

# **SYSTEM CENSUS FOR WINDOWS - Contents**

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## System Census for Windows - Windows

The following is an outline of the available system information topics for Windows

1. Windows Summary Information
  - a) Windows Version Detail
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  - g) Windows Registered Classes
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  - i) Windows INI Files
    - i) WIN.INI
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## System Census for Windows - Windows Summary Information

The Windows Summary Information topic displays the following general information about Windows:

**Version:**

The version number field is the actual major and minor version numbers of Windows.

**Mode:**

The mode field reports if Windows is running in 386-enhanced mode or standard mode.

**Free Memory:**

The free memory field represents the number of bytes of global memory currently available. In 386-enhanced mode, this field is an estimate of the amount of memory available to an application. It does not account for memory held in reserve for non-Windows applications. In standard mode, this field represents the number of bytes in the global heap that are not used and not reserved for code.

**Free GDI Resources:**

The free GDI resources field specifies the percentage of the GDI local heap that is free.

**Free USER Resources:**

The free USER resources field specifies the percentage of the USER local heap that is free.

## System Census for Windows - Windows Version Detail

The Windows Version Detail topic displays the following version specifics about Windows:

### **API Reported Windows Version:**

This version number field is the major and minor version numbers of Windows reported through the Windows Application Program Interface(API).

### **API Reported DOS Version:**

This version number field is the major and minor version numbers of DOS reported through the Windows Application Program Interface(API). The version numbers in this field may differ from the users **actual** version of DOS. For example, by using the DOS SETVER command to change the DOS version number that DOS reports to an application would cause the reported DOS version number to differ from the actual DOS version number.

### **Windows Kernel Version:**

This Windows kernel version number field is available only if the user is running the Windows kernel that has a VERINFO resource. A VERINFO resource is embedded in the executable; therefore, the version number is the major and minor version numbers retrieved from the kernel executable file. This field is used to differentiate between Windows version 3.1 and Windows 3.11.

### **Windows Kernel Product Name:**

This Windows kernel product name is available only if the user is running a Windows kernel that has a VERINFO resource. A VERINFO resource is embedded in the executable; therefore, the product name is retrieved from the kernel executable file.

### **Windows Kernel Type:**

This Windows kernel type indicates whether the Debugging or Release version of the Windows system files are loaded.

## **System Census for Windows - Windows Extensions**

The Windows Extensions topic searches for the following Windows extensions, displays those that are detected, and flags those that are currently loaded in memory:

- » **Windows for Workgroups(WfWG)**
- » **Object Linking and Embedding, version 1(OLE1)**
- » **Object Linking and Embedding, version 2(OLE2)**
- » **Open Database Connectivity(ODBC)**
- » **Messaging Application Program Interface(MAPI)**

## System Census for Windows - Windows Memory

The Windows Memory topic reports memory specifics about the current state of Windows memory:

### **Windows Global Memory:**

The following pieces of information about the current available global memory in Windows are reported:

#### **Free Memory:**

The free memory field under Windows global memory represents the number of bytes of global memory currently available. In 386-enhanced mode, this field is an estimate of the amount of memory available to an application. It does not account for memory held in reserve for non-Windows applications. In standard mode, this field represents the number of bytes in the global heap that are not used and not reserved for code.

#### **Largest Free Block:**

The largest free block field under Windows global memory reports the largest number of contiguous free bytes in the global heap.

### **System Resources:**

The following pieces of information about the current available system resources in Windows are reported:

#### **USER Free:**

This field specifies the percentage of the USER local heap that is free.

#### **GDI Free:**

This field specifies the percentage of the GDI local heap that is free.

### **Virtual Memory Enabled:**

If paging is enabled, this check box will contain an X to signify that virtual memory is enabled. Virtual memory can only be enabled if Windows is running in 386-enhanced mode.

### **Virtual Memory Setting:**

If virtual memory is enabled ( the virtual memory enabled check box contains an X), the following details about virtual memory are reported:

#### **Swap File Type:**

The swap file type is only valid if virtual memory is enabled. The type of the file is either PERMANENT or TEMPORARY.

#### **Maximum Size:**

The maximum size field is only valid if virtual memory is enabled. This number represents the maximum size of the paging file.

#### **Parameters File:**

Reports the full path and file name of the file that contains the current parameters

for the permanent swap file being used for page swapping. A name appears in this field only if virtual memory is enabled and if the swap file type is PERMANENT.

**Swap File:**

Reports the full path and file name of the file that is currently being used for page swapping. A name appears in this field only if virtual memory is enabled.

## System Census for Windows - Windows Module List

The Windows Module List topic lists all the module names in the Windows loaded module list. A **module** identifies a loaded Windows application, DLL, driver or font. For each module in the list, the following information is reported:

**Handle:**

The handle field reports the module handle of the named module as a hexadecimal number.

**Usage Count:**

The usage count field reports the reference count of the named module. A usage count of one means no previous instances of the module existed in the module list, so the module was loaded for execution. A usage count greater than one means the module was already loaded, and one or more new instances have been created.

**Version:**

The version field only reports a version number for the module if a VERINFO resource is embedded within the modules executable.

**File Name:**

The file name for the module includes the full path name along with the executable file name for the module.

**Product Name:**

The product name (if one exists) is retrieved from the named file (above field) for the module.



## System Census for Windows - Windows Tasks

The Windows Tasks topic lists all the task names in the current Windows task queue. The following information is reported about each task in the task queue:

**Task Handle:**

The task handle field reports the task handle for the stack as a hexadecimal number.

**Module Name:**

The name of the module that contains the currently executing task.

**Parent Handle:**

The parent handle reports the task handle of the parent task as a hexadecimal number.

**Stack Size:**

The stack size for the task is reported in bytes.

**Pending Events:**

The pending events field reports the number of pending events for the task.

## System Census for Windows - Windows Device Drivers

The Windows Device Drivers topic lists the following device driver names and reports specific data about each driver if the data for the driver is available.

### Device Drivers:

- » comm.drv
- » display.drv
- » keyboard.drv
- » language.dll
- » mouse.drv
- » network.drv
- » secondnet.drv
- » sound.drv
- » system.drv

### Drivers Information:

The following information is reported about each of the above mentioned device drivers if the information is available. This information is retrieved from the SYSTEM.INI file.

#### File Name:

The file name is the actual file assigned to the named device driver. This information is retrieved from the [boot] section of the SYSTEM.INI file. If named device driver has no file assignment, the file name field is left blank.

#### Description:

The description is text assigned to the named device driver describing the device driver. This information is retrieved from the [boot.description] section of the SYSTEM.INI file. If named device driver has no description assignment, the description field is left blank.

