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A-Z Dictionary of Amiga Terms

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History of the Amiga

1.2   0-9

2D Graphics   The Amiga uses 2D (flat) graphics using its chipset and its ←
   planar

                     type graphics produces very fast and smooth scrolling type games.

3D Graphics   3D graphics is now the norm with depth and with upto date ←
   graphics

                     chips can produce textured graphics for extra realism. The Amiga
                     has until recently only capable of 2D but the CyberVision 64/3D,
                     PPC and BlizzardVision graphics cards can now do fast 3D graphics ←
                        .

3DFX   3D Effects. Makers of the very fast 3D graphics card like the
                     Voodoo which can be added to the Picasso IV graphics card.

68000   Various makes of Motorola processors used in the Amiga. The first
                     OCS chipset Amigas used the 16-bit 7MHz 68000 processor.

68010   Faster version of 68000 with minor changes.

68020   The A1200 came with a 32-bit 14MHz 68020.

68030   The A3000 came with a 32-bit 25MHz 68030.

68040   The A4000 used with the 32-bit 25MHz 68030 or 68040 and the
                     A4000T now uses the 68040 or the top end 68060.

68060   The 68060 is the last of the Motorola 680x0 range and was ←
   replaced

                     by the faster PowerPC RISC processor.

68851	MMU chip for use with the 68020 or 680EC30 processors.
68881 68882	The 68881 and 68882 are FPU (Floating Point Units) for precision maths.
8/16/32 Bit	This refers to the number of binary digits (0 or 1) the processor can refer to at once.
8SVX	IFF file containing 8-bit sound samples.

1.3 Letter A

A500	Name of popular Amiga that appeared after the A1000. Originally came with an 68000 7MHz processor, OCS chipset and 512K RAM and one floppy drive and Workbench 1.2 or 1.3. Later replaced with the A500+ which had 1MB RAM, ECS chipset and Workbench 2.04
A600	This replaced the popular A500, it also had 1MB RAM, ECS chipset and Workbench 2.05. Replaced the Zorro type expansion with the PCMCIA slot which had limited usefulness but had a IDE expansion slot for 2.5" Hard drives unlike the A500. Little room for expansion like the A500, not very popular.
A1000	The original Amiga, came with 256K RAM, Workbench 1.0 and floppy drive and a zorro type expansion. Had to boot off a Kickstart ← disk to boot it up. It was very expensive but certainly wowed the ← public when it appeared.
A1200	The second full 32-bit 68020 Amiga with AGA chipset, 2MB RAM and Workbench 3.0. Came with Zorro type expansion slot, PCMCIA and ← IDE interface. Faster and better than the A600, became the next most popular Amiga.
A1500	Big Box type Amiga, came with two floppy drives but no hard disk controller. Included 512K RAM, Workbench 1.3 or 2.0, Zorro II, Video and ISA slots.
A2000	Similar to A1500 but came with hard disk controller.
A3000 processor	First big box Amiga to appear with ECS chipset and 68030 ← and Workbench 2.0. Included SCSI and faster Zorro III slots, can become cramped inside the desktop type case.
A3000T	First tower based Amiga, improves the amount of space over the A3000. Similar features.
A4000	First AGA based Amiga to appear. There are 25MHz 68030 or 68040 versions. No SCSI like the A3000 but comes with AGA chipset, 2MB

	RAM, Workbench 3.0 and Zorro III, Video and ISA slots.
A4000T	Tower based A4000 with more slots and choice of either 68040 or 68060 processors.
AA	Advanced Amiga chipset. Same as AGA.
AAA	Advanced Amiga Architecture. Proposed AGA chipset replacement with new faster chipset, fully 32 bit and supports VRAM, chunky display modes, higher resolutions, and so on. But never was made as Commodore had gone bust :(
Accelerator	Replacement processor card for Amigas, can add faster processors and FPU and memory via SIMM RAM chips.
ADF emulators	Amiga Disk Format. Image of an Amiga floppy disk. Used for ↩ on other machines.
AFS 2	Advanced Filing System. Replacement for FFS file system, version ↩ is now called PFS.
AGA	Advanced Graphics Architecture. Improved Amiga chipset with 256 colours, 256,000 colours in HAM mode. Faster, needs at least ↩ 68020 and Workbench 3 to use it. Consists of Alice, Lisa, Gayle and Paula chips.
Agnus	Name of the Agnus chip inside OCS and ECS chipsets in the Amiga. Can access upto 2MB of Chip RAM, includes the Blitter for fast data transfers.
AGP card	Advanced Graphics Port. Very fast expansion port for graphics ↩ in PCs . May appear in the Amiga II.
Alert messages	Serious message alert. Guru meditation or Software Failure ↩ uses this message facility. Appears as red text in a red box.
Alice	Name of the Alice chip inside the AGA chipset. Replaces Agnus. Accesses 2MB chip RAM.
Amiga	Name of the Amiga range of computers. Amiga means 'Girl friend'.
AmigaDOS	Amiga Disk Operating System. Usually tends to refer to the CLI (Command Line Interface) or Shell based part of AmigaOS.
AmigaGuide	Type of hyperlinked text documents such as this one!
Amiga Inc	Research and development arm of the Amiga company based in the US. Owned by Gateway.
Amiga Intl.	Sales and marketing arm of the Amiga company based in Germany. Owned by Gateway.

AmigaOS   The name of the Amiga's Operating System. Contains Kickstart
                 (ROM based OS), Workbench and AmigaDOS.

Amiga Tech.   Amiga Technologies. Subsidary of Escom that sold the Amigas
                 during that time.

Aminet   Largest archive of most of Amiga's freeware and shareware ↩
    utilities,

                 patches, demos, games, documents, pictures and music modules.

AMOS   AMiga Operating System. Not an OS but a former popular BASIC
                 programming language. Developed by EuroPress. Includes Amos
                 Classic, Easy Amos and Amos Pro.

ANIM   Common animation file format used on the Amiga.

Apollo   Range of Accelerator cards from ACT from the A600 to the A4000.

Arc   An older compression method used the Amiga.

Arexx   Amiga version of IBM's rexx language for Inter-Program
                 Communication and scripting.

ARP   Amiga Replacement Project. Set of replacement libraries and
                 commands for Workbench 1.3.

ASCII   American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Code for
                 displaying letters, numbers and symbols on computers.

Assembler   Program to produce machine code from Assembly language programs.

Assembly   Assembly language. Programmers use a symbolic language to produce
                 one-to-one instructions as the machine code equivalent. Used for
                 speed and low-level functions.

