

Sinclair QL retro-Computing



Sinclair QL retro-Computing



Returning to The Sinclair QL

As an owner of a QL I guess I'm somewhat biased due to my own background involvement, but to my mind the QL makes an excellent choice for those wishing to engage in a bit of computer programming and dabbling in early gaming software. This hankering for such I'm reliable informed by some is called retro-computing.

A first in what was to follow in Personal Computing the QL computer produced in 1983/4 came with a multi-tasking operating system called QDOS and a SuperBASIC interpreter for users to write their own programs. Bundled with the QL were four business applications; Quill a word processor, Abacus a spreadsheet, Archive an intelligent database and Easel a graphic package for charts etc.

Sadly my own QL microdrives and add-ons, floppy drives, extended memory etc. reside in the loft, not used since the TV/Monitor bought in the late eighties gave up the ghost. After a long gap, the last time I had the QL working was over ten years ago, the floppy drives were on their last legs and most of the floppies I had were unreadable.

However, searching online I came across the QL emulators and today I use copies of **QL2K emulator** loaded on my Win 7 desktop and Win 10 Tablet.

The QL user's manual

This original documentation as an introduction to the Sinclair QL, its operating system, programming in the SuperBASIC language, concepts etc. it is still a worthwhile read.

OL Emulators

There are several available for the original QL as well as its later spin offs. You can download these and run them on PC's, Desktops Laptops and Tablets under the Windows, Mac or Linux operating systems. Then there are the additional ROM's and toolkit extensions and an extensive number of useful programs all with plenty of helpful documentation available.

Check out Dilwyn's web site below for downloads, helpful information and links to other suppliers of OL software and documentation.

http://www.dilwyn.me.uk/ Updated: 07.09.2015



QL Retro Computing

At college in nineteen eighty-four during the summer recess I managed to get some work experience in the computing department of Aberystwyth University. Most of my time was spent etching circuit boards, but it was also to be my first sighting of the Sinclair QL. It was under review and being tested in particular the 4 PSION business programs Quill, Abacus, Archive & Easel.

My experience of programming at the time was fledgling an introduction to machine code, Forth, and a few lessons on an early BBC micro. And yes that primary accomplishment of how to program a print statement - 'Hello World'.

I bought my first QL in 1985 a few months before the price dropped from £399 to £199. At work we had just received the first IBM PC the screen display green print on a black background. My discovery with the QL was printing to screen came in a variety of colours and combinations of backgrounds using the SuperBASIC INK, PAPER commands. The AT command for row and column positioning and the CSIZE command creating different font sizes.

The QL SuperBASIC made an even bigger impact on my limited programming skills when I broadened my horizons with the CURSOR, and OVER commands. I could produce bold and highlighted type even giving the print a 3-D effect.

My programming skills quickly developed into writing these screen prints with the CURSOR offsets as simple FOR loops, and then grouping them into PROCedures. In constantly exploring new ways of presenting characters sets to the screen I was soon adding a few graphics.

Exploring Character and Graphics displays

Presentation is everything I was once told. So I believe screen displays should create a little bit of a zing to give an aesthetic tingle of enticement. Back in the eighties when I bought my first QL and was investigating SuperBASIC I was enthralled as to the multiplicity of combination that could be evoked just in creating a line of text.



114 **DEFine PROCedure Display**

116 ch=1:WINDOW#ch,512,200,0,0:PAPER#ch,0,7,3:CLS#ch

118 CSIZE#ch,3,1:STRIP#ch,7:INK#ch,0:CURSOR#ch,38,10:PRINT#ch,'A'

120 CSIZE#ch,2,1:STRIP#ch,4:INK#ch,2:CURSOR#ch,58,10:PRINT#ch,'B'

122 CSIZE#ch,1,0:STRIP#ch,2:INK#ch,4:CURSOR#ch,76,10:PRINT#ch,'C'

124 CSIZE#ch.0.0:STRIP#ch.2:INK#ch.7:CURSOR#ch.88.10:PRINT#ch.'D'

126 CURSOR#ch,104,10:STRIP#ch,0:PRINT#ch,'Exploring Character Graphics'

128 str\$=' QBITS Back to the Future '