## System Census for Windows - Windows Registered Classes

The Windows Registered Classes topic displays all the names of the current registered Windows classes in the Windows class list. A Windows class must be registered so that a window instance of that class can be created. For each class name in the Windows class list, the following information is reported:

### **Owner Information:**

The following data is reported about the owner of the registered class. The owner is the task that owns the class and was responsible for registering the class.

### **Handle:**

The handle field reports the module handle for the owner of the registered class as a hexadecimal number.

### **Owner Name:**

The owner name field reports the module name for the owner of the registered class.

### **Owner File Name:**

The owner file name field reports the file name for the named owner of the registered class.

### **Class Extra:**

The class extra attribute of the registered class specifies the number of bytes to allocate following the window-class structure. These bytes are initialized to zero.

### **Window Extra:**

The window extra attribute of the registered class specifies the number of bytes to allocate following the window instance. These bytes are initialized to zero.

### **Class Styles:**

The class styles attribute reports any combination of the following class styles for the registered class:

#### **CS\_BYTEALIGNCLIENT:**

Aligns the client area of a window on the byte boundary (in the x-direction).

#### **CS\_BYTEALIGNWINDOW:**

Aligns a window on the byte boundary (in the x-direction).

#### **CS\_CLASSDC:**

Gives the window class its own display context (shared by instances).

#### **CS\_DBLCLKS:**

Sends double-click messages to a window.

**CS\_GLOBALCLASS:**

Specifies that the window class is an application global class. An application global class is created by an application or library and is available to all applications.

**CS\_HREDRAW:**

Redraws the entire window if the horizontal size changes.

**CS\_NOCLOSE:**

Inhibits the close option on the System menu.

**CS\_OWNDC:**

Gives each window instance its own display context. Note that each display context occupies approximately 800 bytes of memory.

**CS\_PARENTDC:**

Gives the display context of the parent window to the window class.

**CS\_SAVEBITS:**

Specifies that the system should try to save the screen image behind a window created from this window class as a bitmap. Later, when the window is removed, the system uses the bitmap to quickly restore the screen image.

**CS\_VREDRAW:**

Redraws the entire window if the vertical size changes.

## System Census for Windows - Windows Directories

The Windows Directories topic displays the path name for each of the following Windows directories:

### **Windows Directory:**

The Windows directory contains such files as Windows applications, initialization files, and Help files. If the user is running a shared version of Windows, the Windows directory is the only directory guaranteed private to the user.

### **System Directory:**

The system directory contains such files as Windows libraries, drivers, and font files. Applications should not create files in the system directory. If the user is running a shared version of Windows, the application will not have write access to the system directory. Applications should create files only in the above mentioned Windows directory.

### **Temp Directory:**

The temp directory is the directory used by Windows applications using temporary files. The directory for temporary files originates from one of the following three sources. First, if the environment variable TEMP is set in the AUTOEXEC.BAT, then the value of the TEMP environment variable is the temporary directory. Second, if a TEMP environment does not exist, but a hard disk is present, the temporary directory is located in the Windows directory on the first hard disk drive (usually C). Third, if a TEMP environment variable and hard disk do not exist, the temporary directory is located on the current directory.

## System Census for Windows - Windows INI Files

The Windows INI Files topic reports general information about the following Windows INI files:

» **WIN.INI**

» **SYSTEM.INI**

The following information is reported for each above mentioned Windows INI files:

**Full Path:**

The full path field is the full path name and file name of the named Windows INI file.

**File Size:**

The file size field is the size of the named Windows INI file in bytes.

**File Date:**

The file date field is the date the named Windows INI file was last modified.

## **System Census for Windows - WIN.INI**

The WIN.INI topic displays the contents of the WIN.INI file.

## **System Census for Windows - SYSTEM.INI**

The SYSTEM.INI topic displays the contents of the SYSTEM.INI file.





## System Census for Windows - DOS

The following is an outline of the available system information topics for DOS. Depending on the version of DOS, some of the information displayed within each of the following DOS topics may not be available.

1. DOS Summary Information
  - a) DOS Environment Variables
  - b) DOS Device Drivers
  - c) DOS Low Memory
  - d) DOS Drives
  - e) DOS Open Files
  - f) DOS Files
    - i) CONFIG.SYS
    - ii) AUTOEXEC.BAT

## System Census for Windows - DOS Summary Information

The DOS Summary Information topic displays the following general information about DOS:

### Reported DOS Version:

The version number field is the reported major and minor version numbers of DOS. This version number may differ from the **actual** DOS version number. For example, using the DOS SETVER command to change the DOS version number that DOS reports to an application would cause the reported DOS version number to differ from the actual DOS version number.

### Actual DOS Version:

The version number field is the actual major and minor version numbers of DOS. This version number may differ from the reported DOS version number.

### Actual DOS Revision:

The revision field is the actual revision of the actual DOS version. For example, there may be two releases of DOS version X.X. One release could be revision A and the second release could be revision B.

### OEM Number:

The OEM number field represents an OEM that holds the license to this DOS version. At the time of this release of the **System Census for Windows** program, the following list contains the current OEM numbers (in hexadecimal) with the associated OEM names.

00h	IBM
01h	Compaq
02h	MS Packaged Product
04h	AT&T
05h	Zenith
06h	Hewlett-Packard
0Dh	Packard-Bell
16h	DEC
23h	Olivetti
29h	Toshiba
33h	Novell (Windows/386 device IDs only)
34h	MS Multimedia Systems (Windows/386 device IDs only)
35h	MS Multimedia Systems (Windows/386 device IDs only)
4Dh	Hewlett-Packard
66h	PhysTechSoft (PTS-DOS)
99h	General Software Embedded DOS
FFh	Microsoft, Phoenix

**OEM Name:**

The OEM name field reports the textual OEM name that holds the license to this DOS version. The OEM name is associated with the OEM number listed in the previous field.

**Boot Drive:**

The boot drive field reports the drive letter that booted DOS.

**DOS Executed in ROM?:**

The ROM DOS field is a YES or NO field that reports whether DOS is executing in ROM.

**DOS Loaded HIGH?:**

The DOS loaded HIGH field is a YES or NO field that reports whether DOS is loaded in high memory.

**Actual FILES:**

The actual FILES field represents the actual FILES= count. The value of this field often differs from the file count in the FILES= command in CONFIG.SYS, particularly when the user is connected to a network.

**Actual LASTDRIVE:**

The actual LASTDRIVE field represents the drive letter that is actually the last drive. The value of this field may not be same as the drive letter in the LASTDRIVE= command in CONFIG.SYS, particularly if the user changes the last drive letter.