ASL   Amiga Requester library for files, drawers, fonts etc. Supplied
                 with Workbench 2+.

ATAPI   AT Attachment Packet Interface. Standard used for IDE devices
                 such as CD ROM drives.

AUX   Auxillary device.

1.4 Letter B

Backup   Refers to a copy of a disk or group(s) for files for safe keeping ↩
    .

                 Regular backups help prevent loss of data due to unexpected
                 circumstances.

Basic   Beginners All purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. Programming
                 language using easy to remember commands such as LET, INPUT,
                 PRINT, IF, GOTO etc.

BBS   Bulletin Board System. A computer which hosts files and message

areas for people to log into and download via modem. Very popular before the Internet became available.

BGUI   BOOPSI Graphical User Interface. An alternative graphical user interface library for the Amiga.

Binary   Numbering system using two digits (0,1). Commonly used on computer systems.

Bit   Binary digit. Represents 0 or 1. Lowest form of computer memory.

Blitter   High speed data transfer chip. Usually part of Agnus or Alice.

Blitz Basic Popular BASIC compiler for the Amiga, developed by Acid Software.

Blizzard   Range of accelerator card from Phase 5 for the A1200 range of Amigas.

BMP   Bitmap format for picture files.

Boopsi   Basic Object Orientated Programming System for Intuition. Defines certain Intuition entities such as Gadgets and Images as objects. Allows customisation, expansion, inheritance and consistant ←
       interface.
       ClassACT uses Boopsi.

Boot   Usually refers to starting up a computer from power on. a Reboot usually means to restart the computer from scratch usually to clear memory or after a crash.

Budgie   Memory control chip in A1200.

Bug   A mistake or fault in a computer program or hardware design.

Bullet   A Library which allows access to Compugraphic (Outline) fonts.

Buster   Bus Arbitrator on Zorro based Amigas such as the A3000 and A4000.

Byte   Basic memory size. One byte has 8 bits, so, can contain the ←
 decimal
      equivalent of 0 to 255 (or -128 to 127).

1.5 Letter C

C/C++   High-level programming language for application software. Originally developed on Unix based systems to write operating systems and so on.

Cache   A small area of memory or disk space for very fast access to data ←
  .
      Modern processors have small Cache RAM to store machine code instructions or data for fast access rather than goto slower main memory.

CD   Compact Disc. Contains audio, video or 640MB of data. Requires CD
                ROM drive.

CD32   A console based Amiga 1200 with built in CD Drive. Built many for
                home users and game playing. It was one of the last new Amigas
                built by Commodore.

CDROM   CD Read Only Memory. Read only device to read CD discs. CDR
                (CD Writable) devices are used to read and write CDs on special
                blank gold discs.

CDTV   Commodore Dynamic TeleVision. A CD based Amiga based on the OCS
                chipset with AmigaOS 1.3. First of its kind, was marketed not as
                a computer but as a Multimedia machine. It was very expensive and
                flopped on the market.

Chunky Graphics Uses one or bytes to describe the colour of a single pixel on the
                screen. Ideal for 3D graphics and very fast for lots of colours.
                Most Amiga Graphics Card use this method.

Chip   An electronic component in many computer systems. Contains
                thousands or millions of miniature circuits designed to do a
                specific task. Usually made of silicon.

Chip RAM   Memory accessible by Chip set and the Processor. Limited to
                addressable space of Agnus or Alice (2MB max.). Tends to be slow
                as processor has to wait for chipset to finish with it before it
                can access it.

CIA   Complex Interface Adapters. Amigas contain two of these chips.
                Usually control timers, interrupts, keyboard, parallel port,
                serial portand floppy drives.

CISC   Complex Instruction Set Chip. Type of processors with lots of
                instructions, some of which can do multiple tasks. The Motorola
                680x0 series are CISC processors.

CLI   Command Line Interface. Window to enter AmigaDOS commands.

Coercion   Method used in AmigaOS to determine which frequency to use
                when different screen modes are used at the same time.

Commodore   Commodore Business Machines. They bought out HiTorro/Amiga
                Incorp. (Jay Miner's team) and developed the Amiga into what
                it is now. They finally when bust in 93/94 due to poor marketing
                and poor management.

Compiler   Converts a high-level language to machine code programs. BASIC
                and C/C++ compilers exist. May include other utilities such as
                Debug utilties, profilers and optimisers.

Composite   TV signal which can be used in Video or PAL modes only, better
                than RF type signals but poorer quality than RGB signals.

Computer   An electronic device that stores, recalls and processes ←
    information.

Console   A device which allows a Command Line Interface or Shell for
                entering AmigaDOS commands onto a scrollable window. Commands
                include DIR, LIST, TYPE etc. (CON:)

Copper   Co-Processor. Part of Denise or Lisa graphics chip. Which changes
                the colour at any given line on the screen or raster.

CPU   Central Processing Unit. The Motorola 680x0 series are CPUs. Also
                known as Processor.

Crash   Refers to a situation when the computer fails due to a software
                failure or some sort of hardware fault. A Reboot or restart is
                required to regain control of the computer.

CrossDos   Suite of drivers and utilities that allow the Amiga to read and
                write PC formatted disks in 720KB or 1.44MB sizes. Usually has ←
                    PC0,
                PC1 DosDrivers and a CrossDos commodity for text filtering and
                translation.

Cursor   A flashing or hightlighted block indicating the text insertion
                point. Seen on CLI, Text Editors and Word Processors.

CyberStorm   Range of accelerator cards from Phase 5 for A3000/A4000 range of
                Amigas.

CyberVision   Graphics card from Phase 5 for Zorro II/III based Amigas.

1.6 Letter D

Datatypes   Library which allows programs to load other file types which
                include pictures, animation, music, text and other types from
                other computer platforms.

Denise   Graphics chip in OCS/ECS Amigas. Provides upto 64 colours
                (Halfbright) and sprites.

Device   A program which controls a particular device or group of devices.
                For example, the scsi.device controls Hard Disks mainly either
                via IDE or SCSI interfaces.

DHCP   Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.
                Provides IP addresses dynamically, commonly used on networks or
                when using the (C)SLIP protocol when connecting to the internet.
                Replaces the older BOOTP method.

DIMM   Dual In-line Memory Module. 64 bit memory board to add memory
                to modern computers. Tend to come in sizes of 16Mb, 32MB or
                more and run at 10ns or faster.

Directory   A directory is a container for files or other directories.

Disk/Disc   Refers to data storage medium. Common types are floppy disks,
                hard disks, compact discs, Syquest disks and Iomega Zip disks.

Diskfont   Library on the Amiga which allows access to Bitmap fonts.