130 FILL#ch,1:INK#ch,2

132 LINE#ch,15,78 TO 136,90 TO 136,76 TO 15,64 TO 15,78

134 FILL#ch.0:CSIZE#ch.3.1:OVER#ch.1

136 FOR char=1 TO 25

138 FOR p=1 TO 3

140 CURSOR#ch,20+p+char*13,54-p-char:INK#ch,0:PRINT#ch,str\$(char)

142 CURSOR#ch,20+p+char*13,52-p-char:INK#ch,7:PRINT#ch,str\$(char)

144 END FOR p

146 END FOR char

148 OVER#ch,0:FILL#ch,1:LINE#ch,98,60 TO 16,60 TO 98,68

150 ARC#ch,98,68 TO 98,60,PI/2:FILL#ch,0

152 FOR c=1 TO

2:FILL#ch,1:INK#ch,4:CIRCLE#ch,92+c*12,63+c,3+c:FILL#ch,0

153 k\$=INKEY\$(-1)

QL SuperBASIC Simple Line Editor

Merely evoking screen prints led me to wanting a means of editing my type in real time not using the SuperBASIC EDIT command and running the altered lines in my program.

I needed control over the characters in a string being able to delete or add. Here I discovered the power of the SELect ON command used with numbers set of the ASCII Keyboard. This provided a very useful programming tool for my Line Editor.

216 DEFine PROCedure Line_ed

- 217 WINDOW#ch,360,60,40,120,0:BORDER#ch,1,2:PAPER#ch,0:CLS#ch
- 218 str\$='filename to be renamed':char%=23:cmax%=32
- 220 CSIZE#ch.0.0:INK#ch.4
- 222 CURSOR#ch,10, 5:PRINT#ch,'Simple Line Editor'
- 224 CURSOR#ch,10,45:PRINT#ch,'<1/4> Delete character : <Enter> to Quit'
- 225 CURSOR#ch,60,25:INK#ch,7:PRINT#ch,Dev\$(Dnum)
- 226 REPeat ed_lp
- 228 FILL#ch,1:STRIP#ch,0:INK#ch,2
- 230 CURSOR#ch,90,25 :PRINT#ch,str\$:CLS#ch,4
- 232 k\$=INKEY\$(#ch,-1):k=CODE(k\$)
- 234 SELect ON k
- 236 =48 TO 57.65 TO 90.95.97 TO 122
- 238 IF char%<cmax%:char%=char%+1:str\$=str\$&k\$:END IF
- 240 =192:IF char%>=1:char%=char%-1:END IF
- 242 IF char%=0:str\$=":ELSE str\$=str\$(1 TO char%):END IF
- 244 = 10:RETurn
- 246 END SELect
- 248 END REPeat ed 1p
- 250 END DEFine

```
Simple Line Editor

mdv1_filename_to_be_renamed

<+> Delete character : <Enter> to Quit
```

At this point my collection of Files was growing somewhat out of hand. What I needed was a means of managing my files and so coding for QBFTidy began with a review of the programs I had written.

OL Device Selection

160 DIM Dev\$(4,5):RESTORE

200 END SELect 202 END REPeat Dev_lp 204 END DEFine

162 DATA 'mdv1_','mdv2_','flp1_','flp2_'

The SuperBASIC DIR command output as a single vertical list of filenames wasn't enough.

The QL comes with two microdrives storage devices, mdv1_ & mdv2_ and it wasn't long before external twin floppy drives were available. So if I was going to access these different devices I would need a simple selection method rather than having to type a five character devicename every time.

```
164 FOR d=1 TO 4:READ Dev$(d)
166 SelDry
168:
170 DEFine PROCedure SelDry
171 BLOCK#ch,360,20,40,95,0
172 CSIZE#ch,0,0:INK#ch,4:CURSOR#ch,44,100
174 PRINT#ch, 'Select source Device
                                 use < and <enter> to Select'
176 INK#ch,7:px%=170:py%=100:DDrv:SDR$=Dev$(Dnum)
178 END DEFine
180:
182 DEFine PROCedure DDrv
184 ch=1:Dnum=3
186 REPeat Dev lp
188 k$=INKEY$(#ch,10):k=CODE(k$)
190 CURSOR#ch,px%,py%:PRINT#ch,Dev$(Dnum)
192 SELect ON k
194 =10 :RETurn
                              :REMark Enter
196 =208:Dnum=Dnum-1:IF Dnum<1 THEN Dnum=4:REMark Up
198 =216:Dnum=Dnum+1:IF Dnum>4 THEN Dnum=1:REMark Down
```

```
Select source Device \mathsf{mdv1}_- use \langle \uparrow \downarrow 
angle and \langle \mathsf{enter} 
angle to Select
```

Note: The code for page 2,3 & 4 are to be found in the file FTidy_dev with together with a Boot file and the QBFTidy file are in QBFTidy.zip

QL SuperBasic Programming

So this is my journey into programming with SuperBASIC and the methodology I followed in devising my programming skills.

