

HEWLETT-PACKARD

MS-DOS[®]

**Personal Application
Manager User's Guide**

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Personal Application Manager (PAM) User's Guide



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PAM Tutorial

We recommend you go through the tutorial in this chapter to become familiar with using Personal Application Manager (PAM), and use the reference sections (Chapter 2 and Appendix A) when you need to look something up.

PAM is a special program that allows you to run your applications without having to remember a lot of commands. It is one of the screen interfaces to your computer; DOS Shell is another. When you installed MS-DOS, you chose whether or not to install one of the two screen interfaces.

In this tutorial, you will do the following things:

- Look at some of PAM's major features
- Learn about PAM's Help screens
- Start an application from PAM
- Add application information to PAM
- Learn how to change or rearrange the PAM screen
- Set an application to start automatically
- Delete application information from PAM

Note

You cannot use PAM to create or edit files. To do this, use an application or Edlin.

Start Your Computer

1. Put your Startup work disk in drive A:. Or, if you have a hard disk, make sure drive A: is empty.
2. If your computer is off, turn it on. If your computer is already on, while holding down **Ctrl**, press **Alt** and **Del** at the same time. After a short time, the PAM Main Menu appears. It will look similar to the following figure.

Note



If the PAM main menu does not appear, you probably did not choose to install PAM when you installed MS-DOS. If you wish to install PAM now, use the PAMINSTL command. (See “Installing and Removing PAM” in Chapter 2).

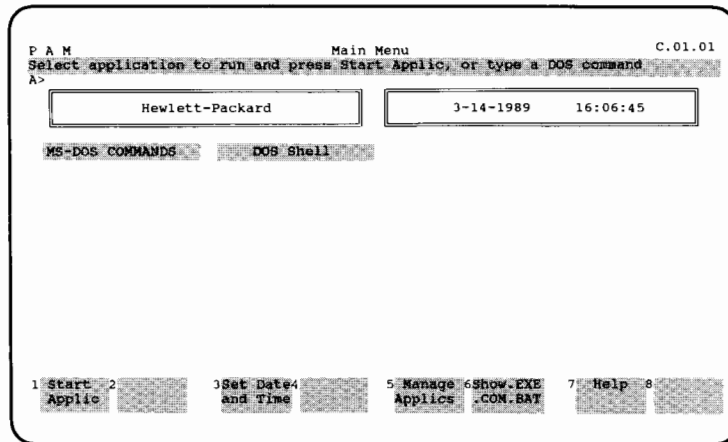


Figure 1-1. The PAM Main Menu

PAM's Major Features

Look for the following features of the PAM Main Menu, listed in Figure 1-1, on your screen:

- The **screen title** listed at the top of the screen. It says PAM Main Menu now—you can always tell what screen you're in by looking at the screen title.
- An **MS-DOS prompt**, typically A> or C> when you start your computer, is where you type MS-DOS commands. MS-DOS commands are operating system commands that enable you to copy, delete, create, print and manipulate your files and directories. After the command you type has been executed, you return to PAM.
- The **Application labels** that allow you to select and start application programs directly from PAM.
- The **Function labels** that contain the names of the tasks that are assigned to the function keys (F1) to (F8) on your keyboard. For example, the Help label at the bottom of the PAM Main Menu corresponds to the (F7) key on your keyboard. You would press (F7) to see the PAM Main Menu Help screen.

PAM's Help Screens

PAM's Help screens give information about how to use the screen that is currently displayed. Practice using Help by doing the following:

1. Press function key (F7). The Help screen that appears explains what is on the PAM Main Menu. If you press the Help key when another screen is displayed, the help information will explain that screen.
2. Press Continue (F8) to return to the PAM Main Menu.



Start an Application From PAM

Practice starting an application from PAM by following these steps:

1. At the PAM Main Menu, use the cursor keys to move the pointer to highlight the **MS-DOS Commands** application.
2. Press **Start Applic (F1)**, or press **(Enter)**. Either action will start an application from the PAM Main Menu.

The MS-DOS Commands application screen appears.

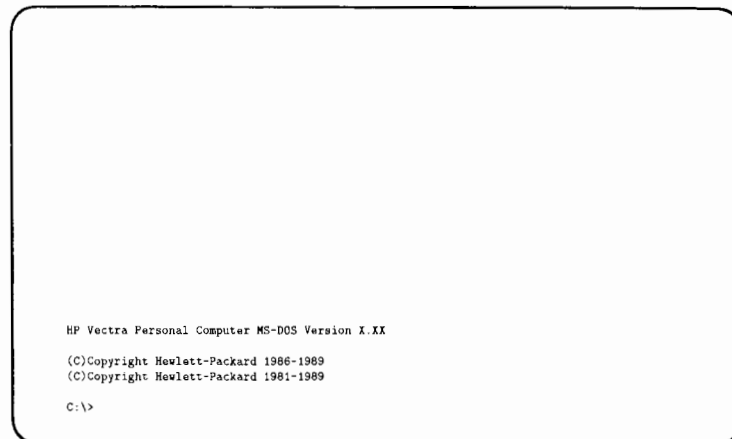


Figure 1-2. MS-DOS Commands Application Screen

3. To get back to PAM from MS-DOS Commands, type:

EXIT

and press **Enter**.

Note



In this manual, things that you type are shown in uppercase (for example EXIT). You may use either uppercase or lowercase.

Reset Your Computer

If you get lost and do not know how to get back to PAM, you can **reset** your computer. Resetting your computer is like turning it on and off again. Practice this; while holding down **Ctrl**, press the **Alt** and **Del** at the same time. Then release all three keys. Your computer restarts.

Caution



Only reset your computer as a last resort. If you create information in an application and reset your computer before saving it, the information will be lost.

Add Application Labels to PAM

When you add an application label to PAM, you do two things:

- Provide information to PAM that allows you to start the application from the PAM Main Menu.
- Add the application's name to the PAM Main Menu.

You can add a “listed” application label from the names provided by PAM, or you can add an “unlisted” application label if the application label you want to add does not appear on the list provided by PAM.

Note



Add does NOT install the application. To install an application, read the instructions that came with the application.

Add a Listed Application Label

Practice adding a listed application label to PAM by following the steps below.

