

OTHER UTILITIES

submit *filename* parameters Execute .SUB file, using optional parameter(s).
format Initiate FORMAT program.
format *x*: Format disk in named drive.
bootcopy Initiate BOOTCOPY program.
bootcopy *s*: to *d*: Copy boot tracks from drive *s* to drive *d*.
dcopy Initiate DCOPY program.
dcopy *f*: to *t*: Copy diskette contents from drive *f* to drive *t*.

ED COMMANDS

NOTES:

The initial "n" in ED commands represents a number (sometimes optional) to be supplied by the user. If the user does not include a number in the ED command, ED assumes n=1. Enter the pound sign (#) for n to indicate the maximum allowable number (65535).

To accomplish backward movement of the character pointer, place a "-" before positioning and display commands (e.g., -nC moves the pointer backward n characters).

Enter ED commands in lower case; an upper case command causes all subsequently entered text to be saved in upper case.

ed *filename* .ext Execute editor program: create/edit named file, default drive.
ed *x*:*filename* .ext Execute editor program: create/edit named file, named drive.
nA Append n lines to edit buffer (If n=0, fill half of buffer).
B Move character pointer to beginning of file.
-B Move character pointer to end of file.
nC Move character pointer forward n characters.
nD Delete next n characters.
E End edit, close file, return to CP/M-86.
Fs **Z** Find string s.
nFs **Z** Find nth occurrence of string s.
H End edit, move pointer to beginning of file.
I Insert following text at pointer until Alt Z is typed.
Is **Z** Insert string at pointer.
Js1 **Zs2 Zs3** Juxtapose and delete: insert string 2 after string 1; delete text between string 2 and beginning of string 3.
nK Kill n lines starting at pointer.
nL Move pointer n lines.
nMx Execute Macro command string (x) n times.
nNs Global search (F command) through end of file.
O Abandon edited file, start over with original file.
nP Display next n pages of 23 lines (If n=0, display current page).
Q Quit edit, abandon temporary file, and return to CP/M-86.
R *filename* .LIB Read *filename* .LIB into buffer at character pointer.
Sx **Zy** Substitute string y for string x.
nSx **Zy** Substitute string y for next n occurrences of string x.
nT Type n lines.
U Translate following lower case text to upper case.
-U Disable lower-to-upper case translation.
-V Disable internal line number generation.
nW Write n lines to output file (start at beginning of buffer).
nX*filename* .ext Write next n lines to named temporary file.
nX Write next n lines to file X\$\$\$\$\$\$\$.LIB.
nZ Sleep (pause) n/2 seconds.
n Move forward n lines and type new line.
<cr> Move forward 1 line and type new line.
n:x Move to line number n and perform x command.
:nx Perform command x from current line to line n.
n::mx Move to line number n and perform command x (T, L, or K) through line number m.

FILE EXTENSIONS

.A86 8086 assembly language source code
BAK Backup file created by ED program and some other text editors
BAS BASIC source code
CMD Executable command file
COB COBOL source code
CBL COBOL source code
.DAT Data file (assumed to be ASCII)
.FOR FORTRAN source code
.H86 Hex file
INT Intermediate compiled code
LST Listing of compilation or assembly
OVR Overlay module
PRN Listing of compilation or assembly
REL Relocatable object code module
SUB Command file executed by SUBMIT command
SYM Symbol table of assembly or compilation
XRF Cross-reference
\$\$\$ Temporary, system-generated file

NOTES

SIRIUS 1 Reference Card: CP/M-86



SIRIUS 1 QUICK REFERENCE CARD FOR CP/M-86

This quick reference card is a companion document to the *SIRIUS 1 User's Guide for CP/M-86*. See the guide for further explanation and examples of the material covered in this card. For additional information, see the *SIRIUS 1 Programmer's Guide* and the *SIRIUS 1 System Guide*.

NOTES:

General forms representing specific command elements that you must supply (such as filenames) are italicized on this card.

End each CP/M-86 command with a carriage return.

Unless otherwise noted, CP/M-86 commands that do not include a drive name operate on the default (or currently selected) drive. To reference any other drive with a CP/M-86 command, name the appropriate drive in the command, as indicated in the examples.

The Alt (Alternate function) key on the SIRIUS 1 computer has the function of a Control key; for example, the key sequence Control C is Alt C on the SIRIUS 1. In this card, Alt key sequences are indicated with boldface, uppercase letters; for example, Alt Z is presented as **Z**.

CP/M-86 filenames are 1 to 8 characters long; file extensions are 0 to 3 characters long. You can reference more than one file with certain CP/M-86 commands by using wild-card characters, as indicated in the examples. The ? wild card represents any single character; the * wild card fills the remainder of the file name or extension with ?s.

BUILT-IN COMMANDS

dir	Display file directory, default drive.
dir x:	Display file directory, named drive.
dir filename.ext	Search for named file, default drive.
dir x:filename.ext	Search for named file, named drive.
dir *.ext	Search for all files with named extension, default drive.
dir filename.*	Search for all named files with any extension, default drive.
dir y????.*	Display all filenames 1 to 5 characters long starting with y, with any extension, default drive.
type filename.ext	Display named file, default drive.
type x:filename.ext	Display named file, named drive.
era filename.ext	Erase named file, default drive.
era x:filename.ext	Erase named file, named drive.
era *.*	Erase all files, default drive.
era *.ext	Erase all files with named extension, default drive.
era filename.*	Erase all named files with any extension, default drive.
ren newname.ext=oldname.ext	Rename file, default drive.
ren x:newname.ext=oldname.ext	Rename file, named drive.