Opening Remarks

The first few lines of a program to identify its name, a reference to its history (version date etc), ownership, maybe a little on its concept and the requirement it is fulfilling.

Example:

100 Remark FTidy_bas (1986 version 1.00 QBITS)

120:

130 Remark This program is to aid file management of storage devices.

140 Remark Selection of Device allowing different source & target devices

150 Remark Provides multiple file COPY / DELETE function

160 Remark DIR of source device, file LRUN / RENAME / VIEW

170:

Definitions

It is wise to assign runtime variables and strings at the beginning of a program so that if they need to be altered they can be found quickly.

Example: 200 DIM Dev\$(16,5) :REMark Device names

As a program develops further, Procedures are added to carry out more actions. These maybe requests from Menu inputs, updating screen displays that might be messages or help prompts etc. or calls to handle any number of different actions to be carried out.

Procedures and Functions

A program is therefore a collection of interactive sets of code, procedures and/or functions. First to initialise the environment and load any strings or arrays, then a Menu that allows keyboard input to select further actions. When the program is finished a means to close down unwanted jobs, channels, windows, release RAM etc and restore the system back to its previous settings.

Program Start/Finish

This consist of a line calling the main **PROCe**dures.

Example: 240 Prog Init: Main Menu: Clean Up

QBFTidy Concepts

To begin with an opening display with QBITS File Tidy Title and a help screen showing the commands with a brief description of their function. The first action to select a source device, then display the directory filenames in several columns across the screen.

File DIR

Device selection envisaged as a simple scrolling up or down through an array of possible choices. Then inputting the DIR filenames from the selected device to an FList. This would then be used to generate the filename columns to screen.

QL Technical Guide identifies a QL filename as being up to 36 bytes in length or the equivalent to the same number in ASCII characters. For four columns of filenames, only the first 16 characters are displayed. However, selecting any of the other commands the full filename would need to be displayed in the command window below.

COPY / DELETE

Here the idea was to batch a number of files to be Copied or for Deletion. First filename needed to be highlighted, but then the ability to move on through the files listed leaving the selected ones highlighted. A final requirement was to go through the selected list with a 'y/n' before any action was carried out.

RENAME

The simple concept here was to Copy an existing filename with a new filename and then Delete the old filename. The existing filename (file\$) to be copied into a new string (str\$) then passed to a simple line editor. Again a 'y/n' option to be given before carrying out any final action.

VIEW

Filenames not always being recognisable for what they were, being able to read their contents especially the first few line seemed a logical addition. Opening a selected file and reading it requires a little fineness. If a byte file, a wrap around new line is required after so many characters. For a SuperBASIC or ASCII character file then acknowledgment of an Enter for each new line.

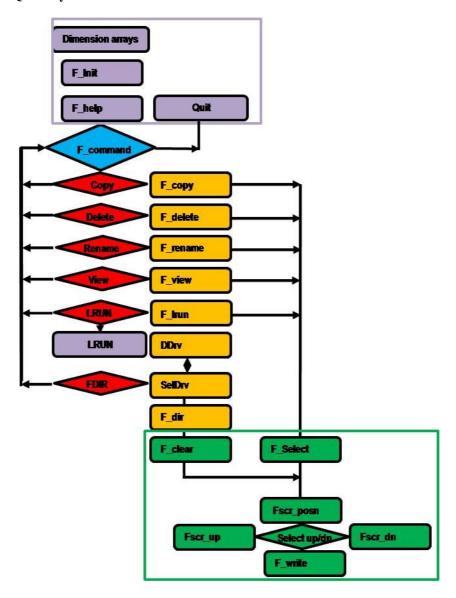
LRUN

Last but not least, to be able to load and run a selected file. LBYTES or EXEC EXEC_W files I deemed not a necessary requirement at this time as I was only writing SuperBASIC code.