**Actual BUFFERS:**

The actual BUFFERS field represents the actual BUFFERS= count. The value of this field may differ from the buffer count in the BUFFERS= command in CONFIG.SYS, particularly if the user changes the buffer count.

## **System Census for Windows - DOS Environment Variables**

The DOS Environment Variables topic reports all the DOS environment variables detected and the associated value of each variable.

## System Census for Windows - DOS Device Drivers

The DOS Device Drivers topic walks through the DOS internal device driver chain and reports the following information about each DOS device driver in the chain:

### Device Type:

The device type field reports the device driver type. The driver type is either CHARACTER or BLOCK. If the device type is character, then the name of the device driver appears in the list box of device driver names. For character devices, the device units field is not applicable. If the device type is block, the driver has no name, so the text **Block Device** appears in the list box of device driver names. Block devices do have a value for the device units field.

### Device Units:

The device units field reports the device driver units. The units represents the number of units that the device driver controls. Each unit is a separate drive letter. This field is only valid for device drivers of type block. For character device drivers, the text **n/a** (not applicable) appears in this field.

### Device Header Addr:

The device header addr field reports the address of the device driver header. Each device driver has a header that contains the following information:

- » pointer to next device driver header
- » attributes for the device driver
- » offset for the strategy routine
- » offset for the interrupt routine
- » either the name of the device driver (character devices only) or the number of units supported (block devices only)

### Device Attributes:

The device attributes field reports the attributes of the device driver as a hexadecimal number. The attributes can be any combination of the attributes defined below. Note that some attributes are only for character devices and some are only for block devices. A few of the attributes have a different definition depending on the device type.

#### Bit Definitions for Device Driver Attributes

The following lists the meanings for each bit of the attributes field of the device driver header. A device driver can have any combination of the following attributes. If an attribute is supported, the attribute bit will have a value of one.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>Bit 0:</b> | <b>STDIN - if the device is a STDIN device (for character devices)</b>   |
| <b>Bit 1:</b> | <b>STDOUT - if the device is a STDOUT device (for character devices)</b>   |
|               | <b>OR</b>  |
|               | <b>BIG - if the device driver supports 32-bit sector addresses (for block devices) (BIG is supported for DOS version 5.0 or later)</b> |
| <b>Bit 2:</b> | <b>NUL - if the device is a NUL device (for character devices)</b>   |
| <b>Bit 3:</b> | <b>CLOCK - if the device is a CLOCK device (for character devices)</b>   |
| <b>Bit 4:</b> | <b>SPECL - if the device is a CON device that supports interrupt 29H (for character devices)</b>                                       |
| <b>Bit 5:</b> | <b>not used</b>  |
| <b>Bit 6:</b> | <b>GIOCTL - if the driver supports GENERIC IOCTL call (supported in DOS version 3.20 or later)</b>                                     |

- Bit 7:** QUERY - if the driver supports IOCTL query (supported in DOS version 4.0 or later)
- Bit 8:** not used
- Bit 9:** not used
- Bit 10:** not used
- Bit 11:** OCRM - if the driver supports OPEN DEVICE, CLOSE DEVICE, and REMOVABLE MEDIA calls (supported in DOS version 3.0 or later)
- Bit 12:** NETWORK - if the driver is for a network block driver (for block devices) (supported in DOS version 3.10 or later)
- Bit 13:** OTB - if the driver supports output until busy (for character devices) (supported in DOS version 3.10 or later) OR NONIBM - if the driver is for non-IBM block driver (for block devices)
- Bit 14:** IOCTL - if the driver supports IOCTL
- Bit 15:** CHR - if the device is a character device (otherwise, block device if this bit has a zero value)

**Strategy Routine:**

The strategy routine field reports the offset within the device driver of the strategy routine as a hexadecimal number. The strategy routine is responsible for saving the address of the request packet that contains commands to the device driver.

**Interrupt Routine:**

The interrupt routine field reports the offset within the device driver of the interrupt routine as a hexadecimal number. The interrupt routine is responsible for performing the commands in the request packet containing the commands for the device driver.

## System Census for Windows - DOS Low Memory

The DOS Low Memory topic walks through the DOS internal chain of memory control blocks (in low memory only - the first 640K) and reports the following information about each DOS memory block in the chain:

### Owner Name:

This list box contains the owner name of each memory block. If the memory block does not have an owner, then the memory block is free, and the text **Free** will appear in the list box. The following information is reported for each memory block associated with an owner inside the list box:

### Header Segment:

The header segment field is a hexadecimal number that represents the segment address of the memory block header (also known as the arena header).

### Owner PSP Segment:

The owner PSP segment field is a hexadecimal number representing the segment address of the owner Program Segment Prefix (PSP) of the memory block. The PSP is the 256-bytes in memory preceding the program that contain data about the operating context of the program. If the value of this field is 0000h, then the memory block is free.

### Block Size:

The block size field is a hexadecimal number that represents the size of the memory control block first in paragraphs (16-bytes per paragraph) and then in bytes (paragraphs \* 16). The block size does not include the length of the arena header.

### Command Line Parameters:

The command line parameters field is the command line arguments entered after the program name before execution of the program. The command line does not include redirection or piped commands. The command line parameters are the last 127 bytes of the PSP segment. However, because these last 127 bytes of the PSP are also used as the default disk transfer area (DTA), the command line arguments may be destroyed. In such an event, this field will be reported **none**.



## System Census for Windows - DOS Drives

The DOS Drives topic lists the active, logical DOS disk drives. The following information is reported for each drive letter in the list box (**NOTE:** the information reported for a floppy drive depends on the disk inserted in the drive):

### **Volume Name:**

The volume name field reports the volume name for the named drive, if available. For example, if the drive letter is a hard disk drive, the volume name for the entire drive is displayed. If the drive letter is a floppy disk drive and a disk is inserted in the drive, the volume name written on the floppy disk appears in this field (if a volume name exists on the floppy disk). Volume name is available for DOS version 4.0 and later.

### **Fat Size:**

The FAT size field reports one of the two FAT sizes recognized by DOS: FAT12 or FAT16. While other fat sizes may exist, DOS only recognizes these two sizes.

### **Bytes / Sector:**

The bytes per sector field reports the number of bytes per sector (in decimal) for the named drive.

### **Sectors / Cluster:**

The sectors per cluster field reports the number of sectors per cluster (in decimal) for the named drive.

### **Free Clusters:**

The free clusters field reports the number of free clusters (in decimal) for the named drive.

