, in independence of that, to which file managers they belong, thus the names of directories are substituted in a history of input of dialog box "Copy".

Keys of a management:

[Ctrl-F3]	Manager New	- Opening of the new file manager
[Ctrl-F4]	Window Close	- Closing of a window
[Alt-Tab]	Window Next	- Switching to the next window
[Ctrl-Tab]	Window Previous	- Switching to the previous window
[Tab]		- Switching between panels

1.1 File list

Viewing of the list of files in a directory with use of a file with descriptions, if such exists in this directory similarly to a command "Dir" from the command interpreter 4DOS, if finds a file description or files.bbs.

The names of files with the descriptions are set in
Options|File Manager|Setup...

The work with the descriptions of files is possible only in a mode of display of the descriptions:

- Editing [Alt-INS]
- Copying, moving, deleting of files with the descriptions results in automatic change or generating of new and old files with descriptions.

The names of visible files on the panel are set in a kind of the filter at setting of parameters of the file panel. The filters work in all modes of operations of the file panel. If it is necessary to exclude from the filter any mask, it is possible to set at the end of the filter -mask. For example: *.*;-*.bak

The setup of parameters of the current panel is made in
Panel|Setup Panel... [Alt-S]

[] Directory length	- count the sizes of subdirectories
[X] Current file	- show below information about current file
[X] Selected files	- show below information about selected files
[] Totals	- show below information about current directory
[X] Free space	- show amount of a free space on a disk
[X] Executable first	- place executable files in the beginning of the list
[X] Archives first	- place archives in the beginning of the list
[X] Files highlight	- highlight files in the panel

The note: If it is not set the information about chosen files in the panel, but the files are selected, this information replaces the information about current file.

Depending on origin of the list heading of the panel varies:

- "C:\" etc.

- "Find: *.qqp"
- "TEMP:"
- "ARJ:DN2-35.ARJ"
- "TDR:SONY1\ACTION"

For Find: and TEMP: it is displayed complete way after the information about current file, for archives - it is displayed packed size and percent of compression.

The parameters of the file panel are saved automatically at start of the external programs or at an exit from Dos Navigator.

To save current directories in the file panel it is necessary to set Options|Configuration|Startup|[X] Preserve directory, otherwise there will be the current DOS directory in the file panel.

1.2 Files HighLight

The files with various extensions can be marked by various colors. There are 3 standard types: directories, executable files and archives, but also five types, determined by the user with the help of the setting of the filter of extensions:

Options|File Manager|Highlight groups...

The colors of appropriate types are set in Options|Colors...|File Manager

```

|---File Panel
|---L Highlight

```

The marking of files by various colors, except convenience of a finding of a file, gives yet opportunity to sort files " by color " i.e. on a group attribute. What does it mean? Imagine the list of files, which is sorted out so: directories, archives, executable files, initial texts of the programs, temporary temp-files, sorted out by color. Instead of looking by eyes for a lost file, you can easily find it in color group.

In graphic shells, such as File Manager (MS Windows), Windows), Norton Desktop (Symantec) and other graphic icons are applied for file visualization. Some text shells for DOS, such as PC SHELL (Central Point), DOSSHELL (Microsoft) emulate them with replacement of char set. Char set is not changed in Dos Navigator, and different colors are used for allocation of various files.

What for it is necessary? For example, you, seeing color of a file, know, that here such - @ the file - graphic, such - @ - musical, and here this concerns to temporary files (".\$\$\$ ", ".OLD ", ".BAK ") and it must be deleted.

The sanction of coloring by various colors is set for each panel optionally in

Panel|Setup panel... [Alt-S]

1.3 Files Sort [Alt-B] [Alt-S]

The files, displayed in panels, can be sorted by following attributes:

- Name
- Extension
- Size

Time
Group (HighLight groups)
Unsorted (To display files according to the order of record in a directory)

It is set in
Panel|Sort by... [Alt-B]

Except usual sorting there is the opportunity to display executable files in the beginning of the panel [X] Executable first, and archives [X] Archives first

It is set in Panel|Setup panel... [Alt-S]

Executable files are:

- '.exe', '.com', '.bat'
- '.btm' Batch-files for the interpreter 4DOS
- '.cmd' Batch-files for operating system OS/2

Known archives:

- ARC, ARJ, BSA, BS2, CHZ, HA, HAP, HPK, HYP, LHA, LIM, RAR, SQZ, TAR, UC2, ZIP, ZOO.

1.4 Setup Columns [Alt-K]

In Dos Navigator it is possible to establish a mode of a conclusion of the list - except Full/Brief:

— Disk Drive —
 Size
 Date
 Time
 Description

— File find —
 Size
 Date
 Time
 Path

— TEMP: —
 Size
 Date
 Time
 Path

— Archives —
 Original size
 Date
 Time
 Packed size
 Ratio

— TDR View —
 Size
 Date
 Time
 Description

As you can see, for each type of the file panel setting of information fields in columns are different. These fields can be arbitrary combined.

It is set in Panel|Setup columns... [Alt-K]
Default settings are set in
Options|File Manager|Columns defaults...

The number of columns on the screen depends on the size of the file panel, which, in turn, depends on the number of a video mode. Also it depends on a mutual arrangement of two half-panels (right and left-hand). It is changed with the help of [Alt <-] or [Alt ->] or mouse, if to hook for divider and to move mouse, not releasing the button. If a mode Description is established, one column will be displayed only, and to vary there will be width of a field Description. Horizontal scrolling inside one "half-panel" is carried out with arrows < -, - >.

1.5 File Mask Selection [Alt-Del]

It is possible to establish the filter of displayed names of files and extensions, which will be visible in the panel. This filter is set in the file panel options

Panel|Setup Panel... [Alt-S]

For example: ?eadme*.*;*.*1st

If it is necessary to exclude from the filter any mask, this is possible to set at the end of the filter -mask. For example: *.*;-*.*bak
The note: ";" plays a role of masks divider.

For more convenient set of this filter a command serves

Panel|Advanced filter... [Alt-Del]

All extensions in a current directory are scanned and placed in the list " Mask selection ". The selection of extensions is made also, as well as selection of files in the file panel. Then at pressing on <Hide> - the files with chosen extensions leave from the list; <Show> - in the list there are only the files, the extensions of which were chosen.

If it is necessary to display only those extensions, which "are allowed" in the current filter, for example to continue formation of this filter, it is possible to press [Shift-Alt-Del]

THE NOTE: the Filter to on - default for new manager is set in
Options|File Manager|New Manager defaults...

1.6 Change of Video Modes

Change of video modes is carried out in the menu '=' [Alt-'Spacebar']

- EGA/VGA lines [Shift-F10]

Switches the screen from 80x25 in 80x43 (EGA), 80x50 (VGA) and back.

- Custom Video Mode [Alt-F10] , [Ctrl-F10]

Switches the screen from 80x25 in modes, set by the user in

Options|Configuration|System setup...

Numbers of modes are set in a decimal notation. To indicate, that the number is in hexadecimal notation, it is necessary to deliver before them a symbol "\$", for example \$100 = 256 in a decimal notation. It is possible to use the built - in calculator for transfer from one notation to another. It is necessary to indicate number of a mode in a configuration (i.e. significance AL by a call of function AH=0 of interrupt 10h). The information on number of a mode can be found in the documentation of the video adapter. Any text video modes (such as

132x60, 100x25 etc.) are supported, including VESA (on VESA compatible video-adapters).

At Custom Video Mode = 256 screen is transferred in a mode 80x30(VGA).

Options|Configuration|Startup...

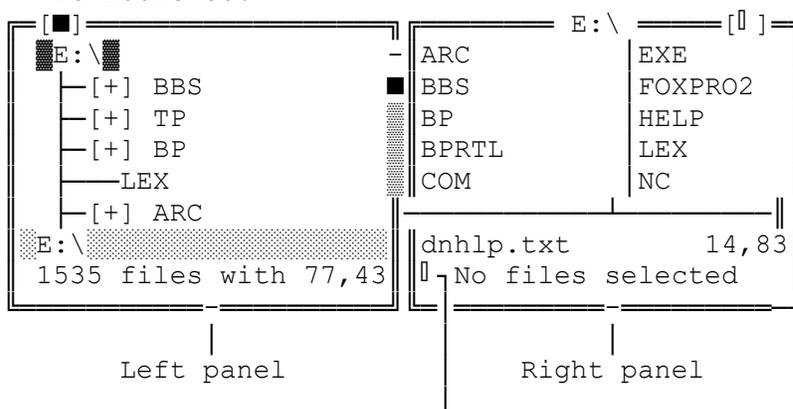
[X] Restore screen mode

If this option is included, a mode of the screen is restored after start of any external program, which was before start of this program.

2. File Manager

The file manager is a main window of Dos Navigator for work with files. The majority of operations over files is made with its help. The window of the file manager forms by choice of a command Manager|New [Ctrl-F3] After it Dos Navigator will ask you a name of a disk, for which you want to start the new Manager, and then you will see a window of the Manager with two file panels. You can open few Managers and copy files from any panel in any with the help of the mouse (Drag-and-Drop) or history of dialog box "Copy". After the Manager was opened, it is possible to cause commands from the menu Manager for its configuration.

It looks so:



Panels divider is moved by the mouse or [Alt ->], [Alt <-] keys.

The file panels are broken in pairs for convenience of fulfillment of operations Copy\Move, but also for compatibility with Norton Commander. Moreover it enables to operate with one directory at once in two panels: Quick view, Info, Directory tree. At pressing [Ctrl-Insert] the names of selected files are copied in Clipboard. At pressing [Ctrl-Del] the names of selected files leave from the current panel without physical deleting from the drive.

2.1 Command Line

The command line of Dos Navigator completely emulates command language of MS-DOS a little expands it i.e. you can simply type MS-DOS commands from here.

The unique exception exists for a command SET of environment variable of operating system. It works differently, depending on whether is set in 'Options|Configuration|System setup... [X] Fast

command execution', or not. If it is included mode the command SET concerns to a "Main" copy COMMAND.COM i.e. to main "process" of operating system MS-DOS. The start of the program from Dos Navigator is carried out faster, but in this mode can incorrectly work some DOS Extenders, for example MS-Windows.

If "Fast command execution" is set to off Dos Navigator causes a "new" copy COMMAND.COM, therefore all changes of SET made in it will be lost at return in Dos Navigator.

It is possible to make the group of commands for batch processing (like in .BAT-file) in a command line. The commands are divided by "||". For 4DOS users this feature is disable. Parameter %1 means a name of a current file in the active panel of the file manager. If you seldom use a command line, it can be removed from the screen

(Options|Configuration|Interface...
[X] Hide Command Line).

Keys of a main set are in this case released, and it became possible to use them as "Hot" keys for commands and [Shift+Char] for incremental search.

