with the number on the listing, CHECKSUM.COD can display a list of the line numbers. This can be checked against the program listing.

If the number of lines is correct, CHECKSUM.COD will calculate a checksum for the total program. If this agrees with the total program checksum on the listing, he has probably entered the program correctly. Of course, no error check is perfect. The calculated checksum will catch things like reversed letters, but there are errors it will miss. If the checksum is correct, it's probably worth trying to run the program.

If the total program checksum is not correct, he can check one line at a time. When he finds a mistake, he will be asked to enter the correct checksum for that line. He will then be told if correcting this line brings the total program checksum into agreement with the listing checksum. Either way, he can continue checking lines.

COPYDISK.COD

This program allows you to duplicate a disk. If you have a one disk system, the program will tell you when to shift disks. Note that for one disk systems, you may have to switch disks several times before a disk is completely copied.

COPYFILE.COD

This program allows you to copy one or more files from one disk to another. If you have a one disk system, the program will tell you when to switch disks. When the program asks for the names of the files to be copied, you can specify a given file or use a wildcard option to specify several files.

There are two wildcards which you can use to substitute for the symbols in a file name; they are * and ?. The ? in a file name means that, when searching for matching files, the program will accept any symbol in the ? character position. For example, if you specify filename D2:ALPHA.??, files on disk 2 with names like ALPHA.11 or ALPHA.A7 will be copied. The * symbol is equivalent to a series of question marks filling in that section of the filename. For example, D1:ALPHA.* is the same as D1:ALPHA.??? and will copy all files on drive 1 starting with ALPHA. Also *.COD is the same as D1:????????.COD and will copy all files on drive 1 ending in .COD. If you are using wildcards in the input filename, you should use wildcards in the output filename, or you may get several files with the same name.

Special note: One way you can use this program is to copy all of these utility programs to another disk. Then you won't need to use the Master disk when you want to run a utility program.

FORMAT.COD

This program allows you to format single density disks.

FORMAT1.COD

This program allows you to format a disk in single density or in 1050 (so called 1 1/2 density) mode. In 1050 mode, the disk operating system allows you to use 940 of the possible 1040 sectors. FORMAT1.COD also gives you the option of putting a copy of the BASIC on the disk. This is useful mainly if you do not have an XL or XE computer. In that case, you will need