DiskSalv   Widely used disk salvage program which can repair faults on OFS
                and FFS formatted disks, and recover from Validation problems
                and undelete files.

DMA   Direct Memory Access. Feature which allows other chips to
                access memory direct instead of via the CPU.

DMAC   Direct Memory Access Chip used on A3000s and A4000s for
                memory access.

DMS   Disk MaSher. A disk image creator and extrator program. Only
                works on Amiga floppy drives, an alternative is the ADF format
                for other platforms.

DNS   Domain Name Server. Converts between IP addresses and human
                readable formats e.g. 110.56.76.12 to www.noname.com

Dopus   Directory Opus. Popular file manager type program and the latest
                versions can replace Workbench with a better desktop system

DOS   Disk Operating System library which provides functions for file
                management on the Amiga.

DRAM   Dynamic Random Access Memory. Type of memory used for main
                memory on computers, tends to very cheap and quite fast. Loses ←
                    its
                contents when the computer is switched off.

Drawer   A directory with drawer icon which may contain files or other
                drawers.

Driver   A Program which interfaces a peripheral or device connected to ←
    the
                Amiga with the Operating System and gains access to that device's
                many features. Drivers include Printers, Scanners, Modems, SCSI
                devices and so on.

DTP   DeskTop Publishing. Refers to page mackup production. The Amiga
                uses a number of DTP programs such as PageStream, ProPage and
                Page Setter.

DVD   Digital Versatile Disc. Replaces the CD for video, produces very
                high quality pictures and sound. Can contain around 4GB of data.
                Not supported on the Classic Amigas but will on the AmigaII.

Dynamic IP   Dynamic Internet Protocol. When dialing your provider to get onto
                the Internet, sometimes they give you an IP address from a pool
                of addresses. So you don't always use the same address.

1.7 Letter E

E   Programming language for the Amiga.

Early Startup   Initial screen which is brought up by pressing both Mouse buttons
                   during a boot. Allows users to select boot device, graphics
                   mode and turn off/on caches.

ECP   Extended Capabilities Port which allows bi-directional
                   communication on new Parallel Ports. Ten times faster than
                   the older Centronics standard. IOBlix supports ECP.

ECS   Enhanced Chip Set. Replaced the older Original ChipSet with a
                   Fatter Agnus (1MB) (8270) and a Super Denise (8373) which gave
                   higher screen resolutions such as Productivity mode.
                   Tends to come with Workbench 2 as well.

EDO   Extended Data Out. Faster type of memory SIMM commonly used on
                   modern PCs. Uses shorter access times for access to memory. Not
                   directly supported on the Amiga.

EIDE   Enhanced IDE. Faster and bigger capacity than nornal IDE which
                   also supports ATAPI (also known as ATA-2).

E-Mail   Electronic Mail. A method of transfering messages over the ←
   internet
                   to an E-Mail address e.g. F.Bloggs@myaddress.com Uses special
                   protocols such as SMTP and POP3.

EPP   Enhanced Parallel Port found on newer parallel ports which allows
                   bidirectional communication. See also ECP.

Escom   Former owner of the Amiga who took over ownership from
                   Commdore a year after they went bust. Escom went under themselves
                   due to over-expansion of their PC shops. Escom also restarted
                   production of the Amiga 1200 and A4000T for a short while.

Exec   The kernal or core of the Amiga Operating System, this library
                   controls what programs are run and schedules them using multi-
                   tasking depending on priority. Also looks after memory allocation ←
                        .

1.8   Letter F

FastFileSystem   Also known as FFS. The name of the file system for disks for
                   storing programs or data onto disks. Replaces OFS (OldFileSystem ←
).

Fast RAM   Refers to memory which only the processor can access and not the
                   Chipset (see Chip RAM). Since the Fast RAM is free from the
                   chipset, programs and data can be run much faster.

Fastwire   A high speed communcation port, replaces SCSI. Used for disks,
                   video and so on.

Fidonet   Special message based system used on BBS' (Bulletin Boards),
                   people can join message groups called Echos which concentrate on
                   particular subjects to which they can read and contribute.
                   Now superceded by NewsGroups and Mailing Lists on the Internet.

Flash ROM   A reprogrammable ROM chip used in various devices such as
                 Modems and expansion cards. Instead of replacing the chip as
                 before, updates can be 'flashed' onto the ROM instead.

Floppy disk   A removable storage device. The Amiga can handle 3.5" disks or
                 the older 5.25" disks. Amiga floppy disks can hold 880KB on ←
                     double
                 density disks or 1.76MB on high density disks (these have two
                 holes).

Floppy Drive   A device that reads and writes to floppy disks. On the Amiga ←
     they

                 are referred to as DF0:, DF1:, DF2: and DF3:. The Amiga uses
                 Double Density drives normally but High Density Drives can be ←
                     added.

Font   Refers to the typeface and font used to display characters on
                 the screen. The Amiga can use Bitmap and Compugraphic Fonts.
                 Other types include PostScript and TrueType fonts.

Format   Function needed to prepare disks with a specific File System so
                 that files can be saved onto them. Creates a disk bitmap and
                 directory structure on the disk. The Amiga uses OFS and FFS file
                 systems, PCs use FAT and Macintosh uses HFS.

FPM   Fast Page Memory. Type of memory SIMMs used in the majority
                 of Amiga computers.

FPU   Floating Point Unit. A Processor chip designed specifically to
                 process decimal numbers with high precision. The 68020 and 68030
                 require a seperate FPU but on the 68040 and 68060 they are built
                 in.

FTP   File Transfer Protocol. Method used on the Internet to transfer
                 programs between computers.

1.9 Letter G

Gadgets   Special symbol that appears on screens and Windows on Workbench.
                 For example, on an Amiga window (from top left) has Close Gadget ←
                     ,
                 Zoom gadget, Front-to-Back gadget, Up/Down gadgets and a ReSize
                 gadget.

Gadtools   Library provided with Workbench 2+. Updated the gadget library
                 from Intuition with better functions and better looking ←
                     interface.

GadToolsBox   Program which allows programmers to design program interface ←
     using

                 menus, screens windows and gadgets for application programs.

Gary   Gate Array chip on OCS/ECS based Amigas. Monitors, interfaces ←
     and

handles data to or from peripherals.

Gateway 2000   Parent company of Amiga Inc and Amiga Intl. Based in US.
                   Bought the rights to the Amiga in 1997 from the remains of Escom ←
                       .

Gayle   Gate Array chip on AGA based Amigas.

Genlock   Device used to combine computer displays and video displays
                   together.