### **Bytes Free:**

The bytes free field reports the number of available bytes (in decimal) for the named drive. The bytes free value is calculated by the following formula:

$$(\text{bytes/sector} * \text{sectors/cluster}) * \text{free clusters}$$

### **Total Clusters:**

The total clusters field reports the total clusters (in decimal) for the named drive. Total clusters represents the sum of the free and the used clusters.

### **Total Bytes:**

The total bytes field reports the total bytes (in decimal) for the named drive. Total bytes is the sum of the free bytes and the used bytes. The total bytes value is calculated by the following formula:

$$(\text{bytes/sector} * \text{sectors/cluster}) * \text{total clusters}$$

### **RAM Disk?:**

The RAM disk field is YES if the named drive is a RAM disk or NO if the named drive is not a RAM disk.

### **CD-ROM?:**

The CD-ROM field is YES if the named drive is a CD-ROM or NO if the named drive is not a CD-ROM.

**Drive Type:**

The drive type field reports one of the following drive types for the named drive: FIXED, REMOVABLE or REMOTE. If the named drive has an undetermined drive type, then **undetermined** is displayed for the drive type field.

## System Census for Windows - DOS Open Files

The DOS Open Files topic lists all the open **local** files by walking through the DOS internal System File Table (SFT). Emphasis is placed on **local** because files that the user has open on a network do not have an entry in the local SFT. On the other hand, for peer to peer networks, a local file opened by another user does have an entry in the local SFT and will be included in the list of open files. The following is a summary for all the files listed:

### **Total Open:**

The Total Open lists the following totals for all the open files named in the list of open files:

### **Files:**

The count of the number of files in the open file list.

### **Handles:**

This field is equal to the sum of the Num Handles field of each file listed in the open file list.

The following information is reported for each open file name listed:

### **Open Flags:**

The open flags field is a hexadecimal number that represents the open mode of the named open file.

### **File Size:**

The file size field is the size (in bytes) of the named open file. The file size is the same value that is shown in the DOS DIR command.

### **Num Handles:**

The num handles field represents the number of file handles referring to the named open file.

### **File Attributes:**

The file attributes field is a hexadecimal number that represents the attributes of the named open file.

### **Owner PSP:**

The owner PSP field is a hexadecimal number representing the segment address of the Program Segment Prefix (PSP) of the named open file. The PSP is the 256-bytes in memory preceding the program that contains data about the operating context of the program.

### **VM Id:**

The VM Id field is a decimal number representing the virtual machine identification number that opened the named file.

### **Drive-Start Cluster-DPB Ptr:**

This field reports the drive letter, the starting cluster number, and the address of the device parameter block(DPB) for the named open file. This field is only valid if the named open file is a disk file.

**Device Driver Ptr:**

The device driver ptr field represents the segment-offset address in memory of the device driver for the named open file. This field is valid only if the named file is a device driver.

## **System Census for Windows - DOS Files**

The DOS Files topic reports general information about the following DOS files:

### **» CONFIG.SYS**

### **» AUTOEXEC.BAT**

The following information is reported for each above mentioned DOS files:

#### **Full Path:**

The full path field is the full path name and file name of the named DOS file.

#### **File Size:**

The file size field is the size of the named DOS file in bytes.

#### **File Date:**

The file date field is the date the named DOS file was last modified.

## **System Census for Windows - CONFIG.SYS**

The CONFIG.SYS topic displays the contents of the CONFIG.SYS file.

## **System Census for Windows - AUTOEXEC.BAT**

The AUTOEXEC.BAT topic displays the contents of the AUTOEXEC.BAT file.

## **System Census for Windows - Windows and DOS System Files**

This topic displays the contents of the selected Windows INI file or the DOS system file.





## System Census for Windows - Network

The following is an outline of the available system information topics for network. If the user is not connected to a network, then the network topic is not displayed in the ***System Census for Windows*** application. If the user is connected to a network, only some of the following topics may be available depending on the users network connection(s).

1. Network Summary Information
  - a) NetWare Client
  - b) WfWG Client

## System Census for Windows - Network Summary Information

The Network Summary Information topic displays the following general information about the network connection(s), if such information is available.

### Networks Detected:

The networks detected field lists only those networks whose **Windows drivers** are loaded. The presence of a network having only DOS drivers loaded will not be listed in this field. **NOTE:** a user can be connected to a network, but the network name not appear in this field. An example of such a situation would be a network installation **after** a Windows installation. Such a situation causes only the DOS drivers for the network to be loaded but no Windows drivers.

### Network APIs Detected:

The network APIs Detected field contains the following two boxes reporting the type of network APIs present.

#### WNet API:

The WNet API box contains an **X** if the Windows networking API is detected.  
The WNet API is a **single** network API.

#### MultiNet API:

The MultiNet API box contains an **X** if the Windows for Workgroups **multiple** network API is detected.

## System Census for Windows - NetWare Client

The NetWare Client topic displays the following general information about NetWare. This topic is only available if NetWare drivers are loaded and running. **NOTE:** this topic may be available even if NetWare was not listed in the **Networks Detected** list box under the Network Summary Information topic. This can be possible if NetWare was installed **after** the Windows installation. Such a situation would cause the DOS drivers for NetWare to be loaded, but not the Windows drivers. This topic is available only if the DOS drivers for NetWare are present. The presence of the Windows drivers for NetWare has no effect on the availability of this topic.

### Client Type:

The client type field contains the following two buttons reporting the type of client software detected for NetWare. Only one of the two buttons can be active at any given time.

#### NETX:

The NETX button will be activated if the NETX client software was detected.

#### VLM:

The VLM button will be activated if the VLM client software was detected.

### Client Version:

The client version field reports the version number of the NetWare client software.

### Maximum Connections:

Displays the maximum number of network connections supported by the client software.

### Current Connections:

Displays the current number of network connections in use.

### Network Number:

Displays the number representing the connected Local Area Network (LAN).

### Node Number:

Displays the number identifying this station within the LAN.

### Mapped Logical Drives:

The mapped logical drives field lists all the logical DOS drive letters that are currently mapped to a NetWare remote volume.

### Captured LPTs:

The captured LPTs field lists all the logical DOS LPT devices currently redirected to a NetWare remote printer.

## **System Census for Windows - WfWG Client**

The WfWG Client topic displays information about the local Windows for Workgroups configuration. This topic is only available if the Windows for Workgroups drivers are loaded and running.

### **Logical Drives Connected to Shares::**

Lists the DOS drive letters that are currently redirected to a Windows for Workgroups recognized remote device.