The command line can be caused from the menu:

File|Execute DOS command... [Alt-F6]

(Command History is caused as a usual history of a Input Line in this case).

Typing in a command line

The moving on a symbol to the right or to the left carried out agrees with Options|File Manager|Setup...

[X] Use / keys

If this option is set cursor bar will be moved if the file panel by arrows on the keyboard, and the Shift-arrows will move the cursor on a command line.

If this option is not set, the arrows on the keyboard will move the cursor in a command line, and Shift-arrows will move cursor bar in the file panel.

Moving

CTRL+S	On a symbol to the left
CTRL+D	On a symbol left to the right
<Shift>+'left arrow'	On a symbol to the left
<Shift>+'right arrow'	On a symbol left to the right
CTRL+left(right)	On a word to the right (to the left)
CTRL+A	On a word to the left
CTRL+F	On a word to the right
CTRL+Home	In a beginning of a line
CTRL+End	In the end of a line

To place

CTRL+Enter	Name of a file from the file panel to a command line
CTRL+Shift+Enter	Full file name from the file panel to a command line

CTRL+[Name of a directory from the left panel to a command line
CTRL+]	Name of a directory from the right panel to a command line
Shift+Insert	Contents of the clipboard to a command line
Shift+Ctrl+Ins	Contents of a command line to Clipboard
Ctrl+Insert	Names of selected files to Clipboard
Ctrl+V	Switching of a mode of typing Insert/Overstrike

2.2 Command History [Ctrl-E] [Alt-F8] [Shift-| |]

For convenience of work Dos Navigator lets to save commands, early entered in a Command line, in a History of commands. Twice click a mouse in a Command line or press [Alt-F8] for its call. It is also possible to view a History of commands directly in a Command line with the help [Shift-| |] For compatibility with Norton Commander [Ctrl-E] acts as [Shift-|]. The history of commands can be remembered after exit from Dos Navigator. It will be automatically restored after the next start. It is necessary to forbid an appropriate option for this purpose:

```
Options|Configuration|Startup...
Kill Input Histories.
```

2.3 File Selection

Dos Navigator lets to select on the file panel one or several files for group processing. The selected files are marked by the special color (which is set in colors options) and special symbol, which is chosen in

```
Options|Configuration|File Panel defaults...
Tag character.
```

The mark of files can be made with the help of the mouse. It is necessary to click on the necessary file with the right (second) button for this purpose.

The following combinations of keys are used for selecting files:

SELECTING ONE FILE

```
[Insert] - The selecting\unselecting of one file (which is
           specified with the cursor bar);
[Spacebar] - Acts similarly, if an option is included
             Options|Configuration|File Panel defaults...
             [X] Tag by SPACE
```

(The note: the selecting by a [spacebar] works only if Command line is empty)

SELECTING ON REQUIRED EXTENSION

```
grey <+> - Selecting of files (files are selected only);
grey <-> - Unselecting of files (files and directories are
unselected);
```

- <Shift> <+> - Selecting of files with the extensions, different from current(files are selected only);
- <Shift> <-> - Unselecting of files with the extensions, different from current(files and directories are unselected);

┌-INVERTING OF SELECTION-┐

- grey <*> - Inverting of selecting of files (files are inverted only);
- <CTRL> <*> - General inverting (files and directories are inverted);

┌-SELECTION ON GROUPS-┐

- <CTRL> <+> - Selection of group of files or directories according to Highlight groups;
- <CTRL> <-> - Unselection of group of files or directories according to Highlight groups;

┌-SELECTION ON EXTENSIONS-┐

- <CTRL><Shift> <+> - Selection of files with extension as at current (works separately for files and subdirectories);
- <CTRL><Shift> <-> - Unselection of files with extension as at current (works separately for files and subdirectories);

┌-SELECTION ON NAMES-┐

- <ALT> <+> - Selection of files and directories with the same name, as at a current file, on which the cursor bar is specified;
- <ALT> <-> - Unselection of files and directories with the same name, as at a current file, on which the cursor bar is specified;
- <ALT><Shift> <+> - Selection of files and directories with names different the name of a current file;
- <ALT><Shift> <-> - Unselection of files and directories with names different the name of a current file;

2.4 Hide File Panel [Ctrl-F1][Ctrl-F2][Ctrl-P]

For removal of the right or the left file panel commands serve:

Manager|Show/hide left panel [Ctrl-F1] and

Manager|Show/hide right panel [Ctrl-F2]

For removal of the inactive file panel a command serves

Manager|Show/hide inactive panel [Ctrl-P]

For convenience it is possible to remove the unnecessary panel by a mouse: Below of the file panel there is the Drive Line, and the brackets on sides clean / show the appropriate panel.

There is also the command, which is usually similar to temporary removal of both panels
≡|Output window [Ctrl-O]
(It is possible to read details about it in the chapter "16. OUTPUT WINDOW").

If you want really to close both panels, it is necessary to close a window of the file manager:
Window|Close [Ctrl-F4]

2.5 Change Drive ■ [Alt-F1] [Alt-F2] [Alt-C]

It is possible to use the commands for change of the logic drive in the file panel:

```
Manager|Change drive left [Alt-F1]
Manager|Change drive right [Alt-F2]
Panel|Change drive [Alt-C]
```

For convenience it is possible at once to choose the necessary disk by a mouse below File Panel. It is set up in
Options|File Manager|Setup...

Drive Line

The switching between disks in Drive Line can be carried out with the help of the keyboard [Ctrl - right/left]. For convenience it is possible differ right and left [CTRL] for the right / left half-panel.

This opportunity is set in
Options|File Manager|Setup...
Ctrl difference

It is possible to change a disk having clicked a mouse on a name of a disk in heading of the file panel.

2.6 Directory tree ■ [Ctrl-T]

Directory tree of the current logic drive is shown on the opposite panel after choice of a command Manager|Directory tree.

```
D:\
├─[+] DN
├─[-] NU
│   └─CFGAUD
├─[+] SERVICE
├─[+] UTIL
├─[-] VIRUS
│   └─ADINF
```

Being moved on this tree, you simultaneously see contents of these directories in the opposite panel. To open \ to close a branch of a tree, press < Space >, Grey < + >, Grey < - > or click a mouse in a place of branch.

The same manipulations with moving on directories are supported in a tree of directories, as in the file panel:

■ [Ctrl-\] or [\] move to a root directory;

- Quick search with support [Ctrl-Enter];
- Quick dirs...

You can also copy files from a current directory in a subdirectory on a tree, using protocol Drag-and-Drop. You can move files to Drive Line for copying on other logic drives.

2.7 Info [Ctrl-L]

Current directory, current logic drive, amount of free memory and etc. are shown on the opposite panel by choice of a command

Manager|Info

The fields with data, which should be shown, are set up in Options|File Manager|Information panel...

The type of the shown information depends from the panel: the file panel, archive, TEMP:, TDR: - for all these panels Info will contain specific data.

If there is the file dirinfo or file file_id.diz in a current directory, some lines from this file (usually this description of a directory) are shown below panels Info.

Make the active panel Info and press [F4] for editing of a description file of the current directory

2.8 Quick View [Ctrl-Q]

A part of current file is shown on the opposite panel by choice of a command

Manager|Quick view.

2.9 Swap panels [Ctrl-U]

The right and left-hand panel vary by places by choice of a command

Manager|Swap panels.

2.10 File Name Search

The search of the necessary file typing first letters of a name of a file in the file panel is carried out according to set options:

Options|File Manager|Setup...

Quick search	
() Single Alt	The search will begin after single pressing Alt
() Single Ctrl	The search will begin after single pressing Ctrl
() Caps+Char	The search will go while be pressed Caps

The combination [Ctrl-Enter] forces to continue search on an entered mask. (Note: as an entered mask a sequence of entered symbols from a beginnings of search up to [Ctrl-Enter] is considered)

[Shift+Char] also works if a Command line is hidden

2.11 File Find [Alt-F7]

It is possible to look for files with the filter (for example, *.bak; *.\$\$\$; *.tmp) and with the information contained in them. When the mask is single the search is carried out "accelerated" in comparison with a multiple mask.

Mask "*" = "*.*" . By default, if not extension of a file is entered, ".*" extension is added to a name of a file.

The search can be carried out in a current directory, on a current disk, on all accessible disks. By the way, all this occurs in a background mode! While there is the search of files, it is possible to work with already found and placed in Find: files. This list replenishes in accordance with a finding of new files.

There is the mode <Advanced search...> , where You can set temporary interval, sizes and required attributes for required files.

Result of work of search (if it will be positive) you will see in the usual "file" panel with heading Find: You can consider this panel, as a "virtual" directory, contents of which is result of search. It is possible to copy / delete files from it as from usual File panel, copying in it is inaccessible only. Exit from Find: is made also, as well as from a usual subdirectory. It is necessary to jump to ".." or to press [Ctrl-PgUp] for this purpose. Press [Enter] or [Ctrl-PgDn] for an entrance in a directory, in which there is the current file.

It is possible to go to an allocated file to another panel with the help of [Shift-Enter], thus the list of found files remain visible.

2.12 Read File List [Alt-V]

There is the opportunity of reading of the list of files from a text file, for example, from files *.?Lo or files.bbs.

The result is the list of found files finds is located in the same panel from which command Panel|Read file list was caused.

This list by a principle of processing as a whole is an analog of Find: panel provided that objects of search would be names of files.

The parameters to "on - default" for columns of this panel [Alt-K] are set with parameters File Find: in

Options|File Manager|Columns defaults...

There is the opportunity to use fileboxes: For this purpose at editing of files with the descriptions it is necessary

to indicate parameter /FBOX= < dir >, for example /FBOX=E:\FL\OUT /FBOX=C:\OS2

Further, at reading of thisfile of the description as a File List File Boxes will occur.

The pressing [Enter] on a name of a file or file box moves you to an suitable directory, as well as Find:

2.13 Temp Drive)

It can be considered as the nonexistent drive on which it is possible to copy the information from different directories, from different disks - but the information is not copied physically, and it is only marked that it is on Temp Drive. Then it is possible to conduct any operations (F3, F4, F5, F6, F8) with these files. Deleting < F8 >, as well as the moving < F6 >, deletes only image of a file on the Temp drive, the first copy remains safe. For deleting of a first copy it is

necessary to set

[X] Remove source files in dialog box "Rename/move".

The panel of files with Temp Drive has heading TEMP: The directories are copied on TEMP: as the files, i.e. in them are impossible "to enter".

2.14 Directory Branch [Ctrl-H]

This command serves for opening of all subdirectories of a current directory in one large directory. Contents of this virtual directory are all files, which are in a current directory and its subdirectories. The similar result could achieve, if to make "Find File" with parameters:

```
[■] Find File
File mask * _____
Text to find _____

Options
[ ] Advanced search [X] Recursive search
[ ] Case sensitive [ ] Whole words

Scope
( ) Entire disk ( ) All drives
(·) Current directory
```

Functionally the panel Branch: is completely the same as the Find: panel.