GIF   Graphics Interchange Format used extensively on PCs and on the ←
    Web.

                   Uses LZW compression for images. Copyrighted by CompuServe Inc.

GigaBytes   A thousand million bytes of data or more acurately
                   1024 x 1048576 = 1,073,741,824 bytes

Guru Meditation   Name of a Software Failure or crash when the Amiga reboots ←
    itself.

                   Gives the address and cause of the failure in an alert.

Graphics   Library which is used on the Amiga to produce the images, ←
    gadgets,

                   sprites etc on an Amiga screen.

Graphics Card   A replacement graphics chip which supercedes the inbuilt ←
    graphics

                   chipset. Tend to use PC style chunky 256 colour or more displays
                   which is faster.

Goliath PSU   A very large and powerful replacement Power Supply Unit usually ←
    in

                   the range of 200W.

GUI   Graphical User Interface, the name given to the OS display for
                   the benefit of the user. Contains icons, menus, windows and ←
                       pointer
                   etc.

1.10 Letter H

HAM   Hold And Modify screen mode. Modifies existing Amiga display ←
    modes

                   by adding extra colours to the display. Can produce displays of
                   upto 4096 colours on OCS/ECS systems or 256,000 colours on AGA
                   systems

Handler   Program which handles a given device such as the RAM Disk,
                   auxillary device, ports, queues and speech synthesis.

Hard disk   A high capacity and high speed self-enclosed disk. Usually ←
    mounted

                   internally in computers to store and load programs and data.
                   Can range between 10MB and 10GB!

Hard drive   Similar to hard disks but also contain circuitry to control the
                  hard disk.

Hayes   A Hayes Compatible Modem uses AT commands to control the ←
     functions

                  of a modem. The majority of modems are hayes compatible.

HDToolbox   Tool used to setup and partition hard disks into logical parts
                  called volumes.

Hex   Hexadecimal. Numbering system containing 16 digits for numbers
                  0 to 15. i.e. 0 to 9 and A to F. Uses Base 16.

HTML   HyperText Markup Language. Document format for hyperlinked files
                  containing text, graphics and sound. Extensively used on the ←
                      World
                  Wide Web.

HTTP   HyperText Transfer Protocol. Used on the World Wide Web to
                  transmit and display html pages between the server and the ←
                      client.

1.11   Letter I

Icon   A picture representation of something on the screen of a program
                  or a file. The Amiga uses five types: Tool, Project, Disk, ←
                      Drawer
                  and Trashcan.

ICQ   I Seek You. Special protocol that allows people to find out if ←
     some

                  one is online on the internet and then allow to communicate with ←
                       them.

IDE   Intelligent Drive Electronics. Name of interface for Hard Disks
                  and CD ROMs. Built into the A600, A1200 and A4000. Called via
                  the scsi.device.

IDEFix   Updates the old IDE interface to allow Atapi devices to be added
                  such as CDROMs.

IFF   Interchangable File Format. Agreed file format between Commodore
                  and Electronic Arts. Used extensively for graphics (ILBM), sound
                  (8SVX), animation (ANIM) and documents (FTXT).

ILBM   InterLeaved BitMap format used for Amiga Graphics files. First
                  used with DPaint by Electronic Arts.

Intuition   Library used by the Amiga to produce the Workbench interface ←
     using

                  screens, windows, menus and gadgets. Some functions are replaced
                  by Gadtools.

Interpreter while	Program which converts a high level language to machine code ↩
	it is executing. Programs such as BASIC and ARexx use ↩ interpreters.
IP	Internet Protocol. Basic system used to transmit data over the internet.
IPX networks.	Intranet Packet Exchange. Used by Novell Networks for its ↩
Internet	Global network of computer using TCP/IP for its method of transmission of data. Covers E-Mail, Newsgroups, FTP, Telnet and the WWW.
IRC	Internet Relay Chat. Program used to chat to other people on the internet in real time.
ISA	Industry Standard Architecture. Name given to expansion slots on older PCs. Now superceded by faster PCI slots.
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network. A digital network system which is faster than using modems over the telephone line.
ISO9660	Standard in which CD discs are written in. Amiga CDs use this standard for its CDs. The RockRidge standard is used for long filenames (PCs use Joliet). NB: ISO = International Standards Organisation.
ISP	Internet Service Provider. Company which setups and looks after your internet account. They provide an account name, and phone number to call with your modem.

1.12 Letter J

Java	Programming language created by Sun MicroSystems for a platform independance. Created for dynamic web pages or stand alone ↩ programs.
JavaScript	Programming language developed by Netscape for its Web Navigator program. Used extensively as part of web pages for powerful ↩ features.
Joliet	CD filesystem standard for Windows 95+ CDs with long filename support.
Joystick	Peripheral designed for games which has four or more direction movements and fire buttons.
JPEG picture	Joint Photographic Expert Group. Standard for photo quality ↩
	files with 'losy' compression built in.

Jumper   A feature which uses a small electronic 'switch' to turn ←
   features

                  on or off on the motherboard of a computer.

1.13 Letter K

Keyboard   Input device consisting of typewriter style QWERTY keyboard ←
   layout

                  with letters, digits, symbols and special function keys.

Kickstart   The name of the Amiga's ROM chip which contains most of the
                  essential operating system and allows the Amiga to boot from ←
                     either
                  floppy disk or a hard disk. The version of Kickstart can be ←
                     derived
                  from the Workbench menu on the About menu.

Kilobytes   Number of bytes in thousands. 1KB is equal to 1024 bytes (2^10).

1.14 Letter L

Locale   Library which caters for different languages other than English.
                  Locale set up via the Locale Preferences. Application programs ←
                     can
                  be localised by installing catalog files to cater for different
                  languages.

Lowlevel   Library which provides low level functions for mice, joysticks ←
   and

                  joypads esp. for CD32 games.

Library   A file containing lots of functions which can be called and ←
   shared

                  between programs. AmigaOS consists of a number of libraries and
                  extra libraries can be added to add functionality. Libraries are
                  stored on the Kickstart ROM and on disk in LIBS:.

Lisa   Graphics chip used in AGA based Amigas, replaces the older Denise
                  chip. Adds 256 colour modes, more screen modes, bigger HAM modes
                  and larger Sprites.

LHA   File archive format widely used on the Amiga. Uses Lempel-Ziv
                  compression and Hoffman encoding.

LZX   Another file archive format, tends to be faster than LHA and
                  compresses better.