### **Logical Printer(s) Connected to Shares::**

Lists the DOS LPT device names that are currently redirected to a Windows for Workgroups recognized remote device.

## System Census for Windows - Hardware

The following is an outline of the available system information topics for hardware. Depending on the available hardware, some of the following topics may not be available.

1. Hardware Summary Information
  - a) CMOS
  - b) SCSI
    - i) Adapter N
  - c) Hard Drives
  - d) Display System

## System Census for Windows - Hardware Summary Information

The Hardware Summary Information topic displays the following general information about the computer hardware, if such information is available.

**CPU:**

The CPU type (80286, 80386 or 80486) as reported by the DPMI host.

**Math Coprocessor:**

Reports the presence of a floating point coprocessor according to the system BIOS.

**Expansion Bus:**

Reports the expansion bus type of the system as either: Industry Standard Architecture(ISA), Extended Industry Standard Architecture(EISA) or MicroChannel Architecture(MCA). Also, if the presence of a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) is detected, it too will be reported.

**Parallel Ports:**

Reports the number of parallel (printer) ports the system BIOS can handle, this is NOT a count of the physical ports currently present.

**Serial Ports:**

Reports the number of serial ports the system BIOS can handle. This number is NOT a count of the physical ports currently present.

**BIOS Revision:**

System BIOS revision number as reported by the BIOS itself.

**BIOS Date:**

The identifying date burned into the system BIOS ROM chips.

**Game Port Installed:**

Reports whether a game port is currently installed according to the system BIOS.

**Extended BIOS Data Area:**

Reports whether the system BIOS allocates a portion of high conventional memory.

**Cascaded IRQ2:**

Reports whether the system has two Programmable Interrupt Controllers (PICs) connected through interrupt request line 2 (IRQ2).

**BIOS using DMA 3:**

Reports whether the system BIOS has allocated Direct Memory Access (DMA) channel 3 for its own use.

## System Census for Windows - CMOS

The CMOS topic displays information from a small piece of low-power memory whose contents remain after a PC/AT or greater is shut off. The CMOS retains configuration parameters used by the BIOS to initialize the system when it is turned back on:

**POST Result:**

Shows the value of the status byte resulting from the last Power On Self Test (POST).

**Shutdown Status:**

Shows the value of the status byte used by the BIOS to tell itself what to do following a shutdown condition.

**Base Memory:**

Amount of conventional memory installed in the system (640K or less).

**Extended Memory:**

Amount of memory installed in the system above the 1MB boundary.

**Floppy 0 Type:**

Physical type of the installed Floppy Disk drive 0 or none.

**Floppy 1 Type:**

Physical type of the installed Floppy Disk drive 1 or none.

**Hard Drive 0 Type:**

BIOS type number for installed hard disk 0. The BIOS contains a table of known hard drive types and also maintains storage so users can define their own drive types. User defined types are usually type 49 or greater. If this field shows zero or none, then the drive may be one of the following: 1) no drive exists, 2) a SCSI drive or 3) an ESDI drive. In the case of a SCSI or an ESDI drive, the drive is handled either by the hard disk adapter or boot-time loaded software, NOT the BIOS.

**Hard Drive 1 Type:**

BIOS type number for installed hard disk 1. The BIOS contains a table of known hard drive types and also maintains storage so users can define their own drive types. User defined types are usually type 49 or greater. If this field shows zero or none, then the drive may be one of the following: 1) no drive exists, 2) a SCSI drive or 3) an ESDI drive. In the case of a SCSI or an ESDI drive, the drive is handled either by the hard disk adapter or boot-time loaded software, NOT the BIOS.

**Primary Display:**

Partial description of the display type used by the BIOS in the determination of what display mode to start the system.

**Coprocessor Installed:**

Indicates to the BIOS whether a floating point coprocessor is present.



## System Census for Windows - SCSI

The Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) topic displays information about any detected SCSI manager on the system. If no SCSI manager is detected, this topic is not displayed. One example of a SCSI manager is ASPI4DOS.

### **SCSI Manager:**

Displays the string the SCSI manager provides to identify itself.

### **Programming Interface:**

Indicates which interface was used by **System Census for Windows** to communicate with the SCSI manager.

### **Host Adapters:**

The SCSI manager has the ability to provide services on top of more than one SCSI host adapter. This field displays the identifying strings from each SCSI host adapter detected.

## System Census for Windows - Adapter N

The Adapter N topic displays information about the Nth SCSI host adapter detected including information regarding the SCSI peripherals attached to that adapter.

**SCSI Address:**

Displays the complete SCSI address of each SCSI device detected on the Nth adapter.

**Type:**

Displays the SCSI general device type for the currently selected SCSI device. The general types are: Direct Access (Hard Disk), Sequential Access (Tape Drive), Printer, Processor, Write Once (WORM), CD-ROM, Scanner, Optical Memory, Medium Changer (Jukebox) and Communications.

**Vendor:**

Displays the vendor name string for the currently selected SCSI device.

**Product:**

Displays the product identification string for the currently selected SCSI device.

**Revision:**

Displays the device revision string for the currently selected SCSI device (commonly used to indicate firmware revision).

**ANSI Support:**

Displays the SCSI specification version the currently selected SCSI device was designed to use.

## System Census for Windows - Hard Drives

The Hard Drives topic displays the following information about the available hard drive hardware. This topic reports on the physical drives present, NOT on each partition. Drives 0 and 1 can be marked as NO DRIVE. This indicates there is no drive or the drive is handled by software other than the system BIOS, such as the ROMs on the hard drive controller or device drivers loaded at boot time.

**Capacity (bytes):**

BIOS reported hard disk capacity in bytes.

**Heads:**

BIOS reported number of read/write heads in the drive.

**Cylinders:**

BIOS reported number of cylinders (tracks per platter side) in the drive.

**Sectors Per Track:**

BIOS reported number of 512 byte sectors on each track.

**Write Precomp:**

The write precompensation field is a decimal reported by the BIOS as the beginning cylinder number. This number is used to indicate when the hard disk controller should introduce a slight delay in the data stream sent to the hard disk. This delay is intended to compensate for the difference between the rotational speeds of the inner and outer cylinders of the hard disk during the writing process. A value greater than the number of cylinders prevents write precompensation from being used. Most newer drives don't need the write precompensation.

**Landing Zone:**

BIOS reported landing zone cylinder.

## System Census for Windows - Display System

The Display System topic displays information about the detected primary display:

**Display Adapter Type:**

Detected display adapter type, can be: Enhanced Graphic Adapter (EGA), Video Graphics Array (VGA) or Super Video Graphics Array (SVGA).