1. From the PAM Main Menu, press **Manage Applics (F5)**. The following screen appears.

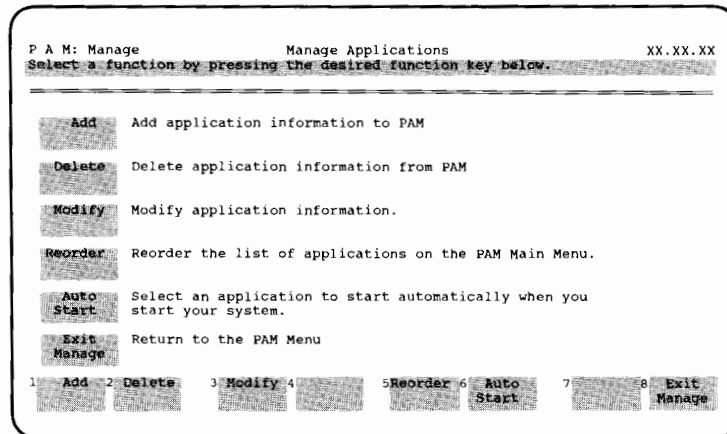


Figure 1-3. The Manage Applications Menu

2. The following message appears at the top of the screen:
Select a function by pressing the desired function key below.
Press Add (**F1**).
3. You see a screen similar to this:



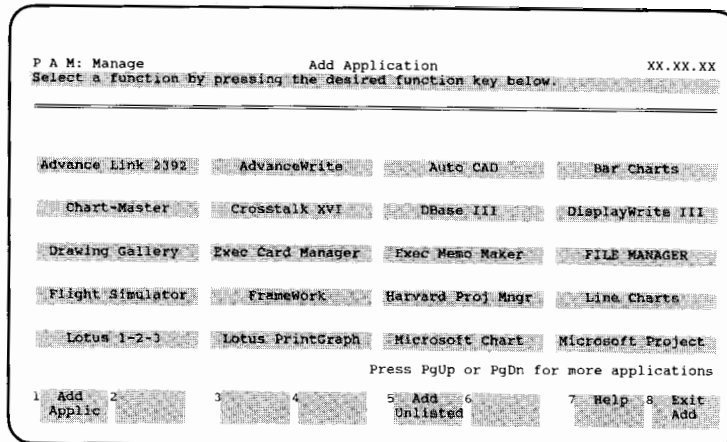


Figure 1-4. Example Add Application Screen

4. Use the cursor keys to move the pointer and highlight the label for the application **AdvanceWrite**.
5. Press **Add Applic (F1)**.

On the screen, you are prompted with the following message:

Type the path (drive and directory) of **AdvanceWrite and press **Save**.**

For this example, do not change anything. What you are being asked to type here is the drive (A:, B:, C:, etc.) and subdirectory (if your application files are in a subdirectory) where PAM can find the application.

More information on Paths and Subdirectories can be found in the *MS-DOS User's Reference* manual. Don't worry about what they are now.

Since we will not change anything here, press **Save (F1)**.

6. The following message appears at the top of the screen:

Application Information has been saved.

Press **Exit (F8)**. The word "added" appears above the **AdvanceWrite** label.

7. Press **Exit Add (F8)**, to get back to the Manage Applications Menu.

8. Press **Exit Manage (F8)** to return to the PAM Main Menu. You can now see the **AdvanceWrite** label that you just added.

Add an Unlisted Application Label

Practice adding an unlisted application label by following the steps below.

1. From the PAM Main Menu, press **Manage Applics (F5)**.
2. Press **Add (F1)**.
3. Press **Add Unlisted (F5)**.
4. The following screen appears:

```
P A M: Manage          Add Unlisted Application          XX.XX.XX
Type the Path (drive and directory) and press Enter, or Tab between fields

-----

Path: A:\
Applic Title:
Run Command:

1 Save 2 3 4 5 6 7 Help 8 Exit
```

Figure 1-5. Add Unlisted Application Screen

The following message appears on the screen:

**Type the Path (drive and directory) and press Enter, or
Tab between fields.**

What you are being asked for here is the following information about your application:

Path: The drive and subdirectory where PAM can find your application files.

Application Title: The label that you will see at the PAM Main Menu.

Run Command: The command that starts the application.

We are going to make up some information to put here. Let's say that you have a word processing application called Wordpro. Let's also say that all of the files for Wordpro are on a separate disk, in a subdirectory called WORDPRO. On the **Path** line on the screen, type:

A:\WORDPRO

and press **Enter**.

This path specifies that the application files can be found on a disk in drive A:, in a subdirectory named WORDPRO.

5. At the **Applic Title** line, type:

WORDPRO

and press **Enter**.

This title is what you will see on the PAM Main Menu. If you had an application named Wordpro, you could now start it from the PAM Main Menu by first inserting the disk with the files on it in drive A:, then starting the application as you've learned to do already.

6. At the **Run Command** line, type:

WP.COM

and press **Enter**.

This is the command that you would normally have to type from the MS-DOS prompt line to start the application Wordpro.

7. Press **Save (F1)**. The following message appears at the top of the screen:

Application Information has been saved.

8. Press **Exit (F8)**. Then continue to press **(F8)** until you get back to the PAM Main Menu.

You see the label for the WORDPRO application on the PAM Main Menu.

Modify Application Information

The Modify function allows you to change the information entered when you added an application label to the PAM Main menu. Practice modifying application information by following the steps below.

1. From the PAM Main Menu, press **Manage Applics** (**F5**).
2. Then press **Modify** (**F3**).
3. The following message appears at the top of the screen:

Select application and press Start Modify.

Use the cursor keys to move the pointer to highlight the **WORDPRO** application label.

4. Press **Start Modify** (**F1**).
5. In the **Path** line, type:

B:\WORDPRO

and press **Enter**.

This lets PAM know to look for the disk with the Wordpro application files on it in drive B:, instead of drive A:.

6. In the **Applic Title** line, type:

Word Pro

and press **Enter**.

This changes the label you see on the PAM Main Menu to read "Word Pro" instead of "WORDPRO."

7. Leave the information on the **Run Command** line as it is.
8. Press **Save** (**F1**).
9. Press **Exit** (**F8**). Then continue to press **F8** until you get to the PAM Main Menu. Note the change in the application label.

Reorder Labels on the PAM Main Menu

The Reorder function allows you to arrange the application names on the PAM Main Menu. Practice reordering application labels by following the steps below.