QBFTidy FlowChart



QBFTidy PROCedures

| | Dimension Arrays and Variables | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 01 | F_Init | Initialise programs screens and consoles |
| 02 | F_help | Display help screen |
| 03 | F_command | Main program loop |
| 04 | F_copy | Batch / single file copy source to target device |
| 05 | F_Delete | Batch / single file delete in source device |
| 06 | F_dir | Device selection then display of files |
| 07 | F_lrun | LRUN of a selected file |
| 80 | F_rename | Rename of a selected file |
| 09 | F_edlin | Line editor |
| 10 | F_veiw | View line contents of a selected file |
| 11 12 | F_quit F_Tittle | Clear screen, Close channels Display title |
| 13 | SelDrv | Select source or target drive |
| 14 | DDrv | Scroll to selected drive |
| 15 16 17 18 19 20 | F_select fscr_posn Fscr_up Fscr_dn F_write F_clear | Select a filename for highlight Calculate a screen position for filename display Filename up Filename down Write filename to screen Clears highlighted filenames |
| 20 | F_clear | Clears highlighted filenames |

```
100 REMark QBFTidy (update version 2017.02 QBITS)
102 DIM mes$(4,54),Com$(8,50),Title$(36),Time$(20)
103 DIM Command$(60),str$(32),an$(1),k$(1)
104 DIM Dev$(16,5),SDR$(5),TDR$(5)
105 DIM Volume$(10),Sector$(20),file$(200,32),Sett(200)
106 RESTORE :num%=200:lgth%=32:PLen%=0:PCol%=3
108 REMark - change as required ie win1_ nfa1_ dos1_ ram1_ etc
109 DATA "mdv1_","mdv2_","mdv3_","mdv4_","mdv5_","mdv6_","mdv7_","mdv8_"
110 DATA "flp1_","flp2_","flp3_","flp4_","flp5_","flp6_","flp7_","flp8_"
112 FOR Dnum=0 TO 15:READ Dev$(Dnum)
114 MODE 4:F_init:F_help:F_command
116 DEFine PROCedure F_init
117 OPEN #5,scr 512x256a0x0 :PAPER #5,0:CLS #5:CLOSE #5
118 OPEN #5,con_448x32a32x220:PAPER #5,0:CLS #5:BORDER #5,1,4:CSIZE #5,0,0
119 OPEN #6,con_448x202a32x16:PAPER #6,0:CLS #6:CSIZE #6,1,0
120 OPEN #7,scr_448x162a32x44:PAPER #7,0:CLS #7:BORDER #7,1,2:CSIZE #7,0,0
121 OPEN #8,scr 140x28a32x12 :PAPER #8,4:CLS #8:BORDER #8,1,7:CSIZE #8,2,1
122 Command$=' Copy Delete FDIR LRUN Rename View'
123 END DEFine
125 DEFine PROCedure F_help
126 F_title 'QBFTidy'
127 CURSOR #6,148,0:CLS #6,4:CURSOR #6,324,12:CLS #6,4
128 mes$(1)=' Select COMMAND using cursor keys (♦ ♦) then ENTER'
129 mes$(2)=' Select FILES using cursor keys / MARK with SPACEBAR'
130 mes$(3)=" ALT-☆ $\psi$ page Up/Down
                                             Esc To Quit"
131 mes$(4)="
               To show this HELP panel press the 'h' key"
132 Com$(1)='Copy - marked Files from Source to Target'
133 Com$(2)='Delete - marked Files from Source Device'
134 Com$(3)='FDIR - File DIRectory of Source Device'
135 Com$(4)='LRUN - Load and Run SuperBASIC program'
136 Com$(5)='Rename - File from Source Device'
137 Com$(6)='View - File from Source Device'
138 CSIZE #7,1,0:OVER #7,1:CLS #7
139 FOR c=1 TO 6
140 INK #7.7
141 FOR i=0 TO 1:CURSOR #7,36+i,14+c*10:PRINT #7,Com$(c,1 TO 7);
142 INK #7,4:PRINT #7,Com$(c,8 TO)
143 END FOR c
144 INK #7,182
145 FOR i=0 TO 2
146 CURSOR #7,i, 8:PRINT #7,mes$(1)
147 CURSOR #7,i,100:PRINT #7,mes$(2)
148 CURSOR #7,i,116:PRINT #7,mes$(3)
149 END FOR i
150 INK #7,2
151 FOR i=0 TO 1:CURSOR #7,i,140:PRINT #7,mes$(4)
```