**EGA BIOS Information:**

Displays information collected from the EGA compatible BIOS.

**Using Color Registers:**

Indicates whether the adapter is currently using a register set mapped to the I/O port range for color graphics adapters.

**Adapter Video Memory:**

Displays how much video RAM is installed on the adapter. For most VGA and SVGA cards, this value is considerably less than the true amount.

**Current Mode:**

Displays the contents of the EGA/VGA video mode register. When using an SVGA adapter that is currently in an SVGA specific mode, this value is usually meaningless.

**VESA BIOS Information:**

SVGA adapters have the capability of providing BIOS extensions that are specific to SVGA. If SVGA extended BIOS functions are detected, then information about the SVGA device is displayed here.

**VESA Version:**

Displays what version of the Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA) standard for SVGA cards the BIOS extensions conform to.

**Adapter Video Memory:**

Displays how much video RAM is installed on the adapter.

**Vendor String:**

Displays an identifying string embedded in the SVGA BIOS by the adapter manufacturer.



## Using System Census for Windows

The following is an outline of various subjects on the use of the *System Census for Windows* Program:

1. [Introduction to System Census for Windows](#)
2. [Definitions](#)
3. [Selecting a Topic for Viewing](#)
4. [Printing a Topic](#)
  - a) [Print to a Printer](#)
  - b) [Print Dialog](#)
  - c) [Print to a File](#)
5. [The Run Button](#)
6. [Using Help](#)
7. [Tips on Using System Census for Windows](#)

## Introduction to System Census for Windows

Modern personal computers rely on numerous elements affecting their setup and environment. Some of these elements include the basic personal computer hardware, additional peripheral hardware, the operating system, device drivers, user interface software, network software/hardware, and a collection of user applications. ***System Census for Windows*** is a Windows application that is able to collect, display and print information about many such elements.

Typically, there are many different utilities and commands that report on individual elements of the environment. ***System Census for Windows*** combines the functionality of many utilities and commands into one application. This combined functionality provides for a more complete view of the system in a single package.

## Definitions

There are a few phrases and terms appearing throughout the documentation that warrant a definition. The **System Census for Windows** application is primarily comprised of two display windows: the System Census window and the optional System Census Report window. The System Census window (the primary window) displays an outline of the available topics for **viewing** and the collected data about the selected topic in the outline of topics. The System Census Report window is only displayed when the user selects the Report button to print one or more topics. The System Census Report window displays an outline of available topics for **printing** and the list of one or more topics selected by the user to include in the printed report. The following definitions explain various terms and actions for interacting with the **System Census for Windows** application.

### Active Field:

A field is a an element of the display window such a list box or a button. A button is active when it is highlighted with a solid color frame. A list box is active when one of its members inside is highlighted.

### Making a Field Active:

A field can become active in two ways. The first method is to single click the left mouse button on any point within the field. The second method is to repeatedly press the TAB key until the desired field is active. **NOTE:** using the mouse on a button causes the button to become active and the action of the button to be performed. However, when using the TAB key on a button, the button only becomes active. The action of the button is not performed.

### Select a topic:

A topic refers to a name listed in the topic outline displayed in the list box on the left side of both the System Census and the System Census Report windows. To select a topic, first make sure the topic outline is the active field (see definition for making a field active). Then single-click the left mouse button on a topic name in the topic outline or use the keyboard up and down arrows until the desired topic is highlighted.

### Expand the Outline:

Anytime a topic in the topic outline of the System Census window has a folder icon to the left of its name, the topic contains one or more sub-topics. The folder icon contains either a plus sign (when the folder is closed) or a minus sign (when the folder is open). The closed folder icon with the plus sign indicates that the topic has sub-topics, but they are not currently displayed (in other words the outline is not expanded). The open folder icon with the minus sign indicates that the topic has sub-topics, and they are currently displayed (in other words the outline is expanded).

### Pressing a Button:

Anytime the user is instructed to press a button in the display window, the user has two options. The first option is to single click the left mouse button on the button in the display window. The second option is to repeatedly press the TAB key until the button is active and then press the ENTER key to cause the button to be pressed.



## Selecting a Topic for Viewing

When **System Census for Windows** is executed, the System Census window is displayed having the following two components:

### Topic Index:

The topic index is an expandable outline of topic names located on the left side of the display window. When first entering into the **System Census for Windows** application, only the four major topics appear in the topic index, namely Windows, DOS, Network, and Hardware, where Windows is the selected topic by default. The selected topic is indicated by being raised above the background.

To expand the outline for viewing topics deeper in the outline (indicated when a topic has a folder icon with a plus sign to the left of the topic name), first select the topic and then double-click the left mouse button on the selected topic or press the space bar on the keyboard. The outline will expand, showing the sub-topics of the selected topic. At this point, the folder icon contains a minus sign, indicating that the sub-topics are in view; hence, the outline expanded. Once the sub-topics are in view, this same action removes the sub-topics; hence, collapsing the outline. Another way to expand the topic outline is to press the **Next Topic** button when the current topic has the previously mentioned folder icon, causing the sub-topics to be displayed and the first sub-topic to become the current selection. If the outline is already expanded, pressing the **Next Topic** button simply moves down one topic in the outline. Pressing the **Prev. Topic** (previous topic) button moves up one topic in the outline. However, when using the **Prev. Topic** to move from a sub-topic to its outer-level topic in the outline, the previously described collapsing action does not occur.

### Topic Information:

The topic information, located on the right side of the System Census window, displays the collected data for the selected topic.

## Printing a Topic

To print a topic, a collection of topics or all of the topics, press the **Report** button in the System Census window. A window called **System Census Report** pops up containing two printing components. The first component, located on the left side of the report window, is a list box that displays the entire expanded outline of available topics for printing. The second component, located on the right side of the report window, is a list box that displays the selected topics to include in the printed report. The printing process begins by generating a list of topics to print. After this list is created, the user can press either the **Print** button for the print dialog to pop up or the **Save To File** button for the Save As dialog to pop up. The following describes the procedures for generating the list of topics to include in the printed report:

### To Select a Single Topic:

To select a single topic for printing, select a topic name in the topic outline and press the **Add** button. The selected topic name is added to the list of topics to include in the printed report.

### To Print Multiple Topics:

Multiple topics can be selected for printing in a variety of ways. The simplest way is repeat the action for selecting a single topic. The following describes faster ways of selecting multiple topics using the SHIFT key or the CTRL key. Using the SHIFT key provides a quick way to select multiple topics positioned successively in the topic outline. Using the CTRL key provides a quick way to select multiple topics at random positions in the topic outline.

