MTWIN 2.21

This document is a Write document. If you open it with wordpad (from windows 95), then the format of the document is not correct. The only solution is to install a Write version from Windows 3.1 or Windows NT.

Mtwin is a small Utility to modify any kind of INI File.

Usage:

Mtwin uses Command files (Extension CMD), which contain the commands for modifications that should be made to a given INI file.

```
Usage:

mtwin [options] /c <ICM-file> [options]
mtwin [options] <INI-file> [options] <CMD-file> [options]
mtwin [options] /g <GRP-file> [options] <CMD-file> [options]
mtwin [options] {/c¦/d} <GRP-file> [options] <GRI-file> [options]

Options:  starts with - or /
/b         Create Backupfile
/c         Compile GRI into GRP file
           When only one filename is specified,
           a ICM file is used
/d         Decompile GRP into GRI file
/e=<char>  Use <char> instead of = as delimitter between keys & val.
/g         GRP & CMD file
/h /?      Display this help-screen
/l=<file>  Log messages to file
/n         Creates INI files, if it not already exists. When the /n
           option is not specified, and the INI file does not exist,
           then nothing is processed.
/s[0-3]    Swap GRP-Header
/v[0-9]    Verbose mode, default value is /v3
      /v0 Display no messages
      /v9 Display all messages
/w[0-2]    NET.CFG is processed instead of INI-file
```

If you want to modify multiple INI files, you can create an ICM (Ini Command File). Each line of this file contains an INI file filename and a Command file filename.

```
;
; Example ICM File
;
C:\WINDOWS\WIN.INI      C:\UT\WIN.CMD
C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM.INI  C:\UT\SYSTEM.CMD
```

A backup of the INI-File with the extension .BAK is made before modifying the file. If the /b parameter is specified, the backup file is not deleted after processing.

When decompiling GRP files, normaly the Icon-name (as displayed in the group) is used as the section-name. When your users change the Iconnames, then you can use the /s option, to specify

that the EXE-Name is used as section-name, instead of the Iconname. Of course, when recompiling the GRI file, you must use the same option.

All lines which begin with ; are treated as comments.

Normally all section names, keys and values are NOT case sensitive. However, _ and * give the possibility for case sensitive matching.

MTWIN can process INI files of any size, even larger than 64 kBytes. However, a dynamic list of all commands within a CMD file is created in memory as it is loaded from the command line or an ICM file and could reduce available memory temporarily. This is normally not a problem, as you can use more than ??? commands in one CMD file. If this isn't enough, you can split the CMD file and use an ICM file to call the separate CMD files individually.

INI Commands

;	When this is in front of a line the line is ignored.
-[section]	The corresponding section is deleted
-[section]Key	The Key in section will be deleted
-[section]Key=Value	The Key is only deleted if the Value matches exactly This is used to delete device=... lines in system.ini
_[section]Key=Value	Same as - but Value is case sensitive Normally not used.
~[section]Key=Value	Used to delete Keys, when the Key is terminated by a numeric value. (Used to delete Groups in PROGMAN.INI)
#[section]	The corresponding section is commented
#[section]Key	The Key in section will be commented
#[section]Key=Value	The Key is only commented if the Value matches exactly This is used to comment device=... lines in system.ini
@[section]	The ; in front of the corresponding section is removed
@[section]Key	The ; in front of the Key in section is removed
@[section]Key=Value	The ; in front of the Key is removed, if the Value matches exactly. This is used to uncomment device=... lines in system.ini
+[Section]Key	Adds Key in Section, a = sign is autmotically added, unless it is a NET.CFG file.
=+[Section]Key	Adds Key in Section, with NO trailing =
+[Section]Key=	Adds Key in Section.
+[Section]Key=Value	Adds Key and Value to section.
?+[Section]Key=Value	Adds Key and Value to section, but ONLY if the key does not currently exist.
&[Section]Key=Value	This Key/Value is always inserted, even if already a key exists, but with a different value. Used to insert device=... lines in System.ini