2.15 TDR View

Dos Navigator supports a format .TDR, used in streamers Arvid 10x0, serving for interfaces of the VHS cassette recorder with IBM PC AT. Dos Navigator considers files .TDR, as a specific type of panel, though the panel TDR: on functional properties is more similar to the usual file panel. Setup of columns of this panel are made as setup of all panels:

Panel|Setup columns [Alt-K] - Setup of the current panel;
Options|File Manager|Column defaults... - Setup defaults.

The description of files can be edited also as in a usual directory with the help of [Alt-Ins]. The editing of the descriptions is blocked, if a file .TDR has attribute Read-Only.

All manipulations with files inside .TDR are forbidden. All operations with these files, except editing of the descriptions and the operations of search are forbidden too.

```
Search of a file with the contents lists
```

The operation of search is made as in the usual panel

File|Find... [Alt-F7]

The search can be made as on a name of a file and its description. The description is uncertain for entering completely, it

is enough to type only its part. The search can be made at once with all contents lists, which are in a current directory. It is necessary to establish an option [X] Search in other TDRs for this purpose in dialog box "Find File".

3. FILE OPERATIONS

3.1 Copy/Move [F5/F6]

All free XMS/EMS memory is used, if this opportunity is not set to on in Options|Configuration|System setup... [X] Use XMS/EMS. It is possible to copy in nonexistent directories (they will be created automatically). For example: you want to copy or to unpack files in a directory C:\MYDIR\MYSUBDIR1\MYSUBDIR2. But the directory C:\MYDIR does not exist (however, as well as its subdirectories). What to do? There are no problems - type C:\MYDIR\MYSUBDIR1\MYSUBDIR2\ in a input line " Copy to " of dialog box of copying, and you receive desirable result.

- Overwrite all existing files
- Append to all existing files
- Ask for overwrite
- Skip all existing files
- Refresh old files

- Check free disk space
- Verify disk writes
- Recurse directories
- Remove source files

At Coxy to - > TEMP: the files are copied on a temporary disk (actually, list of ways to copied files is made).

At Copy to - > Archive: the files are added to archive.

At Copy from Archive to - > File Panel (Extract Archive) the files are taken from archive.

3.2 Delete [F8]

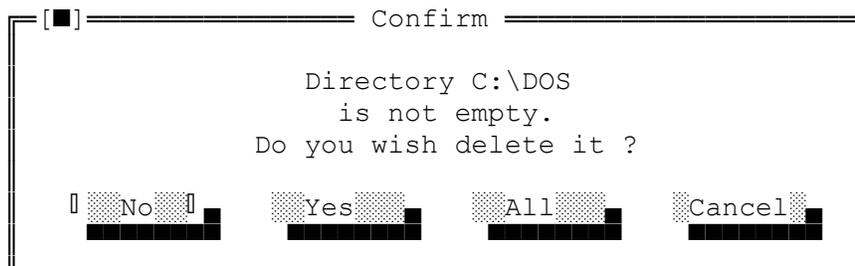
The deleting of files and subdirectories (together with their contents) in Dos Navigator is made as in other DOS-shells, however, there are some features:

- There is the opportunity of deleting files with the help of Drag-and-Drop to the basket (Trash), which is set with the command ≡|Trashcan on/off;
- If direct access to disk is set (Options|Configuration|System setup... Direct Access) files and, especially, the subdirectories are deleted much faster. However this property is characteristic only for MS-DOS version 5.0 or higher.

In other operating systems setting of Direct Disk Access can result in failures and other undesirable results.

Deleting from TEMP: drive deletes only references to deleted file (a file, naturally, remains).

Deleting from archive really results in deleting of a file from it (appropriate archiver is started for this purpose). At attempt to delete non-empty directory Dos Navigator issues the message:



If simply "automatically" to press [ENTER] anything happen as to "by - default" the button < No > is chosen.

In case, when is chosen to delete several non-empty directories and you are sure that you want to delete them, it is possible to press the button < All >, do not trouble yourself with repeated confirmation.

If some files are selected, and you should delete only one, it can be made with the help of [Shift-F8]

3.3 Print [Ctrl-F9]

There is the opportunity of background printing of a file in Dos Navigator . File is loaded in the Print Manager.

Certainly, anybody will not forbid you type "Copy to prn ", however, we recommend use just File|Print, because:

- First: files could be in Print Manager already and it works in parallel with Dos Navigator's Print Manager, including to process of copying. Thus it is possible that simultaneously two files will be printed on one printer.
- Second: it is possible to set options of initial and final lines of initialization for Print Manager, that can be useful for more convenient printing.

This concerns and for printing from the text editor.

3.4 Split/Combine [Shift-F5]

It is possible to break one large file on parts with the help of Split. Dos Navigator uses whole free disk memory on each diskette.

The files with extensions ".d??" appears during splitting (?? is the number of a disk).

Dos Navigator distinguishes created files-fragments using these extensions and internal format during combining.

If in splitting time at the request for the following diskette Dos Navigator sees, that it already was one of previous, it can automatically delete the previous split-piece and to write down a new

one instead.

To combine splitted file it is necessary to insert a diskette with the first part of it 'xxxxxxx.D01' and to submit a command
File|Split/combine...

Dos Navigator will offer to combine a file in a current directory of the next panel. Further it is necessary to change diskettes with parts of a splitted file in the same order. Attention: the assembly is made ONLY from diskettes to the hard disk.

There are also the additional options in dialog box "Split/Combine":

<input type="checkbox"/> Verify disk writes
<input type="checkbox"/> Binary splitting only

To write down only binary pieces of files. Otherwise in a beginning of each piece the service information is added. The setting of this flag is not necessary, if Combine will be made with the help of Dos Navigator.

NOTICE:

- The files, splitted on volumes in by Dos Navigator without setting of a flag " Binary splitting only " are restored only by Dos Navigator.
- The files, splitted on volumes in Dos Navigator with setting of this flag by a command File|Combine cannot be restored! Make it you can with the help of File|Copy... in a mode Append or, using the external programs as a MS-DOS command "copy". (copy in1.txt + in2.txt out.txt)

3.5 Make File List [Alt-L]

At fulfillment of this operation Dos Navigator forms a text file, lines of which are selected files on the current file panel. Creation .bat of a file is possible, each line of which is formed proceeding of a line `Action'. If it does not contain macros like !! a name of a file is simply added to contents of Action , otherwise macros is working.

True names of files will be saved in the list, if an option [X] Store path names is set.

3.6 File View [F3]

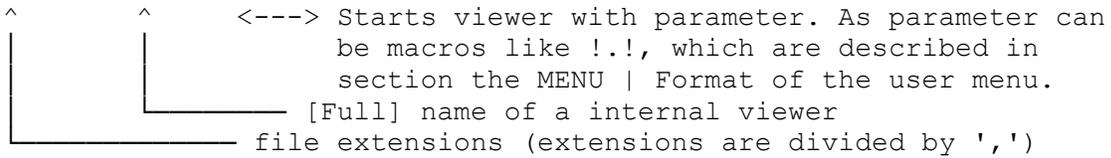
The viewing of a file can be made with external or internal viewer. There are these internal viewers:

- text (With an opportunities of Wrap, Dump, Search and etc.)
- hex (With an opportunity of binary editing)
- DBF (With an opportunity of viewing of «-fields)
- archive (With opportunities like in the file panel)
- Arvid TDR (The contents lists of video cassettes of a Arvid streamer)
- WKZ (Spreadsheets of Dos Navigator)

The viewing with external viewer is carried out for files, whose

extensions are given in
Options|Viewers...

Do it like this:
???: [Path]Name !!



Example: JPG: C:\QPEG\QPEG !!
FLI: C:\UTIL\VIEWERS\VGRAF !!

In essence, the viewing by an external viewer is the same as start of a file on extension using < F3 > (for convenience). The note: if is included [X] Internal Viewer in Options|Configuration|System setup..., before start of an external viewer on a current file, it will be scanned by Dos Navigator for matching with a format of internal viewer. If the match is found out, the internal viewer of this format will be started.

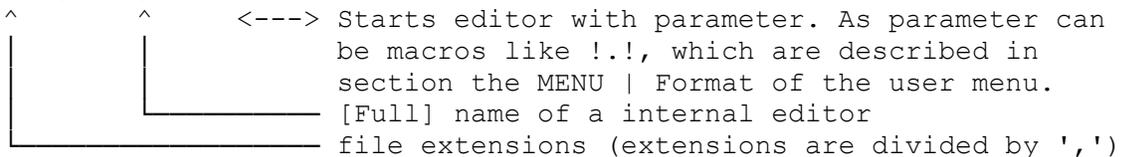
If you want to view a file known by Dos Navigator in other format (for example to view a DBF-file as the text), it is possible to choose a viewer from the menu File|View. Or, if other format - text / hexadecimal, can be chosen
File|View|Alternate view [Alt-F3]

3.7 File Edit [F4]

The editing of a file can be made with external or internal text editor.

The editing by the external editor is carried out for files extension of which are given in
Options|Editors...

Do it like this:
???: [Path]Name !!



The note: if is set [X]Internal Editor in Options|Configuration|System setup..., ANY file will be edited by the internal text editor. If you want to edit a file as the text, it is possible to choose
File|Edit|Alternate Edit [Alt-F4]

If an option [X]Internal Editor in Options|Configuration|Editor/Viewer... is enabled then function of [F4] and [Alt-F4] keys are vice versa.

For creation and the editing of a new file is a command
File|Edit|Edit new file... [Shift-F4]

3.8 Archives ■

The built - in viewer (without the extraneous utilities) can manage 17 types of archives:

ARC - Arc (C) NoGate Consulting
ARJ - ARJ (C) Robert K. Jung
BSA - BSArc v1.xx (C) PhysTechSoft
BS2 - BSArc v2.xx (C) PhysTechSoft
CHZ - ChArc (C) Dialogue
HA - HA (C) Harry Hirvola
HAP - HAP (C) Hamarsoft
HPK - HPack (C) Peter Gutmann
HYP - Hyper (C) P.Sawatzki & K.P.Nicshke
LHA - LHArc (C) Haruyasu Yoshizaki
LIM - Limit (C) J Y Lim
RAR - RAR (C) E. Roshal
SQZ - SQZ (C) J.I.Hammarberg
TAR - Tape ARChiver for UNIX
UC2 - Ultra Compressor II (C) Ad Infinitum Programs
ZIP - PKZIP (C) PKWARE Inc.
ZOO - Zoo (C) Rahul Dhesi

Unique exception is UC2: for viewing of which Ultra Compressor II is required.