152 CSIZE #7,0,0:OVER #7,0:F=0

155 DEFine PROCedure F_command

- 156 INK #6,7:c=2:F=0
- 157 REPeat Comm_lp
- 158 Time\$=DATE\$:CURSOR #6,148,12
- 159 PRINT #6,Time\$(13 TO 17)&' '&DAY\$&' '&Time\$(6 TO 11)&' '&Time\$(1 TO 4)
- 160 x%=c*56+24:y%=192:CURSOR #6,24,y%:PRINT #6,Command\$
- 161 STRIP #6,4:INK #6,0:CURSOR #6,x%,y%:PRINT #6,Command\$(c*7+1 TO c*7+6)
- 162 STRIP #6,0:INK #6,7:k=CODE(INKEY\$(#5,25))
- 163 SELect ON k
- 164 =192:c=c-1:IF c<0:c=5
 165 =200:c=c+1:IF c>5:c=0
 166 =72,104 :F_help:c=2
 167 =27:F_quit
 :REMark ❖ left cursor
 :REMark ❖ right cursor
 :REMark key h or H for help
 :REMark 27 = ESC /10 = Enter
- 168 =10:SELect ON c
- $=0:IF F>0:F_{copy}$:CLS #5 169 :CLS #5 170 =1:IF F>0 :**F** delete 171 =2:SelDrv :F dir :CLS #5 =3:IF F>0 :**F_lrun** 172 :CLS #5 173 =4:IF F>0 :**F_rename** :CLS #5 174 =5:IF F>0 :**F** view :CLS #5
- 175 END SELect
- 176 END SELect
- 177 END REPeat Comm_lp
- 178 END DEFine

180 **DEFine PROCedure F_quit**

- 181 CLOSE #8:CLOSE #7:CLOSE #6
- 182 WINDOW #5,512,256,0,0:PAPER #5,0:CLS #5:CLOSE #5
- 183 END DEFine

185 DEFine PROCedure F_title (Title\$)

- 186 PAPER #8,4:CLS #8:OVER #8,1
- 187 INK #8,0:FOR i=0 TO 3:CURSOR #8,4+i,1+i:PRINT #8,Title\$
- 188 INK #8,0:FOR i=0 TO 3:CURSOR #8,6+i,1+i:PRINT #8,Title\$
- 189 INK #8,0:FOR i=0 TO 3:CURSOR #8,7+i,1+i:PRINT #8,Title\$
- 190 INK #8,7:FOR i=1 TO 2:CURSOR #8,4+i,2 :PRINT #8,Title\$
- 191 END DEFine





```
193 DEFine PROCedure SelDry
194 CLS #5:INK #5.4:CURSOR #5.18.6
195 PRINT #5, 'Select source Device
                                use <��> and <Enter> to Select'
196 INK #5,7:px%=148:py%=6:DDrv:SDR$=Drv$(Dnum)
197 END DEFine
199 DEFine PROCedure DDry
200 Dnum=8
                                                        :REMark default device - flp1_
201 REPeat Dev 1p
202 k=CODE(INKEY$(#5,10))
203 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,Drv$(Dnum)
204 SELect ON k
205 =10 :RETurn
                                                        :REMark Enter
206 =208:Dnum=Dnum-1:IF Dnum<0 THEN Dnum=15
                                                       :REMark Up
207 =216:Dnum=Dnum+1:IF Dnum>15 THEN Dnum=0
                                                       :REMark Down
208 END SELect
209 END REPeat Dev_lp
210 END DEFine
212 DEFine PROCedure F dir
213 n%=1:ftot%=0:CLS #7:F_title 'DIR '&SDR$
214 CLS #5:CURSOR #5,24,6:PRINT #5,'Files being selected...'
215 DELETE SDR$&'FList'
216 OPEN NEW #4,SDR$&'FList':DIR #4,SDR$:CLOSE #4
217 OPEN_IN #4,SDR$&'FList':INPUT #4,Volume$:INPUT #4,Sector$
218 REPeat DIR_lp
219 IF EOF(#4) OR n%>num%:ftot%=n%-1:CLOSE #4:EXIT DIR_lp
220 INPUT #4,str$
221 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,Dev$(Dnum)
222 IF PLen%>0
223 IF SDR$(6 TO 5+PLen%) INSTR str$=1
224 file$(n%)=str$:Sett(n%)=4:n%=n%+1
225 END IF
226 ELSE
227
       file(n\%) = str:Sett(n\%) = 4:n\% = n\% + 1
228 END IF
229 END REPeat DIR_lp
230 CURSOR #6,328,0:CLS #6,4:OVER #6,1:l=LEN(Sector$)
231 INK #6,2:FOR i=0 TO 1:CURSOR #6,148+i,0:PRINT #6,'Volume':CLS #6,4
232 INK #6,7:CURSOR #6,210,0:PRINT #6,Volume$
233 INK #6,2:FOR i=0 TO 1:CURSOR #6,324+i,0:PRINT #6,'Sectors'
234 INK #6,7:CURSOR #6,386,0:PRINT #6,Sector$(1 TO 1-8)
235 CURSOR #6,336,12:CLS #6,4
236 INK #6,2:FOR i=0 TO 1:CURSOR #6,324+i,12:PRINT #6,'Files'
237 INK #6,7:CURSOR #6,386,12:PRINT #6,ftot%
238 OVER #6,0:INK #6,7:lptr%=0
```