1.15 Letter M

Machine Code	Programs written for a specific processor, usually Assembled or Compiled from a Development System e.g. C/C++, BASIC etc.
Magic Workbench	A collection of 8-colour dithered icons to replace Commodore 4 colour icons.
Mailing List subscribers.	Sending E-Mails about a particular subject to a list of ←
	An alternative to news groups but tend to be relatively short ← term and managed.
Math Libraries maths.	Special maths libraries to process integer or floating point ←
	Some libraries process single or double precision numbers.
MCP Workbench	Master Control Program. A commodity program which patches ←
	with new features and bug fixes.
MCX legal	Magic Commodity. Another commodity program which uses system ←
	features.
MED	Music Editor. Name of music modules produced by MED programs such as Octamed.
MegaBytes	Refers to millions of bytes. 1M is equal to 1024x1024 or 1,048,576 bytes.
Memory	Usually refers to RAM (Random Access Memory) or Main Memory which is used to temporarily store executing programs and data. The ← Amiga has two kinds: Chip RAM and Fast RAM. Sometimes, incorrectly ← refers to disk storage by some people.
Menu functions.	Produces a list of choices such as programs or particular ←
	Workbench has pull down menus called: Workbench, Icon, Window and Tools. Menus can be called up by pressing down the right hand ← button and placing the pointer over the screen title bar. Pop ups menus can appear in certain programs on the screen.
MIDI data	Musical Instrument Digital Interface. Standard used to transmit ←
	across a chain of music instruments using a standard data format.
MIME applications	Multipurpose Internet Multimedia Extensions. Tells mail ←
	what sort of data is contained in a message and encodes data to be sent via Internet mail systems using Base64 or Quote-Printable ← .
MMC	Multi-Media Chip or Mystery Monster Chip. Proposed replacement

chip yet to be announced by Amiga Inc. to replace the 680x0
series for the Amiga II.

MMU   Memory Management Unit. Special addition to 680x0 processors
                       which allow Virtual Memory and Memory Protection in some cases
                       for Workbench.

MOD   Music Module. Name of other types of music files produced by ←
    other
                       tracker programs.

Modem   Modulator/Demodulator. Converts digital signals to analogue ←
    signals
                       and vice versa over telephone lines. Speeds can range from 2400 ←
                          to
                       56000 baud. Amigas can use any Haynes compatible external modem.

Monitor   A display output device for use on computers. Consists of a CRT
                       (Cathode Ray Tube) to display colours and may have built in
                       speakers for sound.

Mouse   A device with rolling ball and buttons for use on a Graphical
                       Interface such as Workbench. Controls an arrow or pointer on the
                       screen.

MPEG   Motion Picture Expert Group. Type of 'losy' compression used in
                       video or music. Commonly used with VideoCD and DVD.

MUI   Magic User Interface. A replacement for Gadtools, adds new ←
    libraries
                       and classes to enhance programs to be more configurable and ←
                          flexible.

MultiProcessing   Ability to share processor time between multiple chips for ←
    example
                       the Amiga can share some tasks between the central CPU and the
                       Chipset.

Multisync   Advanced typed of Monitor which has a wide range of frequencies
                       such as the Microvitec 1438 or 1440 etc.

Multitasking   Ability to process more than one program at a time by using a ←
    system
                       of timeslicing (allocating a certain length of time for ←
                          processing),
                       priorities and interrupts. True multi-tasking is Pre-Emptive, ←
                          that is
                       the OS does the scheduling, but Co-operative is dependant on the
                       programs giving up time for other programs to run.

1.16 Letter N

NDOS   Non-Dos Disk. Refers to disks formatted with a custom file system
                       to prevent copying. Used extensively on games disks.

NewIcons   Icon collection with multiple colours and 3D images. Uses a
                  different system to Workbench's icon library by adding the image
                  to the tooltypes e.g. IM1=<hex values>

NewsGroup   Special message area on News Servers for specific interests where
                  people can read messages on specific subjects and write their
                  own. Available on the Internet.

NTSC   National Television Standards Committee. North American TV
                  format 640x200.

1.17   Letter O

Operating System   Special program used to control the hardware and run ←
    application
                   software on computers. Can be supplied on ROM or on disk. (OS)

Object-Orientated Programming method where data and functions are classed as
                   objects. Makes programming much easier to understand, write and
                   modify.

OCS   Original ChipSet. First chipset to appear on Amigas from the
                  A1000 onwards, contains Agnus (8370), Denise (8362), Gary and
                  Paula chips. 512M Chip RAM, 32 colours, sprites etc.

Octal   Numbering system based on 8 digits (0-7).

OpenGL   Open Graphics Language. Standard widely available to program
                  3D graphics. Developed by Silicon Graphics Inc.

1.18   Letter P

PAL   Phase Alteration Line. European Standard for TV resolutions ←
    running
                  at rates of 15.6kHz Horizontal and 50Hz Vertical. DblPAL runs ←
                     at
                  27.5KHz Horizontal. Standard size of 640 x 256.

Parallel   The parallel port used mainly to send data to printers. Uses
                  8 data lines instead of Serial's 1 line and therefore faster.
                  The Amiga has only a simple port with only 16 pins in use out
                  of 25.

Paula   Sound chip used in all Amigas. Can produce 8 bit stereo sound.
                  Controls parts of floppy drives and joysticks as well.

PC   Personal Computer. Tends to refer to Intel based computers
                  running MS DOS or Windows. But can be valid for any single user
                  computer.

PCI   Peripheral Connection Interface. Standard expansion slot for

	modern computers such as PCs, Macs and Suns. Replaces the older ISA slot.
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association. Standard for 'Smart Cards' such as memory or RAM Disk cards ← that can be fitted on the left side slot of A600s or A1200s. Can be used for SCSI such as the SquirrelSCSI or Whippet fast serial ← card.
PCX	ZSoft's Paintbrush picture format used on PCs mainly.
PDF	Portable Document Format. Page description format but simpler than postscript.
PFS	Professional Filing System. Replaces FFS at is faster, and more stable (no more Validation) and can bypass the 4GB limitation.
Pixel	Picture element. A single dot on the screen.
Planar Graphics .	Uses layers of bitmaps together to produce colour on the screen ← Amigas use this standard to display its graphics, can produce very good 2D graphics and smooth scrolling. Very slow with lots of colours.
PLIP	Parallel Line Interface Protocol. Network communication between computers using parallel port.
PNG	Portable Network Graphics. Replacement file format for GIF as GIF has licensing restrictions from CompuServe while PNG doesn' ← t.
Pointer	An arrow or other pointing image controlled by the Mouse.
Postscript	Page description language used extensively in Destop Publishing and high end printers.
PowerPacker	Compression method used on pictures or text or even programs which allows realtime decompression when opened.
POP3	Post Office Protocol v3. Protocol used to send/receive Electronic mail.
PowerUp Amiga	Name given by Phase 5 to PowerPC accelerator cards for the ← computer. Currently 603 and 604 PPC chips are used.
PowerPC (PPC)	Name of the range of Processor chips made by Motorola, uses RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Chip) technology for extra speed. Range includes 601, 603, 604, 620 and G3.
PPP	Point to Point Protocol. A protocol used for communication between locations for Dial Up networking.
Preferences	Configuration programs used to set up the Amiga to the user's preferences. Sets up the screen, colours, printers, pointer and

```
                          so on.

Printer               Output device which produces a paper copy of whatever is on the
                      computer screen for example, text or pictures.

Project               A data file produced by a program or tool. Also the name of an
                      icon type.

Promotion             A software de-interlacer on AGA chipsets. Turns off display
                      flickering on non-interlaced VGA monitors.

Protocol              A standard using in networking for sending data between people.
                      Standards include: IPX, TCP/IP, SMTP, POP3 etc.

PSU                   Power Supply Unit. Usually a transformer which converts mains
                      electricity to lower voltages for use with computer equipment.
```