At realization of viewing for a file of archive there is "entrance" in this archive as in a subdirectory. Archives looks like subdirectories. An entrance in archive is possible by pressing [ENTER] - is set optionally in

Options|Configuration|File Panel Defaults.

You can work with archive like with directories.

Example: " Copy to ARJ: DN " means that selected files will be compressed in ARJ-archive with the name DN.ARJ

There are the special commands:

File Copy to archive... [Shift-F1]	Add to archive
File Extract archive... [Shifr-F2]	Extract from archive

In appropriate dialog box (at making archive) desirable archiver, but also password and additional options is possible to choose. The choice of a compression is made automatically: by choice Normal\Faster\Maximum.

It is possible to unpack, to view, to delete, to test files and directories of archive.

Place the cursor bar in a root directory ".." or press [Ctrl-PgUp] for an exit from archive.

THE ATTENTION!!! Dos Navigator can only view headings of various archives. For creation / work with these archives you need original archivers, which will automatically be started, according to setting

in Options|Archives.

Press [Alt-N] for editing options of a current archiver. Be careful during setting up options of archivers. If the archiver does not have enough memory at start, it is desirable to set an option [X] Swap when unpack\del\test it will be little bit slowly, but it is reliable.

3.9 Compare Directories [Ctrl-C]

It is possible to specify criteria of comparison during comparison of two directories:

Options [X] Compare size [X] Compare time [] Compare attributes [] Compare contents Selection mode (*) Select () Unselect
--

As a compared subdirectory archives, the TEMP-disk and Find-list can act.

3.10 Change Current Directory

The subdirectories of a current directory are marked by the large letters and, as a rule, separate color, besides at any kind of sorting, except Unsorted, they are located in a beginning of the list. Place the cursor bar on the necessary subdirectory and press [Enter] or twice click on it a mouse for change directory. If you keep [Ctrl] during moving on the panel through arrows there will be the automatic entrance in a directory, archive or file after releasing it.

".." Or [Ctrl-PgUp] mean exit to parent directory.

Exit in root directory[Ctrl-\]

You can use subdirectories not only in the usual file managers, but also in archives.

There is the opportunity of fast change of a current directory with bookmarks [Alt-n, (n = 1..9)]

For convenience of work it is possible differ right and left-hand [ALT] for, accordingly, right and left-hand half-panels. This opportunity is set in

Options|Configuration|Interface...

Press [Ctrl-Alt-Shift-n, (n = 1..9)] for make bookmark on current directory.

For reception of the list use

Panel|Quick dirs.... [Alt-Shift-0]

Change of a directory during fast search in the file panel on pressing "\" at the end of typed of a name is possible.

For fast change of a current directory click a mouse in the name

of a current directory in the top framework of the file panel. In opening modal dialog box you can quickly choose a necessary directory.

Similar command of the menu:

Panel|Change directory... [Alt-T]

3.11 Make Directory [F7]

For creation of a new directory choose

File|Make Directory.

It is possible to create new directories, specifying, which of them need to be created " on a way ".

For example: you want to create a directory æ:\MYDIR\MYSUBDIR1\MYSUBDIR2, but the directory C:\MYDIR does not exist (however, as well as its subdirectories). There are no problems - you type C:\MYDIR\MYSUBDIR1\MYSUBDIR2 in a input line of dialog box " Make Directory " and receive desirable result.

There is the opportunity of creation of several directories for one operation, using ";" as a divider.

For example: Make Directory "1;2;3;4;5" will create five appropriate directories.

3.12 Count Directory Length [Alt-G]

The size of selected directories, can be found out, having pressed [Alt-G]

Panel|Count directory length

If cursor bar is on a directory, it is possible also to press [F3]. It is necessary to set a mode

Panel|Setup Panel [X] Directory length

for Dos Navigator automatically count the sizes of all subdirectories in the panel.

3.13 Set File Attributes [Alt-E]

For setting file attributes there is the command

File|File Attributes.

If there are selected files on the panel, the attributes can be set or to be deleted for all of them.

For directories the setting of attributes can be caused on [F4]

Date and time of creation can not be changed for them.

3.14 Archive files [Shift-F1]

For a making archive of selected files a command serves

File|Copy to archive...

You should choose a type of archive from available in the list "Archive type ".

All parameters, such as name of a program - archiver and its options, are selected by Dos Navigator automatically according to settings in

Options|Archives >

The last chosen archiver is considered as a current archiver and in the following time at archiving the index of choice automatically

will be set on this type of archive.

The parameters " " of a current archiver " can be edited by a command

Options|Archives|Current archiver... [Alt-N].

In a input line " Archive to " a name of archive must be set (by default Dos Navigator offers as a name of archive a name of a current directory or file). It is not necessary to specify extension (Dos Navigator automatically puts down extension of archive, according to its type).

In a input line "Password" the password on archive must be set. The password is asked once again, to avoid an error during input.

In a input line " Additional options' additional options of a making archive are specified, which are specific for current process of archiving or which cannot be indicated in options of current archive

Options|Archives >

If the archive with a required name does not exist, Dos Navigator will create new archive. Otherwise the files will be added in already available archive, and the old files will be automatically replaced new from among those, which were selected for a making archive.

3.15 Extract files from archive [Shift-F2]

There is the command for extraction of all files from archive, which is chosen by the cursor bar of the file panel

File|Extract archive...

The files can be placed in any directory (similarly to process of copying of files).

These options of extracting are available:

[X] Extract with path names

If this option is forbidden, all files will be extracted in one directory, indicated in a field of input " Extract to ".

[] Test only

In a field of input "Password" the password is entered, if it was used at creation of archive.

The note: If it is necessary to take from archive not all but only some files, it can be made of the panel of viewing of archive. Therefrom they simply "are copied" how as if they are in a usual directory. Thus instead of operation of "copying" Dos Navigator makes operation " extraction from archive ".

3.16 UU Encode file [Ctrl-F7]

The UU-code is the special format for code conversion of a binary file.

The files in a UU-format consist extremely of printed symbols. As a rule, the UU-code is used to send files by electronic mail.

There is a command to UU-encode file:

File|UU Encode file...

Parameter " Maximum lines per section " specifies a maximum number of lines in each UU-section. Each section is located in a separate file, the name of which is indicated in a field of input " Encode to ", and the extension is formed by imposing of number of section on standard extension UUE.

For example: the first section will have extension UU1, and 21-st will have extension U21. If one section is received in all, its extension will be UUE.

3.17 UU Decode file [Ctrl-F8]

There is a command to UU-decode file:

File|UU Decode file...

UU-file can contain hashed in any order of section of several various coded files. All these files will be taken and placed at a directory, which is set in parameter "Target directory". If there will be some problems during decoding, connected to correctness of a processible UU-file, Dos Navigator will try to take a maximum of the useful information, and all met errors will be detailed the end of operation of decoding.

4. Launch Files

4.1 Run Executable Files

If you press [Enter] or double click the mouse button on the executable file, on which cursor in the file panel is set, it will be started on.

Executable files are:	
- '.exe', '.com', '.bat'	MS-DOS
- '.btm'	4DOS Batch file
- '.cmd'	OS/2 Batch file

4.2 Run Executable Files according to their extentions (Point-and-shoot)

Extended start of files is realized in Dos Navigator. If the file is not executable, but its extension has the description in

Options|Extension file edit...,
a package of DOS commands is started.

It is necessary to move the cursor on the file panel to a name of the file and to press one of three combinations of keys - [ENTER], [Shift-ENTER], [Alt-ENTER] for start this file. User menu is started after pressing [Alt-ENTER].

The note: [Shift-ENTER], [Alt-ENTER] work also with executable

files. For this purpose they should be described, as well as all other extensions.

For the description of work with types of files it is necessary to cause a command
Options|Extension file edit...

The format of record in this file is those:

```
??? <Opening symbol> .....  
        DOS commands or  
        menu definitions (for Alt-Enter)  
        ..... <closing symbol>
```

'???' is the extension. The opening and closing symbols should be "{" and "}" for Enter, "(" and ")" for Shift-Enter, "[" and "]" for Alt-Enter. Use "!" for a name of a file, "!.!" for name with extension, "!\" for its directory. To indicate a symbol "!", is used "!!".

To indicate a symbol "]", is used "]]", etc. Dos Navigator processes unlimited number of extensions. Setting of one command block for several extensions is possible. For example:
pcx,bmp,tif{cshow!..!}

4.3 OS/2 Support

If you work under OS/2 of version 2.10 and higher, you can start the program in separate DOS or OS/2 session.

To be able to run a programm in separate session it's required to set the enviroment variable OS2COMSPEC in autoexec.bat
For example: SET OS2COMSPEC=c:\os2\cmd.exe

Alt-/	- switching to OS/2 mode of a command line.
-------	---

All files (except for archivers and viewers) and the commands will be given to the OS/2 command interpreter, which is indicated in variable OS2COMSPEC. DOS and OS/2 command lines looks in their own style:

- D:\DN> - DOS command line
- [D:\DN] - OS/2 FullScreen command line
- (D:\DN) - OS/2 Windowed command line

(The Note: command prompt is define by Resource Compiler)

The files .cmd are marked as executable. They can be started. Just press [ENTER] on them. If thus to keep [Shift], the file will be started in a background session. All executable files can be started in separate OS/2 session.

For start the separate OS/2 sessions press on the necessary file:

- [Alt-Shift-Enter] for foreground or
- [Alt-Ctrl-Enter] for background

If the command line begins with symbols <, >, [,], it is given to the OS/2 command interpreter for start in a separate session.

Symbols in the beginning mean:

```
> - run foreground Full Screen OS/2 session;
< - run background Full Screen OS/2 session;
] - run foreground Windowed OS/2 session;
[ - run background Windowed OS/2 session;
```

5. Menu Bar

5.1 Main Menu ██████████ [F10]

Dos Navigator has multilevel system Pull Down Menu. Menu bar can is in the top line of the screen. You can hide it:

```
Options|Configuration|Interface...
Hide menu bar.
```

Press [F10] or move the mouse pointer to the necessary element of the menu and press the button for choice from the main menu . If the menu bar is hidden, move the mouse pointer to the top line of the screen and press 1-st (left-hand) mouse button - menu will occur.

To choose commands from the menu you can with the help of the keyboard:

1. Press a key [F10]. It makes active the menu bar.
2. Use arrow keys for choice the menu, which you want to activate. Then press [Enter].

The note: to cancel action, press a key [Esc].

For accelerated choice of an element of the menu press simultaneously [ALT] together with the first letter of the name of this element.

For example, for an accelerated call [File] it is necessary to press [ALT-F], for an accelerated call [≡] it is necessary to press [ALT-Space]

3. For an accelerated call of an element of the submenu rather simply to press on the keyboard the allocated letter in this submenu.

If a command of the menu follows with ..., choice of a command results in a conclusion of a dialog box. If there is a painted over arrow, this command results to other pull down menu. The command without ... or arrow specifies action, executed after its choice.

