Приложение 3

### Тексты и инструкции для перевода

### HOW TO START MS-DOS

То start MS-DOS, just follow these steps (these steps work for computers that have hard disks or floppy disks):

First, make sure your computer is turned off.

Take the MS-DOS master floppy disk out of the protective jacket.

Insert this disk into drive A.

Close the disk drive door.

Turn on the power for your monitor and your computer.

The light on the disk drive should glow, and you should hear some noises as your computer "reads" the disk. You should then see the following on your screen:

Current date is True 10-01-1980

Enter new date (mm-dd-yy):

MS-DOS asks you to provide the date.

1. Type the date, For example, if the date is July 6, 1995, you simple type the following command, then press the RETURN key:

07-06-95

If the date is already correct, or you do not want to answer this prompt, press the RETURN key to move to the next step.

2. Type the time according to a 24-hour clock. For example, if it 1:30 P.M., type the following, then press the RETURN key:

13:30

If the time is already correct, or you do not want to answer this prompt, press the RETURN key.

MS-DOS does not accept your command until you press the RETURN key.

Your screen should look something like this:

Current date is Tue 1-01-1995

Enter new date (mm-dd-yy): 07-06-95

Current time is 0:00:45:10

Enter new time: 13:30

Microsoft (R) MS-DOS (R) Version 3.30

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A> -

In this example, the default drive is drive A, so the A> is the standard MS-DOS prompt. When you see A> prompt, MS-DOS is waiting for instructions from you.

Before you start giving these instructions, however, you might like to know how to quit MS-DOS.

### HOW TO QUIT

There is no "quit" command in MS-DOS, but you can end your MS-DOS session easily by following these steps:

1 Make sure that your last command is finished. You should see the MS-DOS prompt (for example, A>) on the screen.

2 Remove the floppy disks from the drives, put them back in their protective jackets, and store them in a safe place, away from dust, moisture, and magnetism.

Turn off your computer.

Turn off your monitor.

### FILINK

Format:

FILINK

Description

FTLINK is a utility that moves data or program files between two Epson computers joined by a cable. Transferring files this way overcomes the difficulties of mismatched disk formats or conflicting operating systems.

All you need are cable connection between the RS-232C ports of the two machines and a FILINK program running on each. Epson's FILINK is compatible with Epson equipment, but not with other machines and software you may use.

These are the overall steps to follow when setting up and using FILINK to transfer files:

1. Connect the RS-232C ports of the computers with the proper cable.

Boot the operating system on each machine.

3. Use SETMODE or MODE on one or both of the computers to make their serial communications parameters match. Note that, whatever baud rate you use, FILINK will not work unless both computers are set for 8-bit communication.

Run FILINK on each computer.

5. Set up the receiving computer, specifying a new file name for the received file (if you want it renamed).

6. Tell the transmitting machine to send, and specify one or more files.

7. Exit or continue after the files have been transferred.

### Screen handling commands

Screen handling commands let programs make full use of screen facilities on your computer.

The commands are known as escape sequences and consist the escape character followed by one or more characters. IЩ characters are not printed but produce a particular effect on screen.

For example, in BASIC program the statement:

PRINT CHR$(27) + "E"

causes the screen to be completely cleared.

A list of escape sequences is supplied with your computer

Entering MS-DOS commands

You have to follow a number of rules when entering MS-DOS commands. When you see a command in this book, type everything exactly as it is shown, including all punctuation, such as commas, colons, slash symbols and equal signs. Some commands need extra information which you supply. This is shown in italics.

A typical example of how to use a command looks like this:

▲ enter TYPE filename

This means you must enter TYPE followed by a space, exactly as shown. Then you must enter a filename of your choice and press the Enter key. TYPE is the name of the command and filename is a parameter that varies.

There are several other rules that you must follow, these are de­scribed in detail at the beginning of the section on MS-DOS com­mands. The other conventions are explained on page 8, and also on the back flap of this book.