1. From the PAM Main Menu, press **Manage Applics (F5)**.
2. Press **Reorder (F5)**. The following screen appears

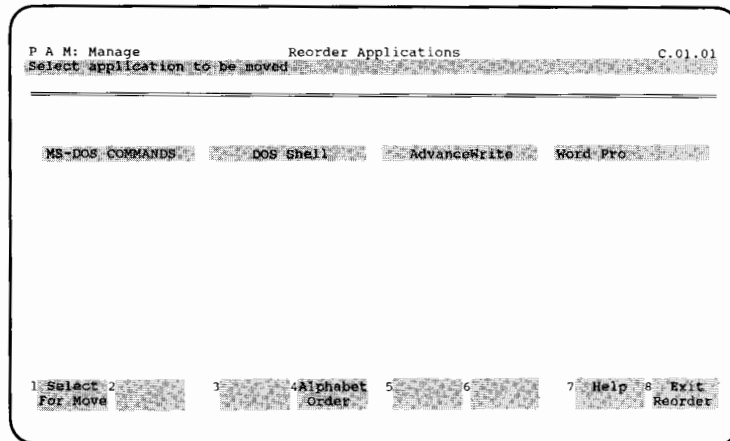


Figure 1-6. The Reorder Application Screen

3. The following message appears:
Select the application to be moved.
Use the cursor keys to move the pointer to highlight **Word Pro**. Press **Select for Move (F1)**.
4. The following message appears on the screen:
Select the location where Word Pro will be inserted.
Use the cursor keys to move the pointer to highlight **AdvanceWrite**. Then press **Move It Here (F1)**.
Notice that the position of the two application labels has been switched.

Note

The **Reorder** screen also has an **Alphabet Order** function. It may be used to reorder your application labels alphabetically. However, don't do that now.

5. Press **Exit Reorder** (**F8**). Then continue to press (**F8**) until you return to the PAM Main Menu.

Autostart an Application

The Autostart function allows you to select one application to start automatically when you start your system.

1. From the PAM Main Menu. Press **Manage Applic** (**F5**).
2. Press **Autostart** (**F6**). The following screen appears.

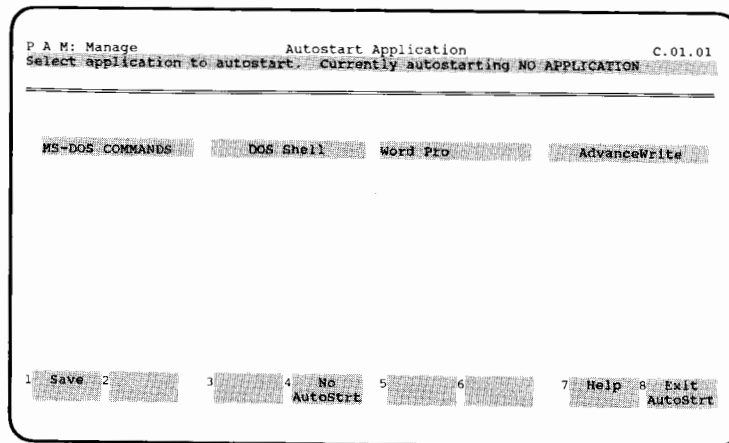


Figure 1-7. The Autostart Application Screen

3. The following message appears at the top of the screen:

Select application to autostart. Currently autostarting NO APPLICATION

Use the cursor keys to move the pointer to highlight the MS-DOS COMMANDS application label.

4. Press Save (F1) to select the application to start automatically.

Notice that MS-DOS COMMANDS is now shown at the top of the screen as "Currently autostarting."

5. Press Exit AutoStrt (F8). Keep pressing (F8) until you get back to the PAM Main Menu.
6. Reset the computer to demonstrate how MS-DOS Commands will autostart. Hold the (Ctrl) key down and press (Alt) and (Del) at the same time.

When the computer restarts, you will see the first screen of the MS-DOS Commands application instead of the PAM Main Menu.

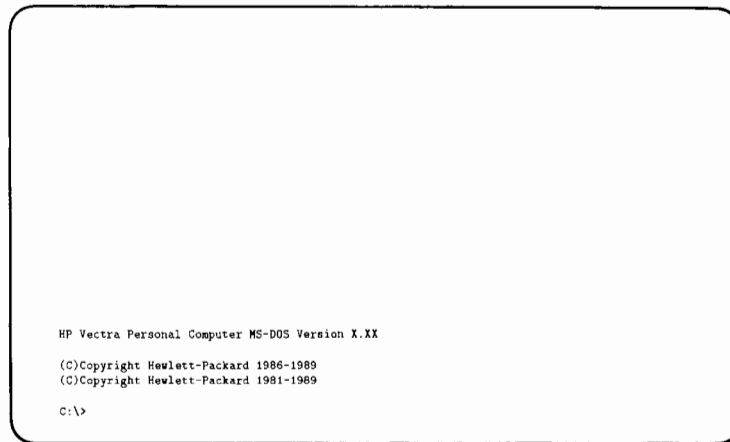


Figure 1-8. MS-DOS Commands Application Screen

7. Return to PAM by typing:

EXIT

and pressing (Enter).

Note

To autostart an application, the disk with the application files MUST be in one of the drives.

Remove Autostart

Perform the following steps to remove the autostart.

1. From the PAM Main Menu. Press **Manage Applics (F5)**.
2. Press **Autostart (F6)**. The **Autostart Application** screen appears, showing MS-DOS COMMANDS as the application currently autostarting.
3. Press **No AutoStrt (F4)**. At the top of the screen, you see a message that **NO APPLICATION** is currently autostarting.
4. Press **Exit AutoStrt (F8)**. Keep pressing **(F8)** until you get back to the PAM Main Menu.
5. To make sure that autostart was removed, reset your computer as you learned earlier using the **Ctrl Alt** and **Del** keys.

When your computer restarts, the PAM Main Menu should appear. If the PAM Main Menu does not appear, repeat the above steps.

Delete Application Labels From PAM

The Delete function removes an application label from the PAM Main Menu. It WILL NOT delete files from your disk. Practice deleting the application labels you just created by following the steps below.