239 IF ftot%<1:SDR\$=SDR\$(1 TO 5):F=0:PLen%=0:RETurn :END IF

240 F_clear:F=1 241 END DEFine

243 DEFine PROCedure Fscr_posn

- 244 IF n<1:n=1
- 245 IF n>ftot%:n=ftot%
- 246 fptr%=n-1:frow%=(fptr% DIV 4)
- 247 IF frow%>(15+lptr%):Fscr_up:n=fptr%+1:Fscr_posn
- 248 IF frow%<(0+lptr%):Fscr_dn:n=fptr%+1:Fscr_posn
- 249 scr_row%=frow%-lptr%:scr_col%=(fptr% MOD 4)*18+1
- 250 END DEFine

252 DEFine PROCedure Fscr_up

- 253 lptr%=lptr%+1:SCROLL #7,-10:n=(lptr%+15)*4:scr_row%=15
- 254 FOR i=0 TO 3:scr col%=i*18+1:n=n+1:F write
- 255 END DEFine

257 DEFine PROCedure Fscr_dn

- 258 lptr%=lptr%-1:SCROLL #7,10:n=(lptr%)*4:scr_row%=0
- 259 FOR i=0 TO 3:scr_col%=i*18+1:n=n+1:F_write
- 260 END DEFine

262 DEFine PROCedure F write

- 263 IF n>ftot% OR n<1:RETurn
- 264 flgth%=LEN(file\$(n)):IF flgth%-PLen%>15:flgth%=15+PLen%
- 265 INK #7,Sett(n):CURSOR #7,scr_col%*6,scr_row%*10
- 266 PRINT #7,file\$(n,1+PLen% TO flgth%)&FILL\$('',16+PLen%-flgth%)
- 267 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file\$(n):CLS #5,4
- 268 END DEFine

270 DEFine PROCedure F select

- 271 REPeat Sel_lp
- 272 **Fscr_posn**:Sett(n)=7:**F_write**:Sett(n)=4
- 273 k=CODE(INKEY\$(#5,50))
- 274 SELect ON k
- 275 =192:**Fscr_posn:F_write**:n=n-1
- 276 =200:**Fscr_posn:F_write**:n=n+1
- 277 =208:**Fscr_posn:F_write**:n=n-4
- :REMark forward 1 :REMark up 1 row

:REMark back 1

- 278 =216:**Fscr_posn:F_write**:n=n+4
- :REMark down 1 row
- 279 =209:**Fscr_posn:F_write**:n=n-60
- :REMark up 1 page
- 280 =217:**Fscr_posn:F_write**:n=n+60
- :REMark down 1 page
- 281 = 32:Sett(n)=mark%:**F** write:n=n+1 :REMark mark filename
- 282 = 10:Sett(n)=7:RETurn
- 283 END SELect
- 284 END REPeat Sel lp
- 285 END DEFine