#### Selecting Multiple Topics With a Mouse and the SHIFT key:

Selecting multiple topics in succession using the mouse and the SHIFT key allows the user to quickly select topics successively positioned in the topic outline. With the mouse, select the first topic of the block of topics to select for printing. Then while holding down the SHIFT key, select the last topic to select for printing. The topic names between and including the first and last topic names are highlighted. Press the **Add** button, and the selected topic names are added to the list of topics to include in the printed report.

#### Selecting Multiple Topics With a Mouse and the CTRL key:

To select topics at random in the topic outline using the mouse and CTRL key allows the user to select multiple topics that are not successively positioned in the outline without doing the repeated **select topic and press Add button** action. Begin by selecting any topic name in the topic outline. Then while holding down the CTRL key, select the second topic and so on until all topics are selected. Press the **Add** button, and the selected topic names are added to the list of topics to include in the printed report.

#### Selecting Multiple Topics With the Keyboard:

When selecting multiple topics using the keyboard, only the SHIFT key coupled with the up and down arrows is available. Using the SHIFT key to select multiple topics allows the user to select topics successively positioned in the topic outline. With the up and down arrow keys, select the first topic in the block of topics to select for printing. Then while holding down the SHIFT key, use the down arrow key to move to the last topic in the selected block of topics for printing. The topic names between and including the first and last topic names are highlighted. Press the **Add** button, and the selected topic names are added to the list of topics to include in the printed report.

**To Print All Topics:**

To select all of the available topics for printing, press the **Add All** button, and all the topic names are added to the list of topics to include in the printed report.

To remove a topic(or topics) from the list of topics to include in the printed report, select the topic name(s) to remove from the list of topics that were selected for printing (located on the right side of the System Census Report display window). The selection procedures are the same as those just described. Press the **Remove** button, and the topic name(s) are removed from the list of topics to include in the printed report. The **Remove All** button will remove all the topic names from the list of topics to include in the printed report.

## Printing to a Printer

To print a report to a printer, first make sure the System Census Report window is displayed. If the System Census Report window is not displayed, press the **Report** button in the System Census display window. In order to print a report, at least one topic must appear in the list of topics to include in the printed report located on the right side of the display window. Select one or more topics for printing, and press the **Print** button. For a discussion of how to select a topic(s) for printing, refer to the [Printing a Topic](#) discussion. After the **Print** button is pressed, the Print dialog box pops up to allow the user to select various printing options. For a discussion of how to select printing options, refer to the [Print Dialog](#) discussion. After the topic(s) and the print options have been selected, **System Census for Windows** will then print the report of selected topics to the selected printer.

## Print Dialog

The Print Dialog pops up when the user presses the **Print** button in the System Census Report display window. The first field in the dialog box is the name of the printer. The print range field will always be **All**, indicating that all of the selected topics are to be printed. To change any printer settings, press the **Setup** button, and the Print Setup dialog box pops up.

### Print Setup:

The Print Setup dialog box allows the user to select a printer for printing, to change the print orientation, and to change the paper size / source. Once all the desired setup options are selected, press the **OK** button to return to the Print dialog.

### Selecting a Printer:

The **Specific Printer** radio button is the default radio button in the Printer field of the Print Setup dialog box. To select a printer different from the named printer appearing below the **Specific Printer** radio button, press the arrow button of the drop-down list box located below the **Specific Printer** radio button. A list of the available printers is displayed. Select a printer in the list by clicking the left mouse button on a printer name or by using the up and down arrow keys on the keyboard until the desired printer is highlighted and then pressing the TAB key. The mouse and keyboard actions just described cause the drop-down list box to collapse after the printer is selected so that the fields located below the drop-down list box are accessible.

### Print Orientation:

When the Print Setup dialog box first pops up, a default printer is named in the Printer field of the dialog box. If the default printer does not support both portrait and landscape orientation, the orientation field is not available (it is grayed) and the print orientation is portrait. If the named printer does support both portrait and landscape orientation, the default print orientation for the named printer is **landscape** when the Print Setup dialog box first pops up. To select the portrait orientation, press the **Portrait** radio button. However, once any action takes place inside the Printer field of the dialog box, the print orientation will change from landscape to portrait (unless the action involves selecting a printer that does not support both print orientations causing the orientation field to become unavailable).

### Paper:

The Paper field provides the ability to change the paper size and the source of the paper for printing. Both the size and the source are drop-down list boxes that provide a list of available choices.

Once all the desired printer settings are selected in the Print Setup dialog, press the **OK** button to return to the Print dialog. Press the **OK** button in the Print dialog, and the **System Census for Windows** application will print the report of selected topics to the printer.

## Printing to a File

To print a report to an ASCII text file, select the topics for the report in the System Census Report window (see [Printing a Topic](#) ) and press the **Save To File** button. After the button is pressed, the Save As dialog box will appear prompting the user for a filename. Type a filename in the File Name field or select an existing filename from the list beneath the File Name field, and press the **OK** button. ***System Census for Windows*** will then write the report of selected topics to the named file.

## Using Help

The ***System Census for Windows*** Help system is only available in the main System Census display window. The Help system provides on-line information about each available topic in the topic outline along with information about the ***System Census for Windows*** application. The Help system can be activated two ways. The first way is to simply press the **Help** button (see Pressing a Button under Definitions ). The second way to activate the Help system is to press **ALT-H** (while holding down the **ALT** key, press the **H** key ). Anytime the Help system is activated, the Help system jumps right to the current topic in view. To browse through other topics while in the Help system, press the **Contents** button or the **Search** button once inside the Help system.

## The Run Button

The **Run** button provides the ability to run other applications from *System Census for Windows*. After pressing the **Run** button, the **Run Application** dialog box is displayed. Select the name of the desired application and press the **OK** button. To execute an application other than those listed in the **Run Application** dialog, press the **Other** button. Another **Run Application** dialog box will be displayed. The second **Run Application** dialog allows the user to enter the command line for the desired application. After entering the command line, press the **OK** button. If the entered command is valid, the application will be executed.



## Tips on Using System Census for Windows

### Topic Refresh:

When a topic is chosen for viewing, the collected data is valid at the time the topic was selected for viewing. Changes in the data for the topic that occur while the topic is in view are **not** reflected in the topic information display. In order to view changes that occur while the topic is in view, simply get the topic out of view by selecting another topic for viewing, and then select the topic again. The changes will be included in the information view. The following describes how such a circumstance can occur:

A user has two floppy disk drives, namely A: and B:. The floppy disk drives are empty and the user selects to view the DOS Drives topic. When a floppy disk drive is empty, certain information is not available about the floppy drive, such as bytes free and total bytes. Such information about the floppy drive is dependent on the media inserted in the device. If the user inserts a floppy disk inside drive A: while the DOS Drive topic is still the current topic in view, data specific to the media is still displayed as being unavailable. The user can refresh the DOS Drive data to reflect the floppy disk in drive A: by selecting another topic in the topic outline and then selecting the DOS Drive topic afterwards.