Sometimes the commands of the menu are shown "dim", and anything does not occur by choice of them. It happens, when the choice of a command in the given context is not meaningful. For example, if there is no selected block in the editor, it is impossible to cut out, to copy or to erase the text, as the editor, does not know which part of the text it is necessary to cut out, to copy or to erase. Hence, the appropriate commands (Cut, Copy and Clear) will be in the menu of the editor Edit dim. After selection of the text in the editor these commands can be chosen.

5.2 User Menu ██████████ [F2]

Dos Navigator lets to the user to create the menu for a call of external applications and DOS commands. It is stored in a file

DN.MNU. When you call a command Utilities|User menu Dos Navigator checks up, whether the file with such name is in a current directory, and, if not finds it, starts the menu from a user directory of Dos Navigator.

Creation and the editing of global (i.e. accessible from any directory) menu of the user is made with the help of a command

Options|Global menu definition...

It is possible to describe local menu for each directory using a command

Options|Local menu definition...

It is possible to create multilevel menu.

Switching between local and global user menu is possible by pressing [F2]. Editing the user menu is possible by pressing [F4]. If the file with the menu is not found in a current directory, it will be looked in upper directories. If Dos Navigator will not find neither local menu, the global menu will be started automatically.

Format of a file with the user menu

User menu of Dos Navigator has enclosed structure. Each item of this menu begins by a symbol ">", after which level of this item in hierarchy of the menu follows. Further through a blank the name of this item follows, in which it is possible to allocate by a symbol "~" the letter, having pressed which, it is possible to cause this user command without movement on the menu by arrows. In the following lines there is the list of DOS commands where the following macros can act:

```
! - Name of a current file in the active file panel
$ - Name of a current file in the passive file panel
.! - Extension of a current file in the active file panel
.$ - Extension of a current file in the passive file panel
!\ - Name of a directory of a current file in the active file panel
$\ - Name of a directory of a current file in the passive file panel
!/ - Name of a directory of a current file in the active file panel
    (without "\" in the end)
$/ - Name of a directory of a current file in the passive file panel
    (without "\")
!: - Name of a disk of a current file in the active file panel
$: - Name of a disk of a current file in the passive file panel
```

These macros can be used in the names of elements of the menu too.

```
%1 - Name of the list of selected files in the active panel
%2 - Name of the list of selected files in the passive panel
%3...%9 - User parameters
```

The following item of the menu begins again with a symbol ">". The empty line after heading of an element of the menu means that divider will be heard instead of the menu item.

With the help of a line, which begins with "<" it is possible to set a line, which will be introduced at the request of parameters

%3, %4 etc. Is thus automatically considered, that it is necessary to request these parameters. And if the line begins on " < = ", all, that goes after it, is considered as parameters by default.

If the item of the menu begins with a double symbol ">", it starts in mode "Fast command execution" - thus settings of environment variables will be set by commands of this menu item will be given to the first copy of COMMAND.COM. For creation of the following level of the menu it is necessary to increase number of a level of item on 1 in comparison with previous one and all elements of this menu level to write further with this number.

Here is an example of a user menu file:

```
>1 Microsoft ~W~indows
  echo Starting Microsoft Windows...
  Win
>1
>1 ~A~idstest
  >2 ~T~est all files in all disks
  Aidstest * /f /g /s /q
  >2 Test ~a~ll disks
  Aidstest * /f
  >2 Test ~c~urrent directory
  Aidstest . /f
```

The note: Dos Navigator does not support external hot keys for elements of the menu, including F1.. F10.

It is possible to allocate an element of the menu with the help of ' ~ ~ ' instead.

For faster start of some elements of the menu use keyboard macros which are described in section 23.2.

5.3 Quick Run User Batch

There is the opportunity to start user applications without an additional call of the user menu on pressing [Ctrl-Shift-Fn] keys: , where n=1 ..10. The structure of this applications is stored in a file DN.XRN, which is in a system directory of Dos Navigator. The description of elements of this structure completely is similar to the description of items of the user menu. One exception is one level of hierarchy is supported only and the elements of this structure should not contain the names, as items of the user menu. Accordingly, number after a symbol " > " means not depth of an hierarchy but it means key (F1.. F10), on which start of this element will be activated.

The users of OS/2 can use a specific symbol between " > " and number of an element to specify to the program, that the given element should be started in separate session. The symbols of sessions are standard:

```
> - run foreground Full Screen OS/2 session;
< - run background Full Screen OS/2 session;
] - run foreground Windowed OS/2 session;
[ - run background Windowed OS/2 session;
```

Example:

```
; Ctrl-Shift-F1
>[1
  cmd
; Ctrl-Shift-F2
>2
  Echo Ctrl-Shift-F2 was pressed.
  pause
; Ctrl-Shift-F10
>10
  Echo Ctrl-Shift-F10 was pressed.
  pause
```

5.4 Status Bar

The status bar of Dos Navigator is the bottom line of the screen. It can be hidden in

Options\Configuration\Interface...
'Hide status bar'.

This line reminds to you about main commands and their hot keys, applicable in the given moment to an active window, but also offers the brief explanations on some commands of the menu and elements of dialog boxes.

The status bar reacts to pressing of [Alt], [Ctrl], [Shift] keys changing the list of commands. It also reacts to pressing by a mouse.

6. Disk Operations

The disks operations are carried out through the menu Disk.

6.1 Diskette Formatting [Shift-F7]

The formatting of diskettes (including on non-standard formats) in Dos Navigator can be carried out in a background mode.

There is the opportunity completely to set parameters of formatting in dialog box " Advanced format... ".

ATTENTION!!! Dos Navigator can format a diskette on a format, which it can not read without appropriate drivers (800.COM, PU_1700.COM, DRIVER.SYS).

6.2 Volume Label

Sets a label of a volume on a disk. [X] Direct Access must be specified for this disk in

Options|Configuration|System setup...

6.3 Reanimator [Shift-F6]

There is the built-in application for restoring of deleted

files and directories in Dos Navigator

Disk|Reanimator...

It is also possible to cause the start of Reanimator twice clicked a mouse on the Trashcan.

[X] Direct Access must be specified for this disk in
Options|Configuration|System setup...

There is the opportunity to view deleted files in text, dump or hexadecimal modes in the Reanimator.

ATTENTION!!! Not all deleted files can be restored properly.

Dos Navigator make a prognosis of a restore possibility:

- good - Chances to restore very good (but the errors are possible!)
- average - Chances to restore average (will be certain errors!)
- poor - No chances to restore.

Do not despair, if it was not possible to restore deleted file with the help of Reanimator. Try to make it manually by Disk Editor.

ATTENTION: The restoring of directories is recommended to be used only in extreme cases, as in case of unsuccessful attempt of restoring could appear the cross references to files in the FAT. It is dangerous because you can lose the most various files on this disk. Reanimator prognoses success of restoring, but cases are possible, when the information will be partially destroyed therefor it is possible to restore a directory, but it's NOT possible to restore its contents... Therefore such operations as restoring of directories (files too) are desirable for making not independently but with the experienced experts who can use the Disk Editor.

6.4 Disk Editor

Small built-in Disk Editor lets to work with the logic drive on a low level i.e. ignoring its logic structure. It is necessary to include Direct Disk Access for this drive for this purpose. It is possible manually to restore a deleted file here, to make a dump of sectors and etc..

Work of Disk Editor is an analog in work with the same product of firm Symantec from Norton Utilities (within the realized functions). It is possible here:

- To view a site of a disk (file, cluster, sector) in a hexadecimal or text mode, in a kind of a directory or FAT;
- To edit files and sectors symbol-by-symbol or binary in a hexadecimal mode;
- To copy sites of physical disk space in a file;
- To edit attributes of files and directories and etc..

6.5 æìàìÇ æêPàèÆÄPêê (Change\Select Directory)

Command Disk|Directory tree...

Opens dialog box with logic structure of a tree of directories.

After choice of a directory there is the new file manager with the panel and tree.

Command Panel|Change directory... [Alt-T]

If you do not want to open the new file manager, press [Alt-T]. The action of this dialog box is similarly with previous one except its result. The working directory will be replaced in the current file panel in this case.

7. Text Editor [F4] [Alt-F4]

The window of the text editor of Dos Navigator is intended for editing already existing and creation of new text files.

It is possible to open several editor windows in Dos Navigator. Their number is limited only by free memory. The exchange of data between them is made through the same Clipboard. You can edit files, which size is less than amount of free memory. For the sanction of use of extended memory it is necessary to set

Options|Configuration|Editor/Viewer...

Use EMS memory

Use XMS memory

Maximum quantity of edited lines is 32768.

There is multilevel undo [Alt-BackSpace].

There is a small, but pleasant feature of work of the editor of Dos Navigator. The ruler appears in a editor window of the at pressing on 2-nd (right) button of the mouse. This ruler moves together with the cursor of the mouse within the limits of a window of the editor.

There is the sorting of lines for contents of the selected vertical block

Block|Sort lines [Alt-T]

Count of a sum of numbers in the selected vertical block and storing it in Clipboard is possible:

Block|Calculate sum [Alt-Ins]

Attention!!! All settings of the editor vanish with closing of the editor and do not act on other windows of the text editors. There is the command of the global menu to set desirable options "by default":

Options|Configuration|Editor/Viewer...

or in a file DN.HGL for any extension.

There is the opportunity to protect an edited file from simultaneous modifying it in different windows of Dos Navigator, in different sessions of multitask systems or on different workstations in a local network.

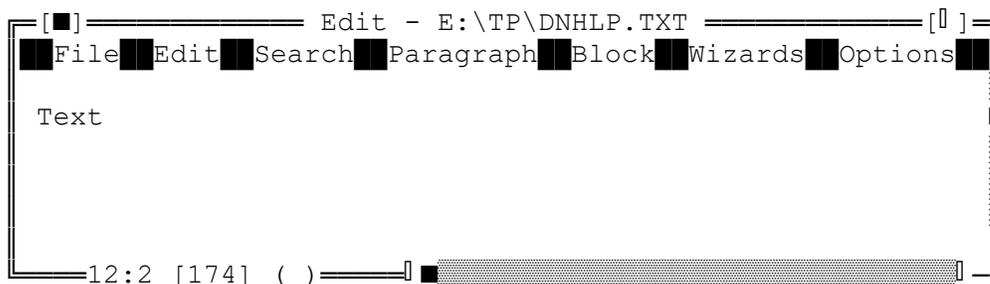
Options|Configuration|Editor/Viewer...