*[Section]Key=Value	Same as &, but the value is case sensitive Normally not used.
![Section]Key=Value	A key is inserted in section, but a numeric value is added to Key, representing the highest+1 value of Key. (Only ?) used for Progman.ini to add new program groups. ~ is used to delete such keys if needed. If the value of the command is already found, then the line is not duplicated. You can add multiple ! entries per Section/Key pair in one pass
>[Section]Key=Value	Adds Value to an existing value. The old Value is preserved and the Value is added at the end of the line. When the values are separated with a , or ; (like network= in system.ini) then you must add a , or ; **before** the value. Like >[386enh]networks=,vipx.386. The coma sign is then inserted when used. When neither , nor ; is put in front of the Value, then a blank is inserted as separator.
}[Section]Key=Value	Same as >, but to avoid comflicts, when creating CMD files from the commandline. Pipe-symbol !!!!
/[Section]Key=Value	Same as >, but the Value is inserted in front of all existing values. When the values are separated with a , or ; (like network= in system.ini) then you must add a , or ; sign **after** the value. Like >[386enh]networks=vipx.386,. The , or ; sign is then inserted when used. When neither a , nor a ; is given, then a blank is used as separator,
<[Section]Key=Value	Deletes Value from the Key/Value line. ; , and blanks should be handled correctly. You don't need to specify them in the CMD line.
{[Section]Key=Value	Same as <, to avoid problems when creating CMD files from the batch file.
r[Section]Original=NewValue	The string <Original> is replaced with <NewValue>, but only in if [Section] is the current one. If you want to replace the Original in ALL sections (even in the section definition) then specify [] as the section. When the original value include a = character, then you must enclose it with ".....". When the " character is used as single character, then you must add a \ in front of it.
R[Section]Original=NewValue	Same as r command, but the case must match.
S[Section]Key=<EnvVarname>	The environment variable with name <EnvVarname> is set to the Value of this Section/Key. If [Section]Key does not exists, the environment is not modified. The modification is done in the master environment, which is the one of the FIRST command.com loaded.

If you use this command under windows, the environment of the shell inside windows is NOT modified, but when you leave windows, the environment has the modified values !

Conditional execution (New Style)

You can use structured IF-commands. They have the following form:

IF <condition>
..
..
..
ELSE
..
..
..
ENDIF

The IF's can be nested in the CMD and in the ICM files. The following conditions are currently implemented:

VIDEO == !=　　　　　　　Test if the videoadapter is one of the following
- NODISPLAY
- UNKNOWN
- MDPA
- CGA
- HERCULES
- MCGA
- EGA
- VGA
- SVGA

MONITOR == !=　　　　　　Test if the monitor is one of the following
- MONO
- COLOR
- ENHANCED
- ANALOGMONO
- ANALOGCOLOR

DEVICE == != .....　　　　Test if the given devicedriver is loaded. To get a list of all
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　devices, run mtwin in verbose mode 9 and check for the
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　presence of a nonexistent device, like ZABURSTEL. Then
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　all currently loaded devices are listed on the screen.

MEMBER OF <value>　　　Test if the user is member of the given group. Works
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　currently only with Netware 2.x, 3.x and 4.x with bindery
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　emulation. NDS support is planned, but due to missing
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　support from Novell not to be expected soon. (Sorry)
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　There is a small **utility called ismember.exe**, who returns
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　errorlevel = 0 or 1, depending if the user is in the given group.

ENV <envvariable> == != <value>　　Test if the environment variable has the given
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　value. When the <value> has blanks inside, then
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　you must use a leading " and a terminating "

character.

EXIST FILE <filename>   Test if the given file/directory/environment value
EXIST DIR <dirname>   exists.
EXIST ENV <value>

NEXIST FILE <filename>
NEXIST DIR <dirname>
NEXIST ENV <value>

VESA == <value>   Test for presence of a VESA-Bios (or extension-driver).
VESA != <value>   You can use the included utility **vesatest.exe** to display
                                     the string returned by VESA. For the Compaq Advanced
                                     VGA adapter it is : Compaq Adv VGA Ext (512kB Ram)
                                     So the line would be:
                                     IF VESA == "Compaq Adv VGA Ext (512kB RAM)"

INFILE <disk-file> SECTION <value>   Tests for the presence of the
                                                         given section in <disk-file>.
                                                         When the section is [Control Panel]
                                                         then you must enclose it with "
                                                         characters.

INFILE <disk-file> KEY [Section] <value>   Tests for the presence of the
                                                         given key in section in <disk-
file>.

                                                         When the section or the key
                                                         has spaces, then you must enclose
                                                         the corresponding value with "
                                                         characters.

INFILE <disk-file> VALUE [Section]Key <value>   Tests if the given section/key has
                                                         a value of <value> in <disk-file>.
                                                         When the section/key or
                                                         value has spaces, then you must
                                                         enclose the given value with "
                                                         characters.