1.19   Letter Q

```
Q-Drive               CD ROM Drive developed by Amiga Technologies which fits to the
                      PCMCIA port.

Quarterback           A backup package which can backup files to floppy disks or
                      other removable devices.

Quarterback Tools  A Disk FileSystem repair utility for the Amiga.

QuickTime             Name of a video or animation format developed by Apple  ←
   Computers.

QNX                   Company and name of OS kernal (core) to be used for AmigaOS 5
                      in 1999.
```

1.20   Letter R

```
RAM                   Random Access Memory. Refers to Main Memory which temporarily
                      stores data and programs for processing by the Processor. Size  ←
                          is
                      measured in KiloBytes or MegaBytes.

RAM Disk              Uses memory to temporarily store files. The Amiga has two kinds
                      RAM: which dynamically grows/shrinks and RAD: which can keep  ←
                          its
                      contents even after a reboot but is fixed in size.

RAMSEY                Name of memory control chip in big box Amigas.

RDRAM                 Rambus Direct RAM. A very new type of memory that may replace
                      SDRAM/DIMMs with Rimms (Rambus Memory Modules). Runs at 1.6GB/ ←
                          sec.

Realtime              Refers to processes which are time critical. QNX is a real time
```

	Operating System. AmigaOS is very fast and very close to a real time OS.
Register programs	Name of a special memory location on a Processor. Used by ← to store data about to be processed.
ReqTools	Library which provides file or font requesters for AmigaOS.
Requester selected	A window with a choice of files or list of choices to be ← from. Libraries such as ARP, ASL or Reqtools can produce ← requesters.
Rexx	An Inter Program Communication language developed by IBM. Used by programs to process data and pass it to other programs. Supplied with Workbench 2.0+.
RISC processors	Reduced Instrucion Set Chip. Replaces the CISC (Complex) ← with fewer but faster machine code instructions.
RGB	Red Green Blue. Name of three colours used by Monitors and TVs to display colour.
RockRidge	Standard used on Amiga CD disks for long file names.
ROM	Read Only Memory. Similar to RAM but cannot be written to, does not loose contents when the computer is turned off. The Amiga ← has a ROM chip called Kickstart which contains part of the OS.
RTG graphics	ReTargetable Graphics. Process to direct output from any ← chipset to a monitor.
RTA chips	ReTargetable Audio. Process to direct sound from any sound ← to speakers.
RS232	Standard for serial ports.

1.21 Letter S

SANA-II	Standard Amiga Network Architecture system used for networking using Serial, Parallel or Ethernet communications.
SCART	Special video and audio connection used widely on television and video equipment. Also, appears on Commodore 1084(S) ← monitors.
Screen	AmigaOS uses screens to display windows and images on. A screen is made up of width and height and depth with flags for gadgets ← . Depth specifies how many colours the screen can support.

Script   A file containing a series of AmigaOS commands that can be
                 'executed' either from a shell or via an Icon with C:Iconx tool ←
                    .

SCSI   Small Computer System Interface. Expansion system for adding
                 hard disks, CD ROM drives, tape drives and scanners to ←
                    computers.

SDRAM   Synchronous Direct RAM. New memory type which mainly uses DIMMS ←
                 .

                 They can run very fast at 0.8GB/sec. Not used on the Amiga.

Serial   Serial Port, used for simple communications, can be used for ←
   slow

                 devices such as mice or a modem.

Shell   A console windows which AmigaDOS commands can be entered.

SIMM   Single In line Memory Module. Type of memory board used widely
                 on Amigas and other computers. Can be 16 or 32 bit, usually has
                 72 pins (older simms have 30 pins) and run at 70, 60 or even 50 ←
                    ns.

SLIP   A type of Serial Line Interface Protocol used for Dial Up
                 networking via serial port.

Slow Memory   Refers to fast memory on the A500s Trapdoor. Tends to run
                 slower there than from the Expansion port.

SMTP   Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. Protocol used to send/receive
                 Electronic Mail.

SOCKS   Short for Sockets, a Proxy Protocol which allows users to ←
   access

                 other hosts via a Socks Server (a Firewall) for extra security.

SoftKick   Loads kickstart from a file instead of a ROM chip. Programs ←
   which

                 can do this include SKick, ReloKick, kick or ZKick.

Sprite   A hardware driven image run independantly of whats on the ←
   screen.

                 The Amiga's mouse pointer is a sprite.

Squirrel   Name given to SCSI adapters for the A1200 and A600 which fit
                 in the PCMCIA port. A Surf Squirrel has a fast serial port.

Static IP   Uses a fixed Internet number for access to the network. Usually
                 provided by the Internet Provider.

SVGA   Super Video Graphics Adapter. Video mode which supports 256 ←
   colours

                 or more and higher screen resolutions. Also refers to PC ←
                    Monitors
                 which support 31kHz or more Horizontal rate.

1.22   Letter T

TCP/IP   Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The main protocol
                    or standards used to communicate over the internet.

Telnet   Program used to login directly to other computers over the
                    internet and enter commands.

Tool   Name given to programs on Workbench. Also, the type of icon
                    for programs.

Tooltype   Special parameters given to programs via the icon or .info file ←
    .

                    They usually appear as NAME=PARAMETER.

Trackdisk   Name of the device that controls floppy disks and drives in ←
    AmigaOS.

Trashcan   Name of a special directory which appears on all disks in ←
    AmigaOS.