### DISK DRIVE TYPES

Under MS-DOS 3.20 you can create and access names for many different types of devices - just as if they are physical disk drives in­stalled in your system. The devices you can access as disks are:

internal floppy-disk drives

external floppy-disk drives

• additional drive identifiers for floppy-disk drives, defined by
DRIVER.SYS

hard-disk drives of many different sizes

RAM disks created in the computer's memory

directories that have been given logical drive names using SUBST

Although this makes it possible to configure an extremely pow­erful system, it also means you have to take the utmost care in cre­ating suitable CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files. You also have to take care only to specify drives that exist physically when using certain commands. For example, you cannot use DISKCOPY to copy an entire network drive, and you cannot use FORMAT on a drive that is really a directory (named using SUBST).

### ARRANGING YOUR DRIVES

Letters are assigned to the drives that you can access in a logical nider. Drives that are built into your system are automatically as-irned drive letters and physical drive numbers. Physical drive num­bers, are normally used by MS-DOS, but you also use them with Ihc DRIVER.SYS driver in a CONFIG.SYS file. Logical drive num­bers correspond directly with drive letters (0 corresponds to drive A, and so on). These are used in CONFIG.SYS with the DRIVARM command.

### Internal disk drives

The internal floppy-disk drives are always A and B, and their pysical drive numbers are .0 and 1. The hard-disk drive is named and numbered in a similar way. The internal hard disk is drive C,

and its number is 128.

### The external disk drive

The external 360 Kbyte disk drive designed for Epson's portable computers takes the place of drive B, even if you have a second internal 720 Kbyte drive. This means that the external drive becomes physical drive number 1.

### Function of LED\* Display Lamps

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No | LED display indicator | Function |
| 1. |  Power lamp | Green LED indicator. Lights when power switch is turned ON. |
| 2. |  Low battery lamp | Orange LED indicator. Begins to blink slowly when the battery becomes low. Blinks rapidly when the battery charge is almost gone and the computer is ready to turn itself off. |
| 3. |  Charge/Adpt in lamp | Orange LED indicator. Lights when the AC adapter is supplying power to the computer to show that the battery is being charged. While the computer is turned ON, this lighted lamp means the battery is being trickle charged. While the computer is turned OFF, this lighted lamp means the battery is either being quick charged or, if the battery is full, trickle charged. |
| 4. |  Floppy Disk in-Use lamp | Orange LED indicator. Lights when data is being written to or read from the floppy disk. |
| 5. |  Hard Disk in-Use lamp | Orange LED indicator. Lights when data is being written to or read from the internal hard-disk drive. |
| 6. |  Caps Lock lamp | Green LED indicator. Lights when the Caps Lock key is depressed. Goes dark the next time the Caps Lock key is pressed. |
| 7. |  Num Lock lamp | Green LED indicator. Lights when the Num Lock key is depressed to permit use of the embedded numeric keypad for easy number entry. Goes dark the next time the Num Lock key is pressed. |
| 8. |  Scroll Lock lamp | Green LED indicator. Lights when the Scroll Lock key is depressed. Goes dark the next time the Scroll Lock key is pressed. |

CONFIGURING YOUR HARD DISK (FDISK)

INTRODUCTION

 Hard disks can be divided into one to four separate sections, called partitions. Partitions separate your hard disk into individual areas, and each partition may contain a different operating system.

 To prepare your hard disk for the MS-DOS operating system, you must create a partition for MS-DOS, called a DOS partition. You can create a DOS partition on your hard disk by using a menudriven utility called fdisk. You must use fdisk if you want to do one of the following:

- Create a primary MS-DOS partition

- Create an extended DOS partition

- Change the active partition

- Delete a DOS partition

- Display partition information

- Review or modify the configuration of another hard disk on your computer

Warning Reconfiguring your disk with fdisk destroys all existing files. Be sure to have a backup of all files on your disk before you create an MS-DOS partition with fdisk.