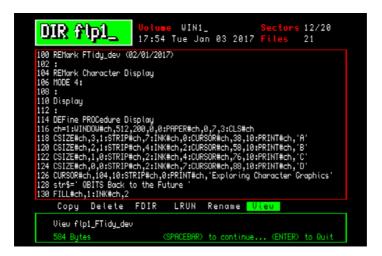
287 DEFine PROCedure F clear

- 288 CLS #5:CURSOR #5,24,6:PRINT #5,' Please wait..'
- 289 FOR s=1 TO ftot%:Sett(s)=4
- 290 n1=(lptr%*4)+1:n2=(lptr%+16)*4:IF n2>ftot%:n2=ftot%
- 291 CLS #7:INK #5,0:px%=200:py%=5
- 292 FOR n=n1 TO n2:Fscr_posn:F_write
- 293 INK #5.7:CLS #5
- 294 END DEFine

342 END DEFine

296 DEFine PROCedure F_copy 297 CLS #5:mark%=7:px%=84:py%=6:CURSOR #5,24,6:PRINT#5,'Copy '&SDR\$ 298 **F_select**:flgth%=LEN(file\$(n)) 299 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file\$(n)&' to ' 300 px%=108+flgth%*6:py%=6:DDrv:TDR\$=Dev\$(Dnum) 301 IFTDR\$=SDR\$:F_clear:RETurn 302 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,TDR\$&' Overwrite <y/n>' 303 px%=84:py%=6:Fnum%=n:k\$=INKEY\$(#5,-1) 304 IF k\$=='y' OR k\$=CHR\$(10) 305 FOR n=1 TO ftot% 306 IF Sett(n)=7307 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file\$(n)&' TO '&TDR\$:CLS #5,4 DELETE TDR\$&file\$(n):COPY SDR\$&file\$(n) TO TDR\$&file\$(n) 308 309 INK #5,7:Sett(n)=0:Fscr_posn:F_write 310 END IF 311 END FOR n **312 ELSE** 313 F_clear 314 END IF 315 n=Fnum%:SDR\$=TDR\$:F_dir 316 END DEFine 318 DEFine PROCedure F delete 319 CLS #5:Fdel%=ftot%:px%=84:py%=6:mark%=7 320 CURSOR #5,12,py%:PRINT #5,'Delete '&SDR\$:F_select:Fnum%=n 321 FOR n=1 TO ftot% 322 IF Sett(n)=7 323 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file\$(n)&' (y/n) ':CLS #5,4 324 k\$=INKEY\$(#5,-1) 325 IF k\$=='y' 326 DELETE SDR\$&file\$(n):Fdel%=Fdel%-1 327 Sett(n)=0:Fscr_posn:F_write 328 END IF 329 Sett(n)=4:Fscr_posn:F_write 330 END IF 331 END FOR n 332 n=Fnum%:IF Fdel%=ftot%:RETurn :ELSE F_dir 333 END DEFine 335 DEFine PROCedure F_lrun 336 CLS #5:px%=84:py%=6:mark%=4:char%=0:cline%=0:count%=0 337 CURSOR #5,24,6:PRINT #5,'LRUN '&SDR\$:F select 338 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file\$(n)&' (y/n)':CLS #5,4 339 k\$=INKEY\$(#5,-1) 340 IF k\$=='y':LRUN SDR\$&file\$(n) 341 Sett(n)=4:Fscr_posn:F_write

```
344 DEFine PROCedure F_view
345 CLS #5:px%=84:py%=6:mark%=4:char%=0:cline%=0:count%=0
346 CURSOR #5,24,6:PRINT #5,'View '&SDR$:F_select
347 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file$(n)&' (y/n)':CLS #5,4
348 Fnum%=n:k$=INKEY$(#5,-1)
349 IF k$=='y' OR k$=CHR$(10)
350 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file$(n):CLS #5,4
351 CURSOR #5,180,20:INK #5,4
352 PRINT #5,'<SPACEBAR> to continue... <Enter> to Quit'
353 OPEN_IN #4,SDR$&file$(n):CLS #7
354 REPeat View_lp
355 k$=INKEY$(#4,-1):count%=count%+1:char%=char%+1
356 IF EOF(#4)
357
      CLOSE #4:CURSOR #5,24,20:PRINT #5,count%; Bytes [end]:CLS #5,4
358
     PAUSE:EXIT View_lp
359 END IF
360 IF char%>=74 AND k$<>CHR$(10):char%=0:cline%=cline%+1:END IF
361
    IF k$=CHR$(10):char%=0:cline%=cline%+1:END IF
362 IF cline%>15
      CURSOR #5,24,20:PRINT #5,count%; Bytes'
363
364
      cline%=0:an$=INKEY$(#5,-1)
365
      IF an$=CHR$(10):CLOSE #4:EXIT View_lp:END IF
366 END IF
367 PRINT #7,k$;
368 END REPeat View_lp
369 INK #5,7:F_clear:n=Fnum%
370 END IF
371 Sett(n)=4:Fscr_posn:F_write
```



```
374 DEFine PROCedure F_rename
375 CLS #5:px%=84:py%=6:cmax%=32:mark%=4
376 CURSOR #5,12,6:PRINT #5, 'Rename '&SDR$:F_select
377 CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,file$(n)&' (y/n)':CLS #5,4
378 k$=INKEY$(#5,-1)
379 IF k$=='y' OR k$=CHR$(10)
380 str$=file$(n):char%=LEN(str$):F_edlin
381 IF str$=":GO TO 388:END IF
382 FOR n1=1 TO ftot%
383
     IF str$==file$(n1):GO TO 388:END IF
384 END FOR n1
385 COPY SDR$&file$(n) TO SDR$(1 TO 5)&str$
386 DELETE SDR$&file$(n):F_dir
387 END IF
388 Sett(n)=4:Fscr_posn:F_write:RETurn
389 END DEFine
391 DEFine PROCedure F_edlin
392 INK #5,4:CURSOR #5,200,20
393 PRINT #5,'<♦ > Delete character : <Enter> to Quit'
394 REPeat ed_lp
395 INK #5,2:CURSOR #5,px%,py%:PRINT #5,str$:CLS #5,4
396 k$=INKEY$(#5,-1):k=CODE(k$)
397 SELect ON k
398 =48 TO 57.65 TO 90.95.97 TO 122
399
        IF char%<cmax%:char%=char%+1:str$=str$&k$:END IF
400 =192:IF char%>=1:char%=char%-1:END IF
       IF char%=0:str$=":ELSE str$=str$(1 TO char%):END IF
402 = 10:INK #5,7:CURSOR #5,170,20:CLS #5,4:RETurn
403 END SELect
404 END REPeat ed lp
```