                    The trachcan stores files waiting to be deleted via the 'Empty
                    Trashcan' menu option.

1.23   Letter U

UAE   Umbiqious Amiga Emulator. Program to emulate an ECS based Amiga
                    on PCs, Macs and Unix machines.

Utility   Name given to small programs that do a small function such as ←
    look

                    at a text file, view a picture or animation or some other small
                    function. They are stored in the Utilities drawer.

UTP   Unshielded Twisted Pair. Network cable that uses pairs of ←
    twisted

                    cable for high speed data transfer.

USB   Universal Serial Bus. New standard which replaces the serial,
                    parallel, game and floppy ports with a faster port which can do
                    all of the above and allow devices to be chained together and
                    be 'hot-swappable'.

UUX   Uuencoding. Encoding method for sending binary files as ASCII
                    files especially via E-Mail. Replaced by MIME.

1.24   Letter V

Video   A device which can display text or graphics. Video sometimes
                    refers to television and video recorder. A Genlock can be used
                    to combine video and computer displays.

Video Toaster   A device create by NewTek that allows special effects to be

                        included in video productions on the Amiga.

Virtual RAM   A method in which main memory can be extended to use the hard
                        disk as memory. Not very fast.

Virus   A malicious program which can destroy programs and data by
                        infecting other programs or bootblocks. They can also cause
                        strange things to happen while your computer is on.

Viscorp   They 'took over' from Commodore for short time to pay Amiga's
                        way until Escom took over. They wanted to make ED, a Set Top
                        Box based on Amiga Technology. It never appeared.

VRAM   Video Random Access Memory. Memory for access by video or
                        graphics cards only (similar to Amiga's Chip RAM).

Voodoo   Name given to a highly regarded 3D graphics addon to produce ←
    fast

                        and detailed 3D graphics. The Picasso IV will soon have this ←
                            add on.

VGA   Video Graphics Adaptor. Name given to 16 colour or better ←
    computer

                        displays on PC computers. Can also refer to the 15 pin video ←
                            port
                        on computers.

1.25   Letter W

WarpUp   Name given to a suite of libraries used to control PowerPC
                        accelerator cards instead of Phase 5's ppc.library. Produced by
                        Haage & Partner.

Warp3D   Name given to a suite of libraries used to control 3D graphics
                        cards on the Amiga such as the CyberVision, BlizzardVision and
                        Voodoo cards.

WorldWideWeb   Name given to the text and graphics based view of the internet.
                        Uses HTTP protocol to view HTML pages over the internet using a
                        program called a Browser. Common Amiga browsers are Alynx, ←
                            IBrowse,
                        Voyager and AWeb.

Windows   Name given to an area or framed area of the screen. Consists of
                        four borders, with a title bar and sizing gadgets. Used by the
                        majority of Amiga Programs.

WAV   A wave form sample of sound or music. Common format used on
                        PC computers.

Workbench   Name of Amiga's Graphical User Interface used to manage files
                        and directories and launch programs.

Word Processor   An application program which processes words like a type writer
                        but with extra features such as picture insertion, spell and

grammer checking and so on.

1.26 Letter X

XPK   A suite of compression libraries used to compress data or files ←
                .

XFD   Another library used to compress or decompress files or data.

1.27 Letter Y

YAK   Yet Another Commodity. Another multi-function commodity program ←
                .

YAM   Yet Another Mailer. An electronic mail program commonly used on
                the Amiga.

1.28 Letter Z

Zip File   Compression method commonly used on the PC computers.

Zip Disk   A 100MB removable disk which can be used in Iomega's Zip Drive.

Zip Drive   A special removable drive that can hold Zip disks of 100MB.

Zoo   An older compression method used on the Amiga.

Zorro   Name of the Amiga's expansion slots. There are three types:
                Trapdoor – simplified expansion slot on A500s, A600s and A1200s ←
                  .
                Zorro II – full slot on the A2000 or A1500 for 16 bit
                           expansion cards.
                Zorro III – full slot on the A3000 or A4000 for 32 bit expansion
                           cards.

1.29 History of the Amiga

Date   Event

1982   Hi-Torro company created by Jay Minor and 2 others (later
                renamed to Amiga Inc). Developed the first prototype Amiga
                called 'Lorraine'.

1984   January 4th. First Amiga prototype hardware displayed at
                the Winter CES. Boing ball demo shown.

1985   * Amiga Inc getting very short of cash. Atari and SGI were

first interested but Commodore gave the best offer of
$4.25 a share.

In June, the first silicon based Amiga shown. Not many
people could believe the kind of graphics it could do.

On July 23rd, the A1000 was displayed with Andy WarHol
at the launch who drew a picture of Blondie on the spot.
* The A1000 was released in September. It cost half the
price of a EGA based PC.

Amiga World magazine released. The famous Juggler demo
released.

1986   Original A2000 designs were rejected by Commodore, instead
                they went for a German design. As a result, more than half
                of the original Amiga crew were laid off. Within months,
                none of the original crew remained.

                Defender of the Crown game released. It was so impressive
                that it sold thousands of Amigas.

1987   * The Amiga 500 and the A2000 were released.

1988   Sales of the Amiga rose.

1989   Batman Pack (A500) released. It sold in the 100,000s.

1990   The Amiga became the world's best selling home computer.

                On April 24th, the Amiga A3000 was unveiled and in May
                it was released. It had the new Workbench 2.0.

                In June, the CDTV was released, which looked like a VCR
                with a CDROM and used the old Kickstart 1.3. It was very
                expensive, and marketed not as a Amiga computer but a
                home appliance.

              * In August, the A500+ was released which had ECS and
                Workbench 2.04 There were problems with software
                compatibility as a lot of programs hit the hardware which
                didn't work on the new hardware which caused a few problems
                for new buyers.

                In November, the Newtek Video Toaster was released. It was
                widely used in TV and Video productions including some
                famous ones such as B5, Seaquest DSV, Star Trek TNG,
                Quantum Leap, Robocop, Alladin and Jurrasic Park etc.

1991   The CDTV was a financial failure and Commodore themselves
                made some mistakes as well. The A600 was unveiled which was
                no better than the A500+ (although it included PCMCIA port
                and IDE interface, but some had ROMs with no scsi.device
                in it!), it didn't have a keypad.

1992   The A3000+ was shown which had AGA and was very expandable,
                but Commodore scrapped it, in favour of the A4000.

        * In March the A600 was released, it caused an outcry for those people who still bought the older A500/A500+ (CBM never released information until the last minute).

        Amiga Format magazine, reached reader figures of 130,000 and peaked at 160,000 readers.