Lock file

7.1 Editor Commands

Commands	Hotkeys
Editor menu	F10, Alt, Ctrl-K Q
Main menu	F10+F10
Save text	F2
Open file	F3
Close editor window	Ctrl+F4
Print file	F8
Print selected block	Shift-F8
Tabulation	Ctrl+I ; Tab
Undo	Alt+Backspace
Insert current date	Ctrl+Q D
Insert current time	Ctrl+Q T
Duplicate current string	F6
Save current cursor position	Ctrl+K n (n = 0..9)
Return to saved cursor position	Ctrl+Q n (n = 0..9)
Insert ASCII character	
Find string	Ctrl+Q F ; F7
Search and replace	Ctrl+Q A ; Ctrl-F7
Find again	Ctrl+L ; Shift-F7
Find bracket	Ctrl+Q [
Cancel operation	Esc

7.2 Edit Window



The switched of the blocks by a mouse:
 Symbol () means the work is conducted with line blocks. Symbol (⏏) means the work is conducted with vertical blocks
 Decimal code of current symbol
 Number of current column
 Number of current line (Go to line number)

7.3 Blocks

The text block is piece of the text (from one symbol or word up

to hundreds lines), which is selected on the screen. One block can be selected in a window only in each moment of time.

There are two main types of blocks:

- () - line blocks,
- (|) - vertical blocks.

The switching between them is carried out by pressing [F5]

Options|Vertical blocks

It is also possible to switch a type of the block by pressing of the mouse button on the block switcher in the bottom framework of the editor.

The mark of the block can be made with the help of a pressed key <Shift>, being moved through the text with the help of cursor arrows. It is also possible by moving in the text with pressed 1-st (left-hand) mouse button. There are the special commands for a mark and work with blocks:

Commands for work with blocks

Action	Hot Keys
Mark the beginning of the block	Ctrl+K B
Mark the end of the block	Ctrl+K K
Show \ hide block	Ctrl+K H
Mark current word	Ctrl+K T
Mark current string	Ctrl+K L
Copy selected block	Ctrl+K C
Move selected block	Ctrl+K V
Delete block	Ctrl+K Y, Ctrl+Del
Read block from file	Ctrl+K R
Write block to file	Ctrl+K W
Move block to the right	Ctrl+K I
Move block to the left	Ctrl+K U
Switch block mode	Ctrl+B V, F5
Justify block	Alt+J
Justify block to the right	Alt+R
Justify block to the left	Alt+L
Justify block to the center	Alt+æ
Copy block in Clipboard	Ctrl+Ins
Move block to Clipboard	Shift+Del
Insert block from Clipboard	Shift+Ins
Copy block to Windows Clipboard	Ctrl+Q C
Insert block from Windows Clipboard	Ctrl+Q V

* To cut out the allocated text, press keys [Shift + Del] or choose a command Edit|Cut. The selected block disappears from the text and is saved in the memory buffer (Clipboard). Clipboard is "a pocket" or temporary area of memory for a storage such cuts and for exchange by them between various elements of input and editing.

* For copying of the selected text press keys [Ctrl + Ins] or choose a command Edit|Copy. The selected block remains in the

text, and its copy finds is saved in Clipboard and is ready for an insert in other editor or input line.

- * To insert (to copy) the text, contained in Clipboard, press keys [Shift + Ins] or choose a command Edit|Paste. The block, contained in the buffer, is inserted from current cursor position. By work with vertical blocks has significance, whether a mode of an insert of the text is set. If it is switched 'on', the text sticks after cut of the block, and the text is moved apart according to the size of the block after insert of it. If it is switched 'off' the text does not vary after cut \ insert of blocks.
- * For deleting of the selected text press keys [Ctrl + Del] or choose a command Edit|Clear. The selected block disappears from the text, and the copy is NOT saved in the Clipboard. The unique method of restoring of the removed text consists in a command Edit|Undo or combination of keys [Alt-Backspace]

Change of behavior of selected blocks

The behavior in the editor of selected blocks is influenced by two parameters: Persistent Blocks and Overwrite Blocks. They can be found in a dialog box

Options|Configuration|Editor/Viewer...

- * If parameter Persistent Blocks is switched to 'on', the selected blocks remain selected until you delete them or cancel selection (or until you select another block).
- * If parameter Persistent Blocks is switched off, and you move the cursor, the selection of the block is cancelled.
- * If parameter Persistent Blocks is switched on, parameter Overwrite Blocks is ignored.
- * If parameter Overwrite Block is switched on, and parameter Persistent Block is switched off, and you press a key Del or key Backspace, whole selected text disappears.
- * If parameter Overwrite Block is switched on, and you type the letter, the selected block is replaced by the typed letter. If you insert the text from Clipboard, whole selected text is replaced by the inserted text.
- * If parameter Overwrite Block is switched off, and you type the letter, the letter is inserted after the selected text.

7.4 Moving

Moving	Hot Keys
To the left symbol	Ctrl+S, <-
To the right symbol	Ctrl+D, ->
To the left word	Ctrl+A, Ctrl + <-
To the right word	Ctrl+F, Ctrl + ->
To the up line	Ctrl+E, ↑

To the down line	Ctrl+X,	␣
To the start of the line	Home	
To the end of the line	End	
Scroll up	Ctrl+W	
Scroll down	Ctrl+Z	
Page up	Ctrl+R,	PgUp
Page down	Ctrl+C,	PgDn
Begin of the text	Ctrl+PgUp	
End of the text	Ctrl+PgDn	
Begin of the window	Ctrl+Home	
End of the window	Ctrl+End	
Begin of the block	Ctrl+Q B	
End of the block	Ctrl+Q K	

7.5 Insert and Delete

Insert \ Overwrite mode	Ctrl+V,	Ins
Delete line	Ctrl+Y	
Insert line	Ctrl-M,	Enter
Delete from current cursor position to the end of line	Ctrl+Q Y	
Delete left symbol	Ctrl+H,	Backspace
Delete right symbol	Ctrl+G,	Del
Delete right part of the word	Ctrl+T	
Delete left word	Ctrl+Backspace	
Undo	Alt-Backspace	

7.6 Text Formatting

The formatting of the text is of two types hand-operated (for the typed text) and automatic (during typing).

Hand-operated formatting

Selected text is formatted only. It is carried out through the menu Paragraph:

- Center <Alt-C> Alignment on center;
- Left <Alt-L> Alignment on left-hand margin;
- Right <Alt-R> Alignment on right margin;
- Justify <Alt-J> Formatting on right and left-hand margins.

All types of hand-operated formatting are carried out according to fields Margins.

Automatic formatting

It is carried out during typing of the text and its parameters are set in the menu Options:

- Auto wrap mode [On]
- Auto indent mode [On]
- Backspace unindents [On]
- Justify on wrap [On]


```

    <Highlight option>          groups BELOW this block
    .....
    <Highlight option>
    .....
    <Macro>
    .....
    <Macro>
END

```

Color setup options

Options are:

```

COMMENT <Ch1>[Ch2]...[Ch5] - comment symbols for comment from
                             symbol position to the end of line.
                             e.g. (for assembler): Comment ;
                             It is possible to set max 5 symbols
                             in one layout

```

```

COMMENTSTART <Ch1>[Ch2]...[Ch5] - comment symbols for comment from
                                  symbol position (start of line only) to
                                  the end of line.
                                  It is possible to set max 5 symbols
                                  in one layout

```

```

COMMENTSTRING <S1>,[S2],..., [S3] - comment strings for comment from
                                     string position to the end of line.
                                     It is possible to set max 5 strings
                                     in one layout

```

```

C_COMMENTS          - Enable C-style comments ( /*...*/ )
PAS_COMMENTS        - Enable Pascal-style comments ( (*...*)
                     and {...} )
NB: Dos Navigator supports last two

```

types

```

                                     of comments in one line yet.

```

```

COMMENTS_ONLY      - Highlight comments only, do not
highlight
                                     strings, symbols and numbers.

```

7.8 Macro-Extension

User defined macros called by [Ctrl-J,n n=1..9] Macros described for different file extensions in DN.HGL file which situated in user directory of the Dos Navigator

Macro has following structure:

```

MACRO <Number>          - <Number> = 1..9
  commands
ENDMACRO

```

Macro Commands

Macro Commands are:

Print '<String>' [repetitions] - type string <String>
GotoXY <X>, <Y> - place cursor at X,Y
GotoX <X> - place cursor at horizontal pos. X
GotoY <Y> - place cursor at vertical pos. X
Mark <N> - mark current position of cursor
(1..9)
Goto <N> - go to marked position (1..9)
(The note: X,Y are absolute coordinates).

Highlight	On Off	Switch syntax highlight
Autoindent	On Off	Switch auto-indent
Autobrackets	On Off	Switch AutoBrackets function
Backunindents	On Off	Switch Backspace unindents
H_Line	On Off	Switch Current Line Highlight
H_Column	On Off	Switch Current Column Highlight
AutoWrap	On Off	Switch AutoWrap function
WrapJustify	On Off	Switch Justifying on Wrap
LeftMargin	n	\
RightMargin	n	> Specify format margins
Paragraph	n	/ n - decimal number.

Each following command has format <COMMAND> [repetitions]:

SaveText	- Save text of file currently edited
LoadText	- Replace file in current window (interactive)
SaveTextAs	- Save text of file currently edited in file
with	alternate name (interactive)
SwitchBlock	- Switch Vertical blocks state between On & Off
SwitchIndent	- Switch Auto Indent state between On & Off
SwitchFill	- Switch Optimal fill state between On & Off
SwitchBack	- Switch Backspace Unindents state between On & Off
Off	
WordLeft	- Move cursor word to the Left from the current position
WordRight	- Move cursor word to the Right from the current position
DelWordRight	- Delete next word from the current position
DelWordLeft	- Delete previous word from the current position
ScrollUp	- Scroll screen up (probably without changing cursor position)
ScrollDn	- Scroll screen down (probably without changing cursor position)
Center	- Center cursor in the editor window
StartSearch	- Start text search (interactive)
ContSearch	- Continue the search previously started

	DelBackChar	- Delete char left
	DelChar	- Delete char right
	SwitchIns	- Switch insert state
	PgUp	- Move cursor page up
	PgDn	- Move cursor page down
	MoveUp	- Move cursor to the up
	MoveLeft	- Move cursor to the left
	MoveRight	- Move cursor to the right
	MoveDown	
	BlockStart	- Mark the start position of the block
	BlockEnd	- Mark the start position of the block
	MarkWord	- Mark word
	MarkLine	- Mark current line
	BlockRead	- Read block from a file (interactive)
	BlockWrite	- Write block to a file (interactive)
	BlockPrint	- Print block (interactive)
right)	IndentBlock	- Indent block (move block one position to the
left)	UnIndentBlock	- Indent block (move block one position to the
	Tab	- Make tabulation
	SpecChar	- Input of the special character (interactive)
	Replace	- Start replace command (interactive)
	End	- Move to the end of the current line
	Enter	- Same as pressing the ENTER key
	InsLine	- Insert line
	FJustify	- Justify block currently marked
	FCenter	- Center block currently marked
	FLeft	- Format Left block currently marked
	FRight	- Format Right block currently marked
	LJustify	- Justify current line
	LCenter	- Center current line
	LLeft	- Format Left current line
	LRight	- Format Right current line
	DeltoEOLN	- Delete to the end of line
	SetMargins	- Set format margins (interactive)
	CtrlHome	- Move cursor to the top of window
	CtrlEnd	- Move cursor to the bottom of window
	SwitchHighLight	- Switch highlight state between On or Off
	GotoLineNumber	- Go to line number (interactive)
	SwitchWrap	- Switch AutoWrap state between On or Off
On or Off	SwitchHiLine	- Switch Current Line Highlight state between
On or Off	SwitchHiColumn	- Switch Current Column Highlight state between
	UpString	- Convert current line to the upper case
	LowString	- Convert current line to the lower case
	CapString	- Capitalize the current line
	InsertTime	- Insert current time
	InsertDate	- Insert current date
blocks only)	SortBlock	- Sort the block currently marked (for Vert.
marked	CalcBlock	- Calculate the sum of the block currently

(for Vert. blocks only) and put it into the Clipboard.