One exception to this tip is the SCSI topic under Hardware. The SCSI topic has a **Refresh** button that will collect the most current data for the topic each time the button is pressed.

### Unrecognized Devices:

With so many different manufacturers and hardware components on the market, the software may not detect all devices within a system. Various reasons may cause this, such as the device is not turned on at system boot time, or in some cases the device needs to be accessed once to be recognized by the system.

Example: A CD-ROM is a good example of such a situation. In some cases, a CD-ROM may not be recognized if it is turned on after the system is booted and/or the CD-ROM needs to be accessed once in order to be detected by the **System Census for Windows** software.



## **The Shareware Concept**

[What is Shareware?](#)

[How to Register System Census for Windows](#)

[License Agreement](#)

[Disclaimer of Warranty](#)

## **What is Shareware?**

Shareware distribution gives users a chance to try software before buying it. If you try a Shareware program and continue using it, you are expected to register. Individual programs differ on details -- some request registration while others require it, and some specify a maximum trial period. With registration, you get anything from the simple right to continue using the software to an updated program with printed manual.

Copyright laws apply to both Shareware and commercial software, and the copyright holder retains all rights, with a few specific exceptions as stated below. Shareware authors are accomplished programmers, just like commercial authors, and the programs are of comparable quality (in both cases, there are good programs and bad ones!). The main difference is in the method of distribution. The author specifically grants the right to copy and distribute the software, either to all or to a specific group. For example, some authors require written permission before a commercial disk vendor may copy their Shareware.

Shareware is a distribution method, not a type of software. It is simply a try before you buy method of marketing and distributing software. You should find software that suits your needs and pocketbook, whether it's commercial or Shareware. The Shareware system makes fitting your needs easier, because you can try before you buy. And because the overhead is low, prices are also low. Shareware has the ultimate money-back guarantee -- if you don't use the product, you don't pay for it. In addition, you don't incur any shipping costs for the return of merchandise as you would with commercial software.

## How to Register System Census for Windows

To register System Census for Windows, open the About box and press the Register button. Type in all the necessary information to complete the registration form, print the registration form, and mail the printed registration form along with a registration fee of \$20 plus \$4 Shipping and Handling (USA and Canada) or \$20 plus \$6 Shipping and Handling for other destinations to the following address (however, you may want to check with Mathews Software Services, Inc. regarding availability, latest version and latest pricing before registering the software):

Mathews Software Services, Inc.  
642 Tuscarora Trail  
Maitland, FL 32751-3939

Payments must be in US dollars drawn on a US bank. International postal money orders in US dollars are also accepted.

All registered users will receive the following:

The latest version of System Census for Windows, eliminating the registration reminder screens.

A printed manual.

Unlimited, free technical support via phone (toll call), electronic mail, fax or mail for one year from the registration date.

One year of free updates from when the user registers the software.

Two types of update packages are available to registered users:

1. Electronic Update Package

Update packages delivered electronically are free. Electronic update packages include the latest version of System Census for Windows. Updated software documentation will be included in an ASCII text file format.

2. Mail Update Package

Users wishing to have the update package delivered by mail will receive the latest version of System Census for Windows on diskette and an updated printed manual. However, to receive the update package by mail, the user will be subject to shipping charges of \$4 in the USA and Canada or \$6 for all other destinations. Payments for update packages must be in US dollars drawn on a US bank. International postal money orders in US dollars are also accepted.

## License Agreement

You should CAREFULLY read the following terms and conditions before using System Census for Windows. Your use of this software indicates your acceptance of this license agreement and warranty.

### SHAREWARE VERSION

#### EVALUATION AND REGISTRATION OF SYSTEM CENSUS FOR WINDOWS

System Census for Windows is a "shareware program" provided at no charge to the user for a 30-day evaluation period. SYSTEM CENSUS FOR WINDOWS IS NOT FREE SOFTWARE. The essence of "user-supported" software is to provide personal computer users with quality software without high prices, and yet to provide incentive for programmers to continue to develop new products. If you find this program useful and find that you are using System Census for Windows after the 30-day trial period, you must make a registration payment to Mathews Software Services, Inc. at the address below. For information about how to register and what a registered user receives upon registering System Census for Windows, go to [How to Register System Census for Windows](#). When payment is received, you are considered a registered user, and you receive a registered version of the software.

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In addition, you agree not to sell printed copies of the manual(s) or any other documentation for System Census for Windows.

#### REGISTERED VERSION OF SYSTEM CENSUS FOR WINDOWS

The registration fee plus shipping and handling will license one copy for use on any one computer at any one time. One registered copy of System Census for Windows may either be used by a single person who uses the software personally on one or more computers, or installed on a single workstation not used simultaneously by multiple people, but not both. You may access the registered version of System Census for Windows through a network, provided that you have obtained individual licenses for the software covering all workstations that will access the software through the network. Site-License arrangements may be made by contacting Mathews Software Services, Inc. at the address below.

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#### GOVERNING LAW

This agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Florida

Mathews Software Services, Inc.  
642 Tuscarora Trail  
Maitland, FL 32751-3939

## **Disclaimer of Warranty**

THIS SOFTWARE AND THE ACCOMPANYING FILES ARE SOLD "AS IS" AND WITHOUT WARRANTIES AS TO PERFORMANCE OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTIES WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. Because of the various hardware and software environments into which System Census for Windows may be installed, NO WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE IS OFFERED.

Good data processing procedure dictates that any program be thoroughly tested with non-critical data before relying on it. The user must assume the entire risk of using the program. ANY LIABILITY OF THE SELLER WILL BE LIMITED EXCLUSIVELY TO PRODUCT REPLACEMENT OR REFUND OF PURCHASE PRICE.



## **Technical Support**

Technical support for System Census for Windows is unlimited to all registered users of the product for one year from when the user registers the software. Technical support is provided to registered users via phone (toll call), electronic mail, fax or mail.

An unregistered user is provided limited technical support for help in a proper installation or essential information necessary for product evaluation.

Mathews Software Services, Inc. welcomes all questions, comments, suggestions and reports of possible bugs. Anything going on in your mind about the software or the company is significant, and we would like you to tell us.

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