1. From the PAM Main Menu, press **Manage Applics (F5)**.
2. Press **Delete (F2)**.
3. The following message appears:
Select application to be deleted and press Start Delete
4. Use the cursor keys to move the pointer to highlight the **AdvanceWrite** label.

5. Press **Start Delete** (**F1**).

6. You are then asked:

Do you really want to delete <AdvanceWrite>?

Press **Yes** (**F1**) to delete.

7. Use the cursor keys to highlight the **Word Pro** application label that you created earlier.

8. Press **Start Delete** (**F1**).

9. You are asked:

Do you really want to delete <Word Pro>?

Press **Yes** (**F1**) to delete.

10. Press **Exit Delete** (**F8**). Then continue to press (**F8**) until you return to the PAM Main Menu.

You can see that both the **AdvanceWrite** and **Word Pro** application labels are gone.

Where to Go for More Information

You have just learned to use some of the major features of PAM. Other features of PAM include:

- Setting the time and date.
- Showing and starting Executable files.

For more information on these, and the features that you have just learned about, go to the “PAM Reference” chapter in this manual. “PAM Reference” also gives information on removing or deactivating PAM, in case you prefer to run your computer from MS-DOS permanently or temporarily.

PAM Reference

This chapter provides reference information on the features of PAM. The features are presented in alphabetical order.

Adding Application Labels to PAM

To start an installed application from the PAM Main Menu, you must use the Add function. When you add an application, you do two things:

- Provide information to PAM that allows you to start the application from the PAM Main Menu.
- Add the application's name to the PAM Main Menu.

Note

Add does NOT install the application. It creates a label on the PAM Main Menu, and stores the command to start the application. To install an application, read the instructions that came with the application.

Anytime you want to add an application label to PAM, you can do so as explained below.

1. Start at the PAM Main Menu. Press **Manage Applics** (F5).
2. From the Manage Applications Menu, Press **Add** (F1). The **Add Applications** screen appears.

PAM provides a list of many currently available software applications to make the add process easier for you.

3. Look for the name of the application you want to add.

The applications are listed alphabetically. You can press **(Pg Dn)** to see the next screen of application titles and **(Pg Up)** to return to the previous screen. If the name of the application you want to add is not on the list, go to the next section, “Adding an Unlisted Application Label” and follow the steps there.

4. Use the cursor keys to move the pointer and highlight the application name of the application you want to add to PAM.
5. Press **Add Applic (F1)**.
6. The existing path information tells PAM the application is found on drive A: in the root directory. To change this information, type over what is already there. For example, if you have a hard disk, you might type the following:

C:\

Note

You must specify the drive name and the path beginning with the \ for the root directory. If an application is installed in a subdirectory, type the subdirectory name in the path as well.

7. When the information on this screen is correct, press **Save (F1)** to save this information. The following message appears at the top of the screen:

Application Information has been saved.

Note

If an error message appears, you have typed an invalid path. Recover by pressing **Continue (F8)**, then type the correct path, and press **(Enter)**.

8. Press **Exit (F8)** to return to the first **Add Application** screen. The word “added” appears above the application name after you add it.
9. To return to the PAM Main Menu, press **Exit Add (F8)**, and then **Exit Manage (F8)**.

2-2 PAM Reference

Adding an Unlisted Application

If the application you want to start from PAM is not on the list provided by PAM, use the following procedure to add the unlisted application.

1. From the **Add** screen, press **Add Unlisted (F5)**. The **Add Unlisted Application** screen appears.
2. In the path field, type the path to the application. The path begins with the disk drive, and includes the name of the subdirectory where the application will reside, if there is one. When the information in this field is correct, press **Enter**. The cursor moves to the **Applic Title**.
3. Type the name that you want to appear in the label on the PAM Main Menu, and press **Enter**. The name may be up to 18 characters (including blanks) and should be the name of your application.

You must enter a title in this field or an error message is displayed.

4. At the **Run Command** field, type the command that causes the application to run. Run commands vary depending on the application. The run command is in the manual that came with your application. Enter the run command exactly as it is given.

After you type the run command, press **Enter**.

Note



If you have an application that allows parameters, put a space and a ? after the run command in this field. If your application requires parameters in order to run, the necessary parameter information will be supplied in the application's manual.

5. Press **Save (F1)** when you are satisfied that the Path, Application Title, and Run Command are all correct. If you change your mind, press **Exit (F8)**.
6. Press **Exit (F8)**, **Exit Add (F8)**, and then **Exit Manage (F8)** to return to the PAM Main Menu.

Autostarting an Application

The PAM Autostart function allows you to select one application to be started automatically when you start your system or perform a reset. This is extremely useful if you use one application more often than the others.

1. Start at the PAM Main Menu. Press **Manage Applic** (F5).
2. Press **Auto Start** (F6). The **Autostart** screen appears.
3. Move the pointer and highlight the application you want to start automatically.
4. Press **Save** (F1) to have the selected application start automatically. The name of the application now appears on the message line at the top of the **Autostart** screen.
5. Press **Exit AutoStrt** (F8), and **Exit Manage** (F8) to return to the PAM Main Menu.
6. Reset the system to demonstrate the autostart. Hold the **Ctrl** key down and press **Alt** and **Del** simultaneously. The screen goes blank, and the application you selected to autostart appears.
7. To return to PAM from the autostarted application, exit from the application.

Note



The disk with the autostart application must be in one of the drives.

Removing Autostart

When you no longer want an application to autostart, perform the following steps.

1. Start from the PAM Main Menu. Press **Manage Applics** (F5).
2. Press **Autostart** (F6). The **Autostart** screen shows whatever application is currently autostarting.
3. Press **No AutoStrt** (F4).

2-4 PAM Reference

4. Press **Exit AutoStrt** (**F8**), and then **Exit Manage** (**F8**) to return to the PAM Main Menu.

Changing Drives

The drive letter of your MS-DOS prompt indicates the active drive. This is the drive MS-DOS accesses for commands, directories, or file names you type, unless you specify a different drive.

If you want to change the active drive, follow these steps. In this example, the current active drive is A:, and we are changing it to B:.

1. At A>, type

B:

and press **Enter**.

MS-DOS responds with a new prompt indicating the new active drive: B>

2. To change back to A:, at the MS-DOS prompt, type:

A:

and press **Enter**.



Note



The steps are the same for any drive letters. Type the letter of the drive you want, followed by a colon, and press **Enter**.