Having obtained a copy of **QBFTidy** SuperBASIC code and loaded it into a recognised QL device. Use the QDOS command LRUN, as shown:-

LRUN flp1_QBFTidy.

All being well you will find this a useful tool for your file management...

Notes on QL2K emulator

Both the **QLAY & QL2K emulators** use an application tool to create a QDOS directory file and append or delete files in it. Creating a new qlay.dir file first open a Windows **Command Prompt** (Win 7 Press Start button in *search programs and files* box type **command prompt**: Win 10 in *ask me anything* box type **command prompt**.)

Activate the command prompt window then navigate with DOS commands to the drive and Windows File Directory folder that holds your QL Files.

```
i.e C:\>chdir H:\QL\FDIR\WIN1_ H:\QLFDIR\WIN1_>dir
```

This will list the files as a DOS directory. This needs to also contain a copy of QLAYT-86.EXE or QLAY-X64.EXE downloaded with QLAY or QL2K

At the DOS prompt now enter this command: -

```
i.e. H:\QL\FDIR\WIN1_>qlayt-x64.exe -c qlay.dir
```

This should create a directory file qlay.dir to which you can now append files. For example:-

```
i.e. H:\QL\FDIR\WIN1_>qlayt-x64.exe -i Boot
```

This will append the File named 'Boot' to the glay.dir.

Once you have appended your files you can use the following command to list them:-

```
i.e. H:\QL\FDIR\WIN1_> qlayt-x64.exe -l
```

A list of files should now be shown contained within the qlay.dir

```
Command Prompt

H:\QL\FDIR\WIN1_\qlayt-x64.exe -1
boot
PList
Golf
QBF01f
QBF01f
QBG01f
QBG01f
QBG01f
QBG01f
QBG01f
QBG01f
Ata
Found 7 files in directory qlay.dir
H:\QL\FDIR\WIN1_>
```

To remove a file at the DOS prompt type:-

```
i.e. H:\OL\FDIR\WIN1 >qlavt-x64.exe -r Golf
```

This will remove the File named 'Golf' from the qlay.dir.

Running the **QL2K emulator** the files listed in WIN1_ should now be readable by the QDOS DIR command; however these files will not be loadable or run if not compatible with the QDOS operating system you have. This even applies to QL software that does not work with or only works with certain versions of OL ROM's or with added Toolkit extensions.