INFILE <disk-file> CONTAINS SECTION [Section] <value>   Tests if in the [Section] of
                                                            the <disk-file> a string is
                                                            found who matches
                                                            <value>
INFILE <disk-file> CONTAINS KEY [Section]key <value>   Tests if in the
                                                            [Section]key of
                                                            the <disk-file> a
string is
                                                            found who matches
                                                            <value>

ININI SECTION <value>   Tests for the presence of the
                                             given section. When the section is [Control
Panel]

                                             then you must enclose it with " characters.

ININI KEY [Section] <value>   Tests for the presence of the
given key in section. When the section or the

key

has spaces, then you must enclose the
corresponding value with " characters.

ININI VALUE [Section]Key <value> Tests if the given section/key has
a value of <value>. When the section/key or
value has spaces, then you must enclose the
given value with " characters.

ININI CONTAINS SECTION [Section] <value> Tests if in the [Section] of
the <disk-file> a string is
found who matches
<value>

ININI CONTAINS KEY [Section]key <value> Tests if in the
[Section]key of
the <disk-file> a string is
found who matches
<value>

Conditional execution (Old Style)

You may have multiple IF commands available to execute command lines based on external
values.

IFMEMBER <GroupName> <Normal commandline>
       Is executed if User is member of the give Netware
       Group. The User must be logged in the server.

IFNMEMBER <GroupName> <Normal Commandline>
       As IFMEMBER, but the commandline is only executed
       when the user is NOT member of the group

IFENV <%EnvVar%> <Value> <Normal commandline>
       When the environment variable %EnvVar% is equal to
       <Value>, the command is executed

IFNENV <%EnvVar%> <Value> <Normal commandline>
       Same as IFENV, but NOT EQUAL

IFEXISTENV <EnvVar> <Normal commandline>
       When the environment variable EnvVar exists, the command
       is executed. Please note, that the name of the environment
       variable is specified without any % signs.

IFNEXISTENV <EnvVar> <Normal commandline>
       Same as IFEXISTENV, but NOT EXISTS

Environment Values

In ALL strings, you can insert a sequence %...%, to replace the text with the content of a DOS environment variable.

+[boot]run=F:\USER\%USER%\WINDOWS\CAL.EXE

%USER% will be replaced with the value of the USER environment variable.

When It finds a single % in the line the % remains unmodified.
All %% are replaced with a single %.

Note:

You can use F:\USR\%%USER%%\TEMP to be transformed into F:\USR\%USER%\TEMP. If you simply use F:\USR\%USER%\TEMP it will try to replace %USER% with the corresponding environment variable.

If the specified environment variable does not exist, a warning message is displayed on the screen, and the %...% is removed from the value.

GRP Files

When you want to modify GRP (Program Group) files, then you must do the following:

1. mtwin xx.grp xx.gri -d
2. mtwin xx.gri xx.cmd
3. mtwin xx.grp xx.gri -c

With the -d command, you can decompile a GRP file into a GRI (Group INI) file. This file is a simple INI file. On this file you can the do all commands you need to modify your group. With /c finaly you recompile the GRI into a GRP file, which can be loaded by Windows 3.x

When you don't want to do the steps as described above, you can then use simply:

mtwin xx.grp xx.cmd -g

This tells mtwin to do the decompile/modify/recompile in one step, so that you don't need to call mtwin three times.

When you decompile a GRP file, then you get something like this:

```
[Group Info]
Display=SW_SHOWMINIMIZED
UpperLeftX=203
UpperLeftY=7
LowerRightX=518
LowerRightY=476
PosX=546
PosY=430
PRGName=Microsoft Office

[Acces]
Command=msaccess.exe
EXEDir=G:\ACCESS\
IconFile=G:\ACCESS\msaccess.exe
IconPosX=246
```

```
IconPosY=0
IconNr=0
Path=G:\ACCESS\
```

The [Group Info] section has the definition of the position/size and style of the Group-window. The Key PRGName is the name of the Group as displayed in the Windowheader.

For each Icon in the GRP file, a section is created. The section name is the Iconname, when you would like to have something else as Sectionname, then you must use the /s[0-9] option.

nothing or /s0	Iconname is sectionheader
/s or /s1	Command is sectionheader
/s2	Only EXE-name of prg is sectionheader
/s3	Complete path+EXE name is section header

Please take care, when using the /s2 as sectionheader, since it is probable, that your users have the same programicon, but with different commandline arguments, or other working directories. When this occurs, then you would not be able to modify only one of those entries.

Please note, that the EXEDir and the Path **must always** be terminated with a backslash, otherwise the path is not reconstructed correctly.