Deleting an Application Label

Deleting an application label removes the label from the PAM Main Menu. Follow the steps below.

1. From the PAM Main Menu, press **Manage Applics (F5)**.
2. From the **Manage Applications** screen press **Delete (F2)**.
3. Move the cursor and highlight the application you want to remove.
4. Press **Start Delete (F1)**.
5. You are asked:

Do you really want to delete <application> ?

Press **Yes (F1)** to delete the label from PAM.

Note Deleting the application label does not delete the application.



Getting Back to PAM

1. If you make a mistake and need to return to PAM, in most PAM functions, using the **(F8)** key exits back to PAM.
2. If you are in MS-DOS Commands, and see an A> or C>, type the word EXIT and press **(Enter)** to return to PAM.

If you do not know where you are, you can reset your system to return to PAM. This is like restarting your system.

Hold the **(Ctrl)** key down and press **(Alt)** and **(Del)** simultaneously and then release all three. The screen goes blank, and the operating system is restarted.

Caution If you are using an application, resetting your system this way will cause you to lose the data you were working on during the current work session.



Help

Help is a feature of PAM. PAM's Help screens give information about how to use the PAM Menu that is currently displayed. To use the Help feature, follow this procedure.

1. From PAM, press **Help** (**F7**). The **Help** screen that appears explains what is on the screen. If you press the **Help** key when another menu is on the screen, the help information will explain that screen.
2. To return to your original screen, press **Continue** (**F8**).

Installing and Removing PAM

The PAMINSTL command is used for both installing and removing PAM.

If you created your work disk with PAM, and later decide you want to run your computer directly from MS-DOS, use PAMINSTL to remove PAM from your operating system.

There are two ways to remove PAM from your operating system disk.

- Using the /N option makes your operating system run directly from MS-DOS, but all your PAM files are still on your disk, and you can still use PAM if you want to.
- Removing PAM with the /D option is irreversible, and the files are no longer on the operating system disk. If you want to use PAM after removing PAM with the /D option, you must run PAMINSTL again to install PAM from the master disk.

Examples

The following examples give the correct PAMINSTL command for different situations.

- To install PAM from a flexible disk in drive A: to drive C:, type:

```
PAMINSTL A: C:
```

and press **Enter**. If, when installing MS-DOS, you chose the option to have DOS SHELL appear every time you start your computer, you need to remove the DOSSHELL line from your AUTOEXEC.BAT file.

- To make an already installed PAM **not** appear every time you restart the computer from drive C:, type:

```
PAMINSTL C: /N
```

and press **Enter**. When you do wish to run PAM, type PAMCODE.

- If you have run PAMINSTL with the /N option, and you now want to make PAM appear again every time you restart your computer from drive C:, type:

```
PAMINSTL C:
```

and press **Enter**.

- To remove PAM permanently from drive C:, type:

```
PAMINSTL C: /D
```

and press **Enter**.

General Information About PAMINSTL

- If the source and target drives are not entered, PAMINSTL assumes the source and target drives are the active drive.
- If the target drive is not entered, PAMINSTL assumes that the target is the same as the source.
- If the source and target drives are the same, the PAM files are not copied, but the CONFIG.SYS file is still edited.
- A drive must be specified to use the /D option. PAMINSTL will not assume the active drive when using the /D option.

2-8 PAM Reference

- For further information about MS-DOS command syntax, refer to your *MS-DOS User's Reference* manual.

MS-DOS syntax for the PAMINSTL command, with different options, is shown below. In the command syntax, words and parameters in CAPS should be typed as shown, and italics indicates variables.

PAMINSTL *drive1*: *drive2*:

OR

PAMINSTL *drive1*: /D

OR

PAMINSTL *drive1*: *drive2*: /N

OR

PAMINSTL /?

Parameter	Description
<i>drive1</i> :	source drive containing PAM files
<i>drive2</i> :	target drive for PAM files
/N	copies PAM files from source to target drives. Edit CONFIG.SYS to remove PAM shell command.
/D	deletes all PAM files from drive. Edit CONFIG.SYS to remove PAM shell command.
/?	prints the above syntax.

Starting PAM From MS-DOS

After disabling PAM on your operating system disk using the /N option, you can still use PAM. To use PAM, do the following:

From the MS-DOS prompt, type:

PAMCODE

and press **Enter**.

Exiting PAM and Returning to MS-DOS

When you use PAM from MS-DOS and want to return to MS-DOS, press **Exit PAM (F8)** and the MS-DOS prompt appears.

Modifying Information in PAM

The Modify function of PAM allows you to change the information entered when you added an application to the PAM Main menu. You can change the drive, path (directory), application title, and run command.

1. Start from the PAM Main Menu. Press **Manage Applics (F5)**.
2. Then press **Modify (F3)**. The **Modify Application** screen appears.
3. Move the pointer and highlight the name of the application whose information you want to modify.
4. Press **Start Modify (F1)**. The **Modify Information** screen appears.
5. To modify the path, type over the information, and press **Enter**. The cursor moves to the **Applic Title** field.

If you type an invalid path, you get an error message. Press **Continue**. Then, type in the correct path and press **Enter**.

6. If you want a different name on the label in PAM, type the new name in this field. When information in this field is correct, press **Enter**. The cursor moves to the **Run Command** field.
7. Type in the correct information, and press **Enter**.
8. Press **Save (F1)** when all the information is correct.
9. To return to the PAM Main Menu, press **Exit (F8)**, **Exit Modify (F8)**, and **Exit Manage (F8)**.

Note



When you installed your operating system, PAM and MS-DOS commands were installed with the path A:\. If your system has a hard disk, you may want to modify the path information if your hard disk is C:.






Moving Around the PAM Screen

Some of the keys on your keyboard help you move around in PAM. The cursor keys control the movement of the cursor or pointer on the screen. The cursor is placed where the next character you type will appear on the screen's command line. The pointer indicates which application is currently selected.

Table 2-1. PAM's Cursor Keys

Keys	Description
▲ ▼	The ▲ and the ▼ move the pointer up and down.
◀ ▶	The ◀ and the ▶ move the pointer left and right.
Home	The Home key moves the cursor to the topmost left of whatever data is on the screen.
End	This key moves the pointer to the end of the list of labels on the screen.
Pg Up Pg Dn	These keys move the list of labels up or down a page at time.
Ins	The insert key places the keyboard into insert mode. In PAM, the characters "Ins" appear on the screen. Insert inserts characters at the cursor position. To turn ins off, press ins again.
Del	The Del key deletes the character at the cursor location, and moves all the remaining characters to the left.

