

Configuration Help Contents

Configuration sets default values for Corel's installed utilities and drivers. For example, you can specify default names for log files and whether device drivers are loaded into expanded memory, if it's available.

Help topics for Configuration are divided into four categories represented by the following icons:



Using Help



How to...



Commands



Screen

Commands

- File
- Window
- Help

File menu

Color Sets the background window color.

Exit Closes Configuration.

Window menu

<u>Backup</u>	Displays the default configuration of Backup.
<u>SCSITools</u>	Displays the default configuration of Tools.
<u>CD-Audio</u>	Displays the default configuration of CD-Audio.
<u>WORM R/W Drivers</u>	Displays the default configuration of the write-once and rewritable device driver.
<u>CD Drivers</u>	Displays the default configuration of the CD-ROM device driver.
<u>CorelCDX</u>	Displays the default configuration of the CorelCDX driver.

Help menu

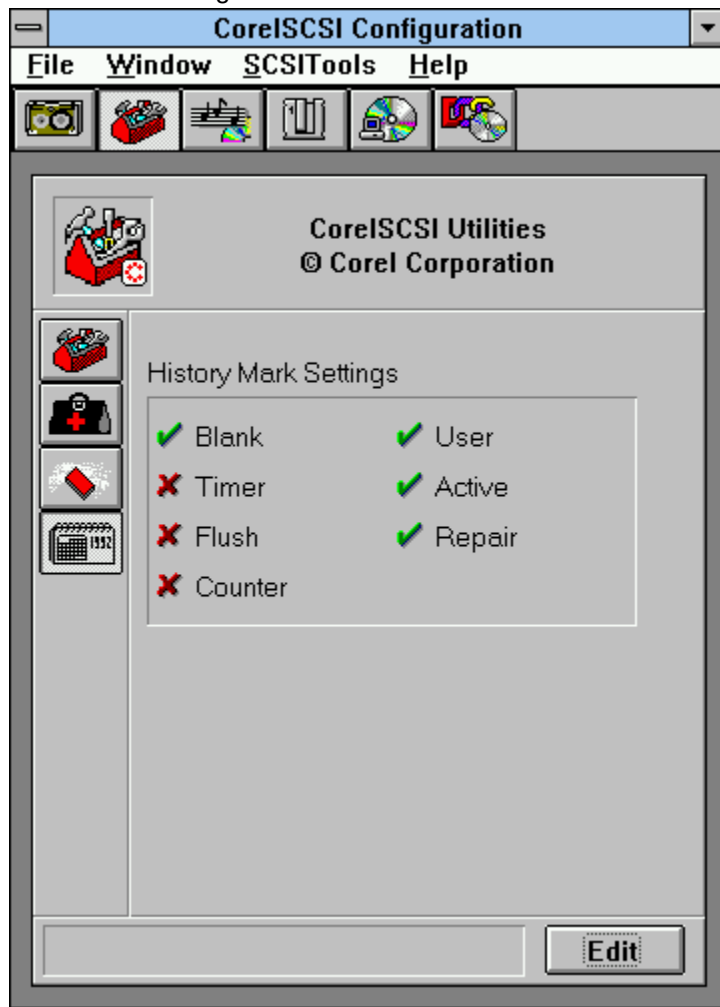
Contents	Displays the main help index.
About	Displays the version of the utility you're using.

How To...

- [Change the configuration window colors](#)
- [Configure Backup](#)
- [Configure Tools](#)
- [Configure CD-Audio](#)
- [Configure the CD-ROM