example

example ii

COLLABORATORS			
	TITLE : example		
ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
WRITTEN BY		December 5, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY			
NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

example

1.1 Split! 1.0 User Manual -- December 11, 1993

```
                    Split! 1.0 -- by Dan Fraser

                          User Manual

                      December 11, 1993

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1.2 introduction

```
INTRODUCTION

  Frequently, I had to move large files between platforms.  When I
      had a 10 megabyte file on my Amiga hard disk that I wanted to take
      to school (an IBM network) for printing, I found that when I LhAed
      the file, it still wouldn't fit on a floppy disk.  After trying
      other file splitters, I found that they were just too slow for my
      needs.  I wrote my own.
```

1.3 installation

```
INSTALLATION

  Split! is a CLI-based command, and therefore should be placed
      somewhere in your command path.  I reccomend that you move the
```

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executable to your C: directory before use.

1.4 usage

USAGE

  Split! must be run from the CLI, and takes only two parameters:

  Split! <infile> <outfile>

  <infile> is the large file you want to split up into smaller files.

  <outfile> is the root of the destination filename. For each file
      created, a numerical extention will be added.

  Once run, Split! will ask you how big (in Kilobytes) to make each
      <outfile>. To transport it on standard MS-DOS 720k disks, I would
      reccomend a split size of 700. For 1.44Mb MS-DOS disks, enter 1400.

  Example:

  Split BigFile LittleFile
      SplitSize (Kb): 700

      The files would be called: LittleFile.1, LittleFile.2, etc.

      On the MS-DOS system, you just copy all the files off the disks
      into a directory on the hard disk. The MS-DOS 'COPY' command
      does a good job of putting them back to gether.

      COPY LittleFile.1/b+LittleFile.2/b+LittleFile.3/b BigFile

      This would join all the smaller files into a larger one called
      'BigFile.' The '/b' switch on each file is important. It tells
      COPY that it is joining binary files, and thus will not stop at
      the first CTRL-Z it sees.

1.5 benchmarks

BENCHMARKS

      These tests where done with the file NodeList.316, the FidoNet
      nodelist. The source file was 2212118 bytes long. The splitsize
      in both cases was 700k.

      Split! 1.0   Chopper 1.1
      ==========   ===========

      10.23 sec.   140.21 sec.

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1.6 limitations

LIMITATIONS

Alas, the programs speed is not a result of my programming
prowess. It is simply because of my big-assed buffer! By
processing 32k at a time, your systems hard disk has to seek
less. Unfortuantely, this is demanding on _very_ low memory
systems. I would have included my PCQ Pascal source code,
but I'm too embarrased.

1.7 distribution

DISTRIBUTION

Although this program is freely distributable, it remains _my_
program, Copyright (c) Dan Fraser, 1993.

I shall impose a few limitations on distribution. It must not be
sold for profit. It must not be placed in public domain
collections for which more than $4 a disk is charged, and it may
not be used in commercial product distributions without my written
permission.

1.8 author

CONTACTING THE AUTHOR

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