Table 2-1. PAM's Cursor Keys (continued)

Keys	Description
	Backspacing erases characters as it backs up over text.
Scroll lock	When you press this key, the pointer no longer moves up and down on the screen. Instead, the list of labels moves when the  or  cursor keys are pressed. The  and  keys become inactive. To turn Scroll lock off, press it again.
Tab	The Tab key moves the cursor or pointer to the next label on the PAM screen. It moves the cursor forward.
Shift Tab	When you hold the Shift key down and press the Tab key, the cursor or pointer moves back one label.

Reordering the Application Labels in PAM

The Reorder function of PAM allows you to arrange the application labels on the PAM Main Menu. You can order them any way that is convenient, or arrange them alphabetically. To arrange application labels in a special order, follow the procedure described below.

1. Start at the PAM Main Menu. Press **Manage Applics (F5)**.
2. Press **Reorder (F5)**. The **Reorder Information** screen appears.
3. Move the pointer and highlight the application you want to move to another position. Press **Select For Move (F1)**.
4. Move the pointer and highlight the application label now at the position where you want the selected application to be.
5. Press **Move It Here (F1)**. The screen is reordered, and the pointer is on the moved application in its new position.
6. To return to PAM, press **Exit Reorder (F8)**, and **Exit Manage (F8)**.

Note

If you press **Alphabetic Order** on the **Reorder Information** screen, all the applications on your PAM Main Menu are arranged alphabetically. However, if you do this and later decide to move them out of alphabetic order, you must move them one at a time.

Rereading Disks

Use the reread disks function of PAM when you want to see a list of executable files on a disk you have just put in a disk drive.

1. Start from the PAM Main Menu. Press **Show.EXE.COM.BAT** (**F6**).
2. Place the disk you want to read in a drive.
3. Press **ReRead Disks** (**F4**).

There is a pause as the disks are being read and a new list of the executable files is listed on the screen. The files on the disk in drive A: are shown first, followed by the files on the disk in drive B:, and so on.

4. To return to the PAM Main Menu, press **Show MainMenu** (**F6**).

If Something Goes Wrong

If no filenames appear, you may have performed Step 2 before the activity light on the drive stopped flashing. If so, press **ReRead Disks** again.

If the specific executable file that you want does not appear, it may be in a directory other than the **current** directory of one of your drives. The last directory you worked in, if you did not change back to the root, is still the current directory.

The concept of **directories** is thoroughly explained in your *MS-DOS User's Reference* manual.

Resetting Your Computer

If you get lost, and do not know how to exit from where you are to return to PAM, you can reset your computer. Resetting your computer is like turning it off and on again, and should only be done as a last resort. If you have data on your screen, you may lose it when you reset your computer.

To reset your computer, while holding down the **Ctrl** key, press **Alt** and **Del** at the same time. Then release them. Your screen goes blank for a few seconds, and your computer is restarted.

Setting the Time and Date

The time and date are displayed at the top of the PAM Main Menu. If they are not correct, set them using the following procedure.

1. Start at the PAM Main Menu. Press **Set Date and Time (F3)**.

A message like the following appears at the top of the screen:

12-19-87 is the current date. Type in the new date and press **Enter**

2. If the date is correct, press **Continue (F1)** and go to step 3.

If the date is incorrect, type the correct date and press **Enter**.

When you type the date, use this format: month-day-year. The following are examples of correct ways to type the date:

For this date:	Type:
September 3, 1987	9-3-87
December 25, 2001	12-25-2001

If you type the date in an incorrect format, the following message appears:

Invalid date or format. Type Month-Day-Year again

Press **Continue (F8)**, type the date in the correct format, and press **Enter**.

After you enter a date in the correct format, the screen changes and you see the current time displayed.

3. If the time is correct press **Continue (F1)**. The PAM Main menu will reappear.

If the time is incorrect, type the correct time and press **Enter**.

Since your computer uses a 24-hour clock, type the time in the **hours:minutes:seconds** format.

For this time:	Type:
12:00 Midnight	0:00:00
8:30 a.m.	8:30 or 08:30
12:00 Noon	12:00
1:45 p.m.	13:45



If you type the time in the incorrect format, the following message appears:

Invalid time or format. Enter Hours:Minutes

Press **Continue (F1)**, then type the time in the correct format, and press **Enter**.

The correct date and time are displayed at the top of the PAM Main Menu.

SHOWING .EXE, .COM, and .BAT Files From PAM

The function label on the bottom of the PAM Main Menu, **Show .EXE .COM .BAT**, displays a list of your files with .EXE, .COM, and .BAT extensions. These files are executable, like programs.

Executable files include application programs such as LOTUS^R 1-2-3^R and WordStar^R, language programs such as BASIC, and MS-DOS utilities such as EDLIN. On MS-DOS computers, all executable filenames end in .EXE, .COM, and .BAT.

Examples are:

```
COMMAND.COM  
SORT.EXE  
AUTOEXEC.BAT
```

When you press **Show.EXE.COM.BAT (F6)**, the executable files you have on the disks in your drives are listed on the screen.

Note



To see a list of all your files, use the MS-DOS DIR command. For information about how to use the DIR command, refer to the *MS-DOS User's Reference* manual.

Starting an Executable File From PAM

To start an executable file, use the following procedure.

1. Start from the PAM Main Menu. Press **Show.EXE.COM.BAT (F6)**.
2. Move the pointer and highlight the label of the executable file you want to start.
3. Press **Start Program (F1)**. The following screen appears.