        On September 11, the A1200 was unveiled which had AGA and Workbench 3. It was an actual prototype but if it was developed further it could have been even better.

        * The A4000 was released in December and the A1200 was released slightly later to cash in on the Christmas sales. The A4000 was good but was priced too high.

1993   Commodore starts laying off people, the new AAA chipset is shelved due to lack of money. Rumours of Commodore's demise is rife and the PC starts to gain a lead over the Amiga.

        Amiga Report, an online magazine by Jason Compton, was started in March.

        By April, the A1200 reached 100,000 sales.
Workbench 3.1 was released to developers for testing.
The Emplant Emulator was also announced this month, which emulates the Apple Mac.

        In September, the CD32 console was released (contained a CDROM drive and AGA chipset). It had a lukewarm reception and Commodore promised lots of games for it – which never appeared. They planned advertising, costing £7million.

1994   In MArch, Commodore announced huge losses and by April they laid off a lot of their staff. By the 25th, only 30 employees were left, of the original 1000.

        On Wednesday the 27th, the West Chester facility was closed down.

        * Finally, on Friday April 29th, 4:10, Commodore filed for liquidation.

        Later, another sad event, occured, Jay Miner, the 'father' of the Amiga, died on June 20th due to a long illness in El Camino Hospital In Mountain View.

1995   Chelsea Football Club considered taking legal action against Commodore for due sponsership money.

        Commodore UK tried a management buyout until the last minute.

        On March 1st, the Amiga World magazine was cancelled.

        * In April, Escom and Dell fought over Commodore. Escom

offered £7m while Dell offered £15m but wasnt sure they
wanted the Amiga...!? Escom won the contest.

Escom created Amiga Technologies to sell the A1200
and A4000T which went back into production. There was
a small problem with Escom made A1200s, the floppy drive
had a small flaw that caused some programs to fail to
load! The A4000T was priced at £2000-£2500 for 040/060
Amigas...!

On April 16th, GVP went out of business. They were very
popular hardware manufacturers for the Amiga (GVP-M have
now taken over).

1996   On April 11th, Viscorp (STB company) announces that it
                will try to buy the Amiga from Escom (they tried all
                year, keeping the community in the lurch).

                A range of 15" and 17" monitors will be released for use
                on the Amiga by Microvitec on 8th May.

                May 15th, Phase 5 announces its PowerUp accelerator
                boards for the Amiga.
                Also, Eagle Computers announce that they will make
                A4000TE computers.

                The Walker was shown to the public, it used AGA, had a CD,
                floppy drive, a standard sized motherboard and Zorro slots
                but the Black curved casing caused some controversy –
                Darth Vader's helmet, a vacuum cleaner?!

        *   On July 15th, Escom filed for bankrupty. They bought out
                hundreds of shops across the country and underestimated
                the growth of PC sales.

                In a shock move, Carl Sasserath (author of Amiga's Exec)
                resigns from Viscorp on Nov 24th.

                On Nov 29th, Viscorp's bid for the Amiga was cancelled.

                Jason Compton (author of Amiga Report) resigns as spokes
                man from Viscorp, disillusioned, on Dec 4th.

                Amiga Power, a games magazine, was closed in September.

1997   On Feb 1st, QuikPak (makers of A4000s) makes a bid for
                the Amiga.

                On March 2nd, Phase 5 announces that they will be making
                the CyberStormPPC and BlizzardPPC boards which will
                use fast PowerPC 603/604 chips along with 68040/68060
                to run OS functions.

                Villagetronic discovers that the number of OS 3.1
                upgrade kits are in short supply by March 19th.

                Vulcan and Clickboom took on the Amiga market and managed

to release new games. Myst and Quake were converted to
the Amiga and sold thousands of copies.

* On March 27th, a new owner was found for the Amiga.
  Gateway 2000, bought out Amiga from Escom and rename Amiga
  Technologies to Amiga International to sell the remaining
  stocks of Amiga to the public. They have sold a lot to
  various third world countries including India.

  May 9th, Haage & Partner announces that they will bring
  Java to the Amiga (we are still waiting in '99).

  Amiga Inc, the Research and Development arm was opened to
  develop the new Amiga. Staff includes Jeff Shindler,
  Dr Havemose, Bill McEwen and Fleecy Moss (who later left).

  In June, Amiga User International magazine closed and
  Amiga Computing in July. Finally, Amiga Review closed
  as well due to lack of advertising.

  On July 5th, Index Info. gets a licence to make Amigas
  such as the Access machine and the BoXeR.

  On July 10th, Intrinsic Computers also get a licence!

  On Sept 15th, Amiga Intl now has a list of spare parts
  to sell.

  Cloanto releases Amiga Forever CD containing UAE and
  Kickstarts and Workbenchs licenced from Amiga Intl
  on 10th Oct.

  DCE Gmbh gains a licence to sell its own Amigas on
  October 29th.

  On Nov 11th, Index releases their Access Amiga box to
  the world. Ideal for information points etc.

  Amiga Intl. announces that a large order of Amiga
  1200s are going to India on Dec 21st.

1998   * 15th May, World of Amiga show, gave a shock to the Amiga
            Community. They announced Amiga OS 4 (actaully Amiga OS 5
            dev) to be run on an industry standard developer machine
            (x86 based) at around US$999.

            The current Amiga range is declared to be legacy or
            'Amiga Classic'. Amiga OS 3.5 upgraded has been cancelled.

            AmigaOS 5 machines will be aimed at Digital Convergance
            platform for customers. No details of processor or
            hardware were released.

          * At the Amiwest show in July, further details about the
            AmigaII or AmigaNG were released:
             3D graphics, Dolby AC3, multi-MPEG decoding, Internet,
            scalable multimedia processors, HDTV, OpenGL, Java,

Firewire, USB, ADSL and Autoconfiguration!

At the MAE show in October, Amiga Inc, announces that
AmigaOS 3.5 WILL after all be developed as a gift for
the Amiga community. Features includes new interface,
better CDFS, Internet capabible, better printer support,
RTG and RTA (later dropped), PPC support, new FFS, plus
bugs fixed from WB 3.1.

On November 11th, Amiga Inc, announces that QNX Software
Systems Ltd will utilise the QNX realtime OS as the
foundation for the Next Generation Amiga.

Due to loss of a partner the Developer box did not appear.

1999   On February 26th, Jim Collas will take over Amiga Inc
                and has moved its HQ to San Diego and start Fast
                Track Development Plans. Former head, Jeff Shindler
                will take over product strategy for the new Amiga.

* - Important events.
Information taken from Various sources inc. CUCUG.