CopyBlock	- Copy block currently marked
MoveBlock	- Move block currently marked
HideBlock	- Hide/Display block
MoveBlockStart	- Move to the start of the block currently marked
MoveBlockEnd	- Move to the end of the block currently marked
InsertOn	- Switch insert mode On
InsertOff	- Switch insert mode Off
IndentOn	- Switch indent mode On
IndentOff	- Switch indent mode Off

8. Internal Viewer [F3] [Alt-F3]

Built - in viewer can display the text in three modes:

- Text;
- HEX;
- Dump.

The switching between them is carried out by key [F4].

It is possible to set a Wrap mode in a text mode ([F2] key).

It is possible to edit a file symbol-by-symbol in a hexadecimal mode i.e. each symbol is edited separately and it is impossible to change the size of a file.

It is possible to type HEX-code of symbols and directly symbols. Switching between modes of editing - [Tab].

Move cursor to the offset from the beginning of a file - [F5] (does not work in a text mode).

Pattern search (text or hexadecimal) - [F7]. Search again - [Shift-F7].

It is possible to switch a range of displayed symbols. Characters, whose HEX-codes are outside of this interval are displayed by "."

Allowable intervals (HEX-codes):

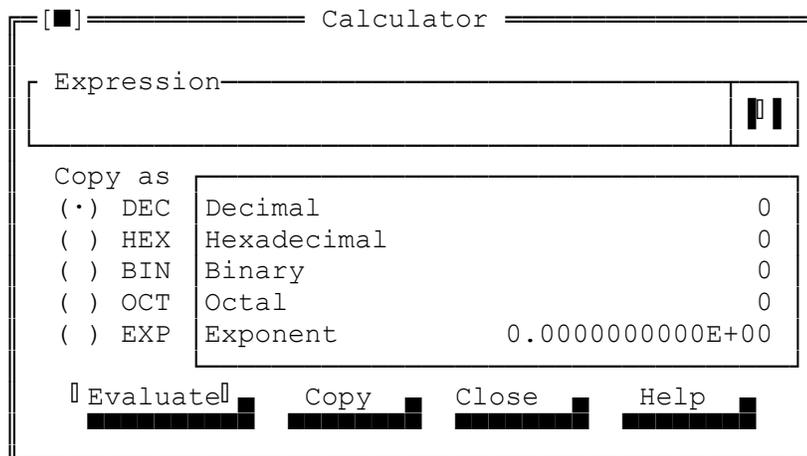
- 00h..FFh /00..255/ (All symbols);
- 20h..7Fh /32..127/ (ASCII-Format);
- 20h..FFh /32..255/ (Special symbols are filtered)

Switching of displayed intervals - [F6]

The initial displacement in the first column for HEX and Dump-modes (horizontal shift of the text) can be changed with the help of [Ctrl-left/right]. It is possible to carry out shifting text upwards / downwards or right / left with the help of cursor arrows or the mouse. To use mouse keep pressed the button in an appropriate part of viewer window.

To cut out the information from viewer in Clipboard is possible by Screen Grabber.

9. Calculator [Ctrl-F6]



In a "Expression" field expression for the count is set. The count occurs automatically in accordance with input of expression. The conclusion of result occurs at once in several notations.

Connection with general Clipboard is supported:

- [Ctrl-Insert] - copy result in Clipboard
- [Shift-Insert]- take expression from Clipboard

You can type expression for counting in the text editor and copy it in Clipboard, then start Calculator and copy expression from Clipboard, and then place result back in any of supported notations (by choice 'Copy as'). You can use all possible designations from Assembler, C, C++, Turbo Pascal for HEX, binary and octal constants.

For example: 0x23AF=\$23AF=23AFh, 0o1234=1234o, 0b100101=100101b

Arithmetic, relational and logic operations are supported:

Arithmetic	Relational	Logic
+ Addition	> Greater	~ NOT
- Subtraction	< Less	& AND
* Multiplication	= Equally	OR
/ Division		\ XOR
^ raising to a power		
^2 raising to a square		
% remainder		

The note: for all operations, except operation NOT two operands are claimed.

The operations of the relations return "1" if the relation is "true" and "0" if it is "false".

The logic operations act on all bits of operands.

Functions are supported:

sin
cos
tg(tan)

```

ctg(cotan,ctan)
arctan
sqr
sqrt
ln
lg
sign
rad
grad
exp

```

10. Spreadsheet

Export to a text file is possible.
SUM, MUL, IF, SIN, COS, TG, CTG, ARCTG, SQR, SQRT, LN, LG, SIGN are supported.

Arithmetic functions are supported:

```

sin
cos
tg(tan)
ctg(cotan,ctan)
arctan
sqr
sqrt
ln
lg
sign

```

Operations with cells are supported:
Examples: — Actions

sqr	SUM	sum(a1,a2)	a1+a2
sqrt	MUL	mul(a1:a3)	a1*a2*3
ln	IF	if(a1,a2)	If a1<>0 then a2
lg			

In each field of spreadsheets it is possible to write down numerical significance, text, or formula. The type of a field is determined automatically on contents. Figures mean numerical field. Other means text.

11. Terminal

The terminal emulates ANSI, AVATAR, TTY, VT52 and VT102.
The protocols are supported: XModem, YModem, ZModem, Kermit, Compuserve B+.
All of them work in a background mode.
The terminal works in a background mode.
There is the opportunity of use of the telephone book [Shift-F3] with autodialing (Phone Book) and manual dial [Alt-A].

The following operations are possible:

[F2] - send text file
[F3] - open LOG-file
[F4] - send Break
[Alt-H] - Disconnect
[Alt-V] - local echo on \ off
[PgUp] - upload file
[PgDn] - download file
[Alt-I] - Initialize modem
[Alt-F8] - command history

Terminal options are set by [Ctrl-F9]

Default options are set in Options|Configuration|Terminal...

Modem options are set in

Options|Configuration|Communications...

There is the opportunity of saving
the contents of Clipboard in Terminal [Shift-Ins] and
contents of Terminal in Clipboard or History [Ctrl-Ins]

Communications

Configuration dialog box of the modem lets to set parameters of the modem used in system, but also parameters and options of the communications.

It contains the following fields:

Port	Serial port to which modem is connected
Baud rate	Maximum speed of transfer of data by modem
Init string	Modem Init string
Escape code	(Usually {+++ ~ ~:0})
On-hook	(ATH0)
Dial prefix	(ATDT)
Dial suffix	()
Download directory	A inbound directory
Redial	Pause between calls during autodialing.

There is the opportunity to use non-standard ports. It is necessary to set for this purpose:

[X] Custom port layout
IRQ
Port

The following symbols are used in fields of a configuration:

~ - 2 second pause
| - new line.

12. System Information

It is possible to get system information about your computer (type, processor, co-processor, disks, ports, memory,

productivity of the processor)

Utilities|System information

The information about TSRs, system areas and drivers ([Alt-Y]).

Utilities|Memory information

The standard information about current drive, directory, label of a volume, amount of free memory - [Ctrl-L], [Manager|Info]

13.

Game

Built - in Dos Navigator's game supports 2 most popular variants of the famous Tetris:

- Classical Tetris;
- Extended Pentix;

It works in a background mode and it is possible to play during formatting or searching.

14.

Phone Book

 [Shift-F3]

The window of the telephone book contains the sorted out list of the users and their telephone numbers. In the bottom part is resulted the comment about each user.

Two kinds of sorting are possible: as the catalogues and alphabetical sorting. The current mode is switched by the button <Sort>.

Data in the telephone book looks like records, which consist of a name and telephone of the user. These records are organized by a principle of directories and files. The role of directories is played by sections (Groups), and role of files is played by records. It means that you can join some records on a general attribute in one group. The moving of the cursor is carried out as in the file panel. The return to the list of groups is designated also as return from a subdirectory (..). If you press [Enter] or [Spacebar] on chosen record, it will be located in queue of autodialing, and the autodial will be at once switched on to the chosen user.

The following operations are possible:

- < Enter > - Entrance in group of records
- < Return > - Return to the lists of groups
- < Cancel > - Close phone book
- < Dial > - Locate a record in the queue of autodial
- < Add > - Add record in the book
- < Edit > - Edit current record
- < Delete > - Delete current record

- < Sort > - Sort method (Alphabetical\Catalogues)
- < Search > - Search string
- < Import > - Import phone-numbers
- < Dupe > - Copying of current item of group

14.1 Auto Dialing

The auto dial automatically call indicated telephone number by the modem. You have to connect the modem to the computer and correctly set up it in Options|Configuration|Communications to use auto dial.

If number of the user is engaged, Dos Navigator automatically recall once again until connection is established. The time of delay between repeated calls is set in options of the modem.

If the modem answers, Dos Navigator automatically directs all data, received from the modem, in Terminal, even if a window of the terminal is not open.

14.2 Manual Dial [Alt-A]

All standard commands are supported. For example: 8W-xxx - mean "8", then waiting for dial tone, then xxx.

15. SmartPad(TM) [Alt-Q]

The note book is started with the command `≡|SmartPad(TM)`. It is possible here to make small notices on current date and time.

16. Output Window [Ctrl-O]

You can use OutPut window as a window of Dos Navigator. OutPut window is a usual window of Dos Navigator, which is possible to resize, to zoom and to move on Desktop. The whole input / output of the user on the system console (CON) is directed here. When Output window is an active window, the input of the user is directed to a command line.

As Outout window is a window of Desktop, it is impossible zoom it on the whole screen, as the lines of the status and menu are not elements of Desktop. Therefore bottom and - or the top lines of the screen are taken away from working area if these lines are visible.