CP/M-86 ALTERNATE-CHARACTER COMMANDS

CHARACTER	FUNCTION	ASCII CODE
C	Clear/reset disk system.	03H
E	Start new physical line.	05H
H or Backspace	Move cursor back and delete one character.	08H
I	Tab 8 character columns.	09H
J	Line feed and terminate input.	0AH
M	Carriage return and terminate input.	0DH
P	Start/stop output to printer.	10H
R	Redisplay current line.	12H
S	Stop display output; any character except Alt C restarts output.	13H
U	Delete current line.	15H
X	Delete to start of line.	18H
Z	Mark end of file (ED and PIP).	1AH
"Delete/Rubout"	Delete and display last typed character.	7FH

STAT COMMANDS

stat	Display available space and accessing attribute (R/W or R/O) of diskettes, active drive(s).
stat x:	Display available space and accessing attribute, named drive.
stat dev:	Display physical-to-logical device assignments.
stat dsk:	Display diskette characteristics, default drive.
stat x:dsk:	Display diskette characteristics, named drive.
stat filename.ext	Display space used and accessing attribute for named file, default drive.
stat x:filename.ext	Display space used and accessing attribute for named file, named drive.
stat *.ext	Display space used and accessing attribute for all files with named extension, default drive.
stat x:filename.*	Display space used and accessing attribute for all named files with any extension, named drive.
stat y?????.ext	Display space used and accessing attribute for all files with named extension and with filenames 1 to 8 characters long that start with y, default drive.
stat filename.ext \$s	Display size, space used, and accessing attribute of named file, default drive.
stat x:=r/o	Set named drive to read-only.
stat filename.ext \$r/o	Set named file to read-only, default drive.
stat x:filename.ext \$r/w	Set named file to read-write, named drive.
stat x:filename.ext \$sys	Set named file to system file, named drive.
stat filename.ext \$dir	Set named file to directory file, default drive.
stat logdev:=physdev:	Set physical-to-logical device assignment.
stat val:	Display valid STAT parameter options.

PIP COMMANDS

NOTE: There are two ways to enter PIP commands:

- Type the command stem (PIP) and a carriage return to load PIP; after the PIP prompt (an asterisk), enter the remaining command elements. To exit the PIP program, enter a carriage return at the PIP prompt.
- Type the entire PIP command on one line, ended with a carriage return.

pip	Initiate PIP (Peripheral Interchange Program).
d:=s:filename.ext	Copy named file from source drive to destination drive.
d:newname.ext=s:oldname.ext	Copy named file from source drive to new named file on destination drive.
d:=*.*	Copy all files from source drive to destination drive.
d:=s:filename.*	Copy all named files with any extension from source drive to destination drive.
d:=*.*.ext	Copy all files with named extension from source drive to destination drive.
l st:=filename.ext	Send named file (default drive) to list device.
pun:=filename.ext	Send named file (default drive) to punch device.
con:=d:filename.ext	Send named file (named drive) to console device.
filename.ext=rdr:	Copy data from reader device to named file, default drive.
newname.ext=a.ext,b.ext,c.ext	Copy and concatenate files, default drive.
d:newname.ext=s:a.ext,s:b.ext	Copy and concatenate files from source to destination drive.
l st:=a.ext,b.ext	Send files (default drive) in sequence to list device.
l st:=x:a.ext,x:b.ext	Send files (named drive) in sequence to list device.

PIP PARAMETERS

Example: pip l st:=filename.ext[ft8p66]

[Dn]	Delete characters past column n.
[E]	Echo copy operation to console.
[F]	Delete form feeds.
[H]	Check for proper hex format.
[I]	Check for proper hex format and ignore :00 records.
[L]	Change upper case characters to lower case.
[N]	Add line numbers with leading zeros suppressed.
[N2]	Add line numbers with leading zeros displayed.
[O]	Transfer object file; ignore end-of-file marker.
[P]	Insert form feed every 60 lines.
[Pn]	Insert form feed every n lines.
[Qstring Z]	Quit copying after string is found.
[Sstring Z]	Start copying when string is found.
[R]	Read SYS (system) file.
[Tn]	Set tabs at every n columns.
[U]	Change lower case characters to upper case.
[V]	Verify copied data.
[W]	Overwrite R/O (read-only) files at destination.
[Z]	Set parity bit to zero on all characters in file.

PIP KEYWORDS

LOGICAL DEVICES

CON:	Console device (defined in BIOS).
LST:	List device (defined in BIOS).
PUN:	Punch device (defined in BIOS).
RDR:	Reader device (defined in BIOS).

PHYSICAL DEVICES

CRT:	Keyboard and cathode ray tube display.
LPT:	Line printer (parallel output port).
TTY:	Teletype-style printer (serial output port).
UL1:	Serial printer.

SPECIAL TERMS

EOF:	Send end-of-file (Alt Z or ASCII 1AH) to device.
INP:	Receive file from input source (patched in PIP by user).
NUL:	Send 40 nulls to device.
OUT:	Send file to output destination (patched in PIP by user).
PRN:	Same as LST; but with tabs every 8th column, numbered lines, and a form feed every 60 lines (with initial form feed).



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