EXEDir is the working directory of the Icon, Path it the directory, where the EXE-file is located. When the working directory is the same as the Path, then the Path statement is not required.

NET.CFG Support

In general the functions is identic as with INI files. However there are several differences:

1. You must specify the /W (or /W1) parameter on the commandline (or in the ICM file)
2. When adding lines to the CFG file, which are under a section, then there are always eight blanks in front of the corresponding line. (You don't need to specify these in the CMD file)
3. Before and After the = sign, a blank character is inserted.
4. When you would like to add/change values/keys, which are located on top of the NET.CFG and are not under a section, then just specify an empty section. In this case these keys are inserted in front of all sections, and NO leading blanks are inserted.
5. Sometimes you need to add lines with only a key and no = sign and no value. To do this, just use the normal +[Link Driver 3C5X9]Frame Ethernet_II without a trailing = sign. MTWIN will then NOT add a = at the end of the line.

Windows NT / Windows 95

The VIDEO and MONITOR IF-Statements, do not work under WIN32, since this info is not available for such applications applications. Perhaps in future versions this will return the entry of the registery....

The SETENV and VESA functions are not implemented under WIN32 since these functions are not possible with WIN32.

Currently the NETWARE functions are not implemented under WIN32.

OS/2

The VIDEO and MONITOR IF-Statements, do not work under OS/2, since this info is not available for OS/2 applications.

The SETENV and VESA functions are not implemented under OS/2 since these functions are not possible with OS/2.

Currently the NETWARE requester for OS/2 must be installed, otherwise it will not run. (Or at least the NWCALL.DLL !!!!). If need exists, I will create a version without the Netware-specific part. Just ask me for it.

DLL / LIB / Soucre Code

The DLL version of this utility is NOT eMailware. But it is available for 200.-- SFr. or 150 US$
If you need a library (Watcom C++), then you can get it too, for 400.-- SFr. or 270 US$
If you need the source code to be able to rebuild it yourself, 650.-- SFr. or 500 US$ (But you will not have the right to include the source for other products, not even in compiled form.
If you would have the source code without any restrictions, then you must pay me 2'000.-- SFr. or 1'500 US$

In these prices, there is included an update to all versions I will release for one year, and support for the usage of the product for one year too.

The products are distributed at no fee via electronic mail. If you need a postal delivery, then add 15 SFr. (10 US$) for europe and 15$ for shipping outside europe. If you need something faster than normal postal delivery, then ask me for the taxes.

EXAMPLES

Please look at the different CMD and ICM files included.

![Section]Key=ValueZ

[Section]	[Section]
Key1=Value1	Key1=Value1
Key2=Value2	Key2=Value2
Key3=Value3	Key3=Value3
	Key4=ValueZ

>[Section]Key=Value1

[Section]	[Section]
Key=Value0	Key=Value0 Value1

>[Section]Key=,Value1

[Section]	[Section]
Key=Value0	Key=Value0,Value1

/[Section]Key=Value1,

[Section]	[Section]
Key=Value0	Key=Value1,Value0

<[Section]Key=Value1

[Section]	[Section]
Key=Value0,Value1	Key=Value0

IFMEMBER MANAGER ![Groups]Group=LAFW.GRP

Adds GroupXX=LAFW.GRP only if the user is member of the group MANAGER

IFENV %USER% SSCA +[Windows]Supervisor=True

Sets Supervisor=True, when the environment variable USER is equal to SSCA

+[boot]run=F:\USER\%USER%\WINDOWS\CAL.EXE

%USER% will be replaced with the value of the USER - Environment variable.

+[boot]run=F:\USER\%%USER%%\WINDOWS\CAL.EXE

gives run=F:\USER\%USER%\WINDOWS\CAL.EXE

r[][OldSectionName]=[NewSectionName]

This command renames a section heading. Mtwin then looks in each line for the Old-name and if found, it replaces it with the new name. You should include the [..] to be sure that only section headings are replaced.

Take care when...

- Modifying **device=** lines in the SYSTEM.INI file. This is the only place where multiple keys exist that have the same name. To handle this special situation you MUST **use the & command instead of the + command.** When you do modifications with the + command, then either all device= lines have the same value, or/and some keys are added multiple times.

- With the r command it is very easy to move a program/library to a new location. Of course you must take care to correct all other references to that location. (In the registration database OLE, in DDE-statements and of course the program icon(s) in the program manager.)