Choose `≡|User screen [Alt-F5]` for quick switch to the whole screen User Screen is not the window of Dos Navigator. It cannot be changed or moved. It simply shows the complete screen which lays "under" windows of Dos Navigator. The pressing of any key of the keyboard or mouse button returns you to Dos Navigator.

17. Screen Grabber [Shift-Alt-Ins]

The grab can be made not only in a mode of windows of Dos Navigator, but also in User Screen. The grabbed area can be considered as a "transparent" window of Dos Navigator with all,

inherent to a window, properties.

The key [Enter] places "grabbed" area in Clipboard, [Esc] - cancel operation.

18. CD Player

Dos Navigator can play musical CDs. To start CD player use command Utilities|CD Player. You cannot change volume with this CD Player. Use volume control on your CD-ROM drive or on your sound card instead.

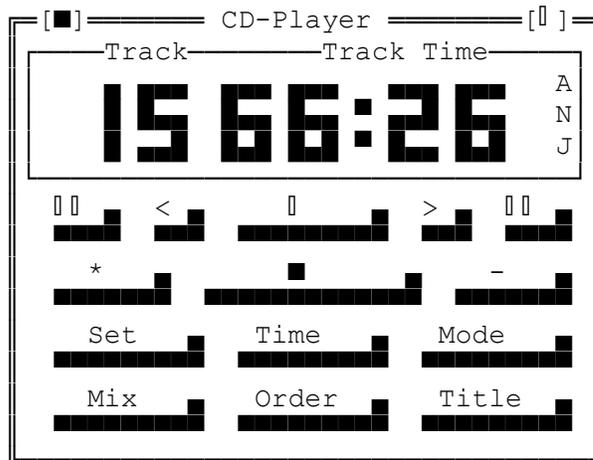
By default CD player is started in minimized state:



To get additional buttons for sound control you have to zoom it. (Control keys are listed in status line in the bottom line of the screen)

Mouse button click in these areas

- Time mode indicator
 - switches mode of time indication
- Play modes indicator (ANJ)
 - switches current play <Mode>
- Big digits
 - choose a Track to play from a pane
- The Bottom line of digits border
 - choose a Track to play from a list of tracks



Buttons description:

- ■ Play

-  Next Track
-  Previous Track
-  Fast Forward
-  Fast Backward
-  Pause
-  Stop
-  Eject

- <Set>
 - CD Player's options
- <Time>
 - Time indication mode switcher (Track\Disk-Left\Time)
- <Mode>
 - Play mode switcher (Normal\Intro\Shuffle\One song)
- <Mix>
 - Run external sound 'Mixer'
- <Order>
 - User defined order of playing.
- <Title>
 - Description of CD title and tracks

18.1 CD-Player Options

Options and modes of playing are indicated by first characters:

Behavior	Sequence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New disk auto play	A () Normal N
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eject disk at end	J () Intro I
<input type="checkbox"/> Lock door	L () Shuffle S
<input type="checkbox"/> Repeat mode	R () One song 1
	() Order 0

19. DOS Environment Editor

You can edit DOS Environment using Utilities|Edit DOS Environment. It is possible to edit, to rename, to create and to delete them.

20. Help [F1]

The help system Help grants you an opportunity of easy access to the detailed information about Dos Navigator. There is detailed context help on all elements of the user interface and executed commands in Dos Navigator. In many dialog boxes there is the button <

Help > at pressing on it you will see the information about whole dialog box, and at pressing on [F1] about a specific element of this box.

20.1 Context Help ■

To cause the context help in any place of the program, press a key [F1] or button [Help] in a dialog box or in a line of the status. The window with the information necessary to you appears on the screen, when you cause the information. Special articles, definitions and commands are selected by colors. They are allocated by the cursor. It can be moved by keys:

- [Tab] - forward;
- [Shift/Tab] - backward;
- [arrows]

It is possible to receive the more developed information about some selected definitions. Usually such references are allocated by especial color. "To open" the reference it is necessary to set the cursor bar on it and press [Enter]. More complete information will appear. (You can also use mouse for the same purpose).

Press [Alt-F1] to return from the reference.

Press a key [Esc] or click a mouse in a left-hand top corner of a window [■] to close an information window.

Press [F1] again to cause Help on Help.

Press [Shift-F1] to cause Help Contents.

20.2 Help Contents ■ [F1\Shift-F1]

Press [Shift-F1] in information window to cause Help Contents.

20.3 Dos Navigator Team ■

Use command "About" ≡|About... and press [Alt-I] and you will see names of the developers and their active assistants.

21. User Interface

Dos Navigator is programmed with the help of Turbo Vision (C) Borland International, Inc., so it has all properties, inherent to this system:

- Overlapped windows;
- Popup and pull-down menus;
- hot keys;
- dialog boxes;
- scroll bars and so on

All this, as well as Turbo Vision, is realized in a text mode. It enables the user to work with the favorite ASCII table, keyboard layout and so on. Some standard combinations of keys (Hot keys) are

representation are allocated by various colors. You can set up these colors as you like.

Options|Colors...

To set up color of a certain element, it is necessary to choose group of windows, which possesses this element, and an element in the appropriate list from the right. The setup of colors is made through the special indexes of colors, which differ for color, black-and-white and monochrome monitors. To on - default Dos Navigator automatically checks up and establishes a type of the video adapter. That it was possible to work with other: color, black-and-white or monochrome palette of colors, this check should be switched off:

Options|Configuration|Startup...|Detect video mode.

The type of the adapter is chosen by appropriate buttons in dialog box Options|Colors...

The installed colors and type of the monitor are automatically saved in a file of a configuration, but there is also the opportunity to save set - up colors in an external palette and to restore them from

Options|Store\Load palette.

There is the opportunity to restore " colors to on - default ". It is necessary to allow [X] Default colors set and to press one of buttons < Color >, < B/W >, < Mono > for this purpose.

It is possible to set up a color palette < VGA palette > for VGA-compatible video adapters.

Options|Configuration|System setup|VGA palette

Enable palette usage.

If you want, that before start of the external programs Dos Navigator should restore a standard palette of colors, it is necessary to set

Options|Configuration|System setup|VGA palette

Reset palette on execute

If you want, that before exit Dos Navigator should restore a standard palette of colors, it is necessary to set

Options|Configuration|System setup|VGA palette

Reset palette on exit

It is possible to allow mixing of RGB-colors for VGA-compatible monitors for black-and-white and monochrome monitors, thus, the setup of colors of a VGA-palette is made by change of gradation of grey color.

You can store current Colors to the external palette.

Options|Store palette

To restore colors from an external palette

Options|Load palette

(External palettes are stored in the COLORS\ subdirectory of Dos Navigator user directory).

Navigator Link allows to access remote computer by a common file panel. The following features are implemented: Create/Remove directories, Copy, View and Erase files.

There is nothing misterious about it: just connect your computers, make appropriate changes in Options|Configuration|Communications... (at least make sure that your computers will work at the same speed and OK with CTS/RTS). DN does not operate with Master/Slave mentions - both linked computers have the same rights. After you got the message about start of Link, if you try to change drive letter with Alt-C or Alt-F1/F2, you will see LINK: addition at the end of the drive box as a submenu with drive letters from remote drive. To work with a remote drive, just select the drive from LINK submenu and enjoy!

Hint: you can even use dial-up connection - just make your modems connected with the terminal, close the terminal and start the Link.

Navigator Link uses its own communication protocol, developed by RIT. Advantages:

- block streaming mode:
Navigator Link works seamlessly in server/slave mode and doesn't take full CPU time during link session. It is also possible to work fine via packet transport protocols (ipx/spx, tcp/ip) and other hardware (parrallel port) via FOSSIL interface.
- bi-directional mode and true full duplex:
Both machines linked by DN have equal rights on each other's drives, and both can work with remote simultaneously.
- advanced error correction:
Navigator Link uses double-level selective reject method, so it works even on high-noise lines.
- real-time data compression:
Link allows to transfer text files and directory data twice faster on the same line. The compression works more efficient than modems' internal compression methods.

23

General

23.1 Screen Savers ■

You can use screen savers. It protects your monitor and your processor. Choose one or several screen saver you can in:

Options|Configuration|Screen savers...

If some savers are chosen, Dos Navigator will choose any from them arbitrary. You can use mouse for calling screen saver:

Options|Configuration|Screen savers...

Use mouse to call saver.

You can use any program as a screen saver. Move it to SSAVERS\ subdirectory of user directory of Dos Navigator for this purpose.

23.2 Keyboard Macros

There is the opportunity of record / readings keyboard macros:
[Shift + Alt + n] - record macro (n= 1..9) / end of record;
[Ctrl + Alt + n] - play macro n

First time you press [Shift + Alt + n] the record of macro started. Second time you press [Shift + Alt + n] the record of macro ended. Macros can be written down and played at any time, where input is required. Macros can appear very useful. For example, for the description of entry in enclosed menu, for a set frequently of repeated words or whole sentences. Macros as all other objects of Dos Navigator are saved after command
Options|Save desktop.

23.3 Clock

If Options|Configuration|Interface... [X] Clock is set on, clock appears at the screen.

The clock can be moved by 2-nd (right) mouse button.

If you hold down [Shift] or [Ctrl] key then the Clock will display a current Date.

Time and Date format is set in Options|Configuration|Country support...

23.4 Dos Environment

List of Environment variables used in DOS Navigator:

DN - Directory name where DN system files are placed.
OS2COMSPEC - Full pathname of OS/2 command interpreter (if you have OS/2 v2.10 or newer).
For example (DOS session AUTOEXEC.BAT):
SET OS2COMPSEC=C:\OS2\CMD.EXE
DNOVR - Directory name where DN.OVR (overlay file) is placed.
DNSWP - Temporary files of DN will be stored here
DNDLG - Directory name where DN.DLG & DN.LNG (resource files) are placed.

When this variable is not defined, resource files will be loaded from system directory (DN environment variable).

DNLNG - String to be added to name of resource files (DN*.LNG & DN*.DLG).

For example:

You are using two different resources.
You can set DNLNG=_XTG in AUTOEXEC.BAT to load resources from DN_XTG.LNG and DN_XTG.DLG

DNCFG - String to be added to name of configuration file.

For example:

You are using two different configurations in DOS and OS/2. You can set DNCFG=OS2 in DOS session AUTOEXEC.BAT to store DN configuration under OS/2 in file DNOS2.CFG.

Note: if you want to use this variable, you can copy file
DN.CFG to file with name defined by you, after that you just
have to make necessary changes.

DNIDLE - Program name to start after 1 hour inactivity (only if
screen saver is turned off and 'Exit on inactivity hour'
option in 'Options|Configuration|Startup' dialog is
enabled).

DNSK - Same string for default desktop (DN.DSK) name.

Power Pack is distributed with registered version of DN only!
Please do not redistribute it.

----- Wish you pleasant work! -----