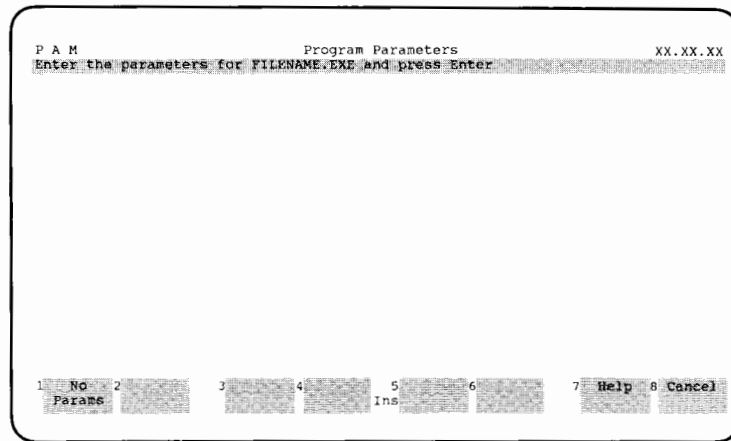


Figure 2-1. The Program Parameters Screen

The message at the top of the screen asks you to type parameters for the executable file you have selected. Parameters are specific instructions you type as part of the command to run a program. If parameters are necessary, they are explained in the manual that came with the program.

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Caution

Some executable files destroy or write over data. Do not run an executable file unless you understand what it does and know what parameters must be used.

Press **Cancel** (**F8**) if you decide not to run the selected executable file and want to return to the Executable Files Menu.

4. Type in parameters and press **Enter**. If there are no parameters necessary, press **No Params** (**F1**). The program will appear on the screen.
 5. To exit from the program, follow the instructions that came with the program.
 6. To return to the PAM Main Menu from the Executable Files Menu, press **Show MainMenu**, (**F6**).
-

Note

To look at executable files on a disk you have just put in a disk drive, use the **ReRead Files** function.



Error Messages

This appendix lists in alphabetical order the error messages that you will see from time to time when using PAM with your computer. In addition, the probable **cause** and **remedy** for these errors are also listed.

Any messages not indicated here may be **MS-DOS** error messages, refer to your *MS-DOS User's Reference* manual for an explanation of those.

Error Messages

Bad command or filename

Explanation: You entered an invalid MS-DOS command. Check the spelling of the command and re-enter it. If you entered the command correctly, ensure that the active drive contains the external command or batch file you are trying to run.

Bad switch. Please use /? for help.

Explanation: You specified an undefined switch or option. Read documentation and check syntax.

Cannot use /D and /N at the same time.

Explanation: You entered an illegal combination of switches. PAMINSTL cannot do both these options at the same time. Select one option.

COMMAND.COM missing. Please copy COMMAND.COM to drive d:.

Explanation: The target does not have the file COMMAND.COM in the root directory. Copy COMMAND.COM to the target disk. Issue the command again.

**Disk error. Information file is probably corrupted.
Insert a new system disk.**

Explanation: PAM cannot access its information file properly on your system disk. This is caused either by a defective system disk or disk drive. Press **Continue (F8)**. If the error recurs, insert another system disk into your drive and press **Continue**. If this doesn't work, restart your computer from another disk drive. If you continue to see the message, contact your dealer or HP service representative.

Disk Error running *applic*.

Explanation: A disk error occurred while PAM was running your application. Press **Continue (F8)** then start the application again. If the error recurs, your application disk may be defective. Obtain another working copy of it and try again. If this doesn't work, you have a disk hardware malfunction and you should call your dealer or HP service representative.

Disk full. Information was not saved.

Explanation: You selected **Save** while adding or modifying PAM applications or setting an application to **Autostart**, and there is not enough room on the disk for the save. Press **Continue (F8)**. Make space on the disk by deleting superfluous files then try the save operation again.

Disk full or write protected.

Explanation: The target disk is full or has been write protected. Use new disk for target, or remove write protection, then issue the command again.

Disk is not a system disk. Cannot make it bootable.

Explanation: Target disk does not have the system on it and cannot be used to start the operating system. Make a disk with the operating system on it using **FORMAT** with the **/S** option.

Disk read error. Be sure system disk is in the boot drive.

Explanation: PAM cannot read its information file on your system disk properly. This is caused either by a defective system disk or disk drive. Press **Continue (F8)**. If the error recurs, insert another system disk into your drive and press **Continue**. If this does not work, restart your computer using another drive. If you continue to see the message, contact your dealer or HP service representative.

A-2 Error Messages

Disk write error. Information file may be corrupted.

Explanation: PAM cannot write to its information file on your system disk. You removed the system disk from its drive or your system disk or disk drive is defective. Return to the PAM Main Menu immediately. If you see the message **Disk error. Information file is probably corrupt ...**, restart your computer using another system disk.

If the error occurs again, restart your computer using another disk drive. If this doesn't work, contact your dealer or HP service representative.

Disk write protected. Information was not saved.

Explanation: You pressed **Save** while adding or modifying PAM applications or setting an application to Autostart, and the disk to be used for the save is write-protected. Press **Continue** (**F8**). Remove the write-protect tab from the disk and reinsert it into the drive. Try the save operation again.

Disk error reading (writing) drive *x*
Abort, Retry, Ignore, Fail?

Explanation: MS-DOS is unable to read from or write to the specified device (usually a disk drive). Make sure that the disk is inserted properly in the disk drive and choose **Retry**. If you still have problems and are writing to the disk, insert a different disk and try again.

Enter the parameters for *applic* and press **Enter**.

Explanation: PAM is prompting you to type the parameters for the application that you just started. The application uses a batch file. (Batch files are described in the *MS-DOS User's Reference*.) Check your application manual and enter the parameters that it instructs you to enter.

Fatal Error.

Explanation: Your application used system free memory and PAM cannot continue. Restart (reboot) your computer and PAM will be loaded into memory again.

FATAL ERROR -- file missing.

Explanation: The source drive does not contain the complete PAM system. One or more PAM files are missing. Install PAM from the Master disk.

File not found

Explanation: MS-DOS cannot find the file that you specified. Check to see that the path is accurate and that the file exists in the directory that you specified, and that the disk containing the file is in an active drive.

General failure error reading (writing) device Abort, Retry, Ignore, Fail?

Explanation: An error has occurred. Choose **Retry** first. If you see the same message again, choose **Abort**. If you are using a purchased program, contact your dealer; otherwise, get assistance from a programmer.

Incorrect DOS version

Explanation: You're trying to use an MS-DOS command or option that is not available with the MS-DOS version you are using. Obtain the correct version of MS-DOS or check your *MS-DOS User's Reference* manual for the correct command to use.

Insert System disk in *drive:* and press Continue.