A word about CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT

The current version of MTWIN has NO built-in support for SYS and BAT files !!!!
But with some care you can still make modifications to your system files, just treat them like NET.CFG files !!!!! For .BAT files I would recommend you to specify the /w2 option, perhaps for config.sys file, this is the better option too, just try what gives the better results. The section-header is then selected in another fashion, which is more accurate for BAT files.

```
MTWIN /W CONFIG.SYS CONFIG.CMD

--------- CONFIG.CMD -----------
&[]device=C:\DOS\ANSI.SYS
+[]files=175
-------------------------------
```

This inserts the ANSI.SYS driver after the last line of your SYS file, but only if it not already exists. When you use the [COMMON] sections for menus in CONFIG.SYS, then just treat it like a normal INI file.

```
MTWIN /W2 AUTOEXEC.BAT AUTOEXEC.CMD

--------- AUTOEXEC.CMD -----------
>[]path=;C:\UT\MTWIN
+[]SET TZ=EST
-------------------------------
```

There is (currently ?) one big limitation in processing SYS and BAT files:

1. INI files have internally no order, which means it makes no difference, when Password=xxxx comes before System=Compaq or vice-versa, but in SYS and BAT files, most times you must add the LSL.COM before you can load VLM.EXE !!!!!! Currently there is NO solution to this problem...

Other Useful Information

- When you maintain the SYSTEM.INI File on a network but still want to use permanent swapfiles, you can do the following:

Copy the SPART.PAR and SYSTEM.INI File to the user-Windows directory. Before you copy the it, remove the read-only attribute from SPART.PAR, (ATTRIB -r SPART.PAR from DOS). This method works well until someone changes the swapfile. For example he uses the windows who is located on the C: drive and not the one on the network, and then changes the size of the swapfile. When the user now restarts the network-windows, then he gets the info that the swapfile may be damaged. This occurs because the info in spart.par does not match the size/location of 386spart.par.

To avoid this blue-screen to be displayed you can do the following:

1. Create a permanent swapfile
2. Copy the SYSTEM.INI to the machine.directory
3. When a user starts WIndows on the network, then copy the system.ini of this machine to the users directory
4. Delete the SPART.PAR in the user directory (It may be read-only !)
5. Delete the 386SPART.PAR on the C: or D: drive (This file is hidden and system)
6. When you now start Windows, then a new swapfile of the specified size (in system.ini) is created on the given drive. (Take care that enough unfragmented space is free to create the swapfile)

NOTE: When you start windows with win386.exe instead of win.com, then the swapfile is not created and the user will receive a message. So it is important to start windows via win.com.

Known Problems

- SETENV sets the current and the MASTER environment. The parent environment is currently not modified. I still search libraries...... in C or C++
- In OS/2 the Netware Requester must be loaded, otherwise a link to a DLL is not found.
- Look at the TODO.TXT file, so you see what it planed to be implemented.

When using MTWIN in Netware environments, then you must take care which searchmode you

use. The most secure way, is to set the searchmode for MTWIN to 2. To do this you must simply run SMODE MTWIN.EXE 2 . So the searchmode is set to 2.
When you don't look at this, then it is possible that a INI (CFG) file along the current search-path is opened/deleted. I'm currently working on a solution which does not need this setting.

License Agreement

MTWIN is emailware, which means if you find this program useful, you should send me a email. (Or a nice postcard if you don't have access to a email system)

You can redistribute it freely, as long as you don't sell it. You have the right to distribute it with your own applications, when this is required for the installation and/or normal use of it.

Support

All matters of mtwin are discussed in a mailling list. You can **subscribe to** it, with a simple **message to : maiser**@novus.info.isbiel.ch with SUBSCRIBE MTWIN in the messagebody.

Don't send the subscribe, unsubscribe message directly to mtwin@novus.info.isbiel.ch !!!!

You will then receive announcements about mtwin and you can post questions there. To post a question, please send the message to mtwin@novus.info.isbiel.ch. Please don't forget to tell us, which version of mtwin you use.

For more general support of INI files, you can take a look at the WUGNET and WINUSER forums on compuserve. They will also have pointers to other usefull utilities.

My email address:

```
Compuserve   :  100034,3536 Andre Schild
Internet     :  neatech@dial.eunet.ch
AT&T Mail    :  mhs!csmail!100034.3536
X400         :  /c=US/ad=compuserve/pd=csmail/d.id=100034.3536
MCI          :  TO: Andre Schild
                EMS: COMPUSERVE/ MCI ID:281-6320
                MBX: 100034,3536
MHS          :  MAIL@CSERVE {100034,3536}
CC:Mail      :  Andre Schild AT NEATECH (Via Compuserve)



Postal address: Andre Schild
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```