Explanation: PAM cannot find some of its files on the disk in the indicated drive. You either removed the Startup disk from the indicated drive or renamed some of the PAM files on that disk. Insert the correct Startup disk into the indicated drive, then press Continue **(F8)**.

Insert System disk in *drive:* or A: Press any key to continue.

Explanation: Your application used a portion of memory that is also used by PAM, and that portion cannot be restored because your Startup disk is not in its original drive. Insert the Startup disk into its original drive, then type any key on the keyboard to continue. Be sure that you have not renamed or deleted any of the .OVR or .MSG files on your Startup disk.

Insufficient disk space

Explanation: There is not enough space on your disk to store your file. If you suspect that there is enough space on the disk, use the CHKDSK command (see the *MS-DOS User's Reference* manual) to determine its status. Otherwise, use another disk and retry the command.

A-4 Error Messages



Insufficient Memory.

Explanation: PAM does not have enough memory to run. Reduce the number of device drivers and resident programs and restart your computer. Free enough memory space for PAM.

Insufficient memory error.

Explanation: PAMINSTL needs more memory than is available. Remove all resident programs and issue the command again.

Insufficient memory to run xxx.

Explanation: PAM does not have enough memory to load your application. Reduce the number of device drivers and resident programs and restart your computer. If you cannot free enough space for your application, you may need to increase your computer memory.

Invalid access error while opening file: *filename*.

Explanation: May be caused by improperly terminated programs, resident programs, the file is being used by another program, or you have a directory with the same name. Wait until file is not in use. Restart the computer and issue the command again. Make sure there is no directory with the same name.

Invalid COMMAND.COM

Explanation: MS-DOS tried to load COMMAND.COM from the Startup disk and it is not on the disk or it is the wrong version (the application you were running used the COMMAND.COM area in memory). Insert the correct version MS-DOS disk and press any key to continue.

Invalid date or format. Enter Month-Day-Year.

Explanation: You entered the date using the wrong format or the date that you entered is not within the allowable limits. The Year must be between 1980 and 2099. Press Continue (F8), then enter a valid date.

Invalid Path.

Explanation: The path that you entered is syntactically incorrect (for example, you entered an invalid disk drive letter or forgot the backslash after the colon). Press Continue (F8), then enter the path using the correct syntax.

Invalid Run Command.

Explanation: You entered a run command for the **Manage Applics** function that is syntactically incorrect. For example, you did not include the proper file extension (.EXE, .COM, etc.). Press **Continue (F8)**, then enter the correct run command including the file extension.

Invalid source drive.

Explanation: You entered a letter for the source drive which is illegal or non-existent. Issue the command again with a valid drive letter.

Invalid target drive.

Explanation: You entered a drive letter which is illegal, or non-existent. Issue the command again with a valid drive letter.

Invalid time or format. Enter Hours:Minutes.

Explanation: You entered an invalid time or you entered it using the wrong format. Press **Continue (F8)**, then enter the correct time. Remember that the time is expressed using a 24-hour clock.

Memory system is corrupted. Please reboot the computer.

Explanation: Unknown. Restart your computer.

Miscellaneous error while opening file: *filename*.

Explanation: May be caused by resident programs or improperly terminated programs, or the file is being used by another program. Wait until the file is not in use. Restart the computer and issue the command again.

Message file (*filename.msg*) does not exist on current directory.

Explanation: One or more of the system .MSG files is missing from your system disk. Press **Continue (F8)**, then copy the .MSG files from the MS-DOS Disks onto your system disk. Restart the computer.

Non-System disk or disk error

Explanation: MS-DOS is not on the disk in the drive from which you start your computer. Insert your Startup disk in your drive and restart your computer.

A-6 Error Messages

Path *drive:path* does not exist.

Explanation: You're trying to run an application (that you added previously) whose path does not exist on any currently inserted disk. Press **Continue** **F8**. Insert the disk containing the application into one of your drives and try the application again. If the path of the added application is incorrect, use PAM's **Manage Applics** to correct it, then start the application again.

Please specify the drive from which PAM files are to be deleted.

Explanation: The drive was not specified. PAMINSTL will not execute the delete option without the drive letter specified. Issue the command again and specify drive letter.

Please specify only one drive for this operation.

Explanation: You entered more than one drive for the delete option. The syntax is very strict for the delete option. You may not enter more than one drive with the delete option.

**Read fault error reading *device*
Abort, Retry, Ignore, Fail?**

Explanation: MS-DOS is unable to read data from the specified device (usually a disk drive). Make sure that the disk is inserted properly in the disk drive and choose **Retry**. If the message is displayed again, choose **Abort** and retry the command with a different disk.

Syntax error

Explanation: You typed an MS-DOS command incorrectly. Enter the MS-DOS command using the correct syntax.

Target disk is not a system disk. Please use /N.

Explanation: Target disk does not have the operating system on it. Use **SYS** command to make the target disk a system disk, then issue the command again. Or use the **/N** option.

Unable to change file attribute. Disk is write protected.

Explanation: The drive is write-protected. Correct the problem by removing write-protection, then issue the command again.

Unable to delete file.

Explanation: Unknown. If the drive is a network drive, make sure it is not in use or locked. Restart the computer.

Unable to find *applic* on *drive:directory*

Explanation: PAM can't find the application that you specified. If you chose an application from the PAM "added" applications list, it is not in the specified subdirectory or in the root directory of any of your disk drives. Insert the flexible disk that contains the application into one of your disk drives, then press Continue (F8) and try again.

If the correct disk is already inserted, press Continue (F8). Use **Manage Applics** and **Modify Applics** in PAM to check the application name and path. Make any changes that are appropriate. Then select this application again on the PAM Main Menu.

Unable to find **COMMAND.COM** on *drive:directory*.

Explanation: You have started an application that uses a batch file and PAM cannot find the **COMMAND.COM** file on the disk in the indicated drive. Press Continue (F8), then copy **COMMAND.COM** onto the disk in the indicated drive. Restart the application.

WARNING -- file missing:

Explanation: The source drive does not contain the complete PAM system. One or more PAM files are missing. This is a warning. The target will not be fully functional. Copy the missing file from the Master disk.

Write protect error writing *device*

Abort, Retry, Ignore, Fail?

Explanation: You are trying to write data onto a write-protected disk. Remove the write-protect tab, reinsert the disk into the same disk drive and choose **Retry**.

A-8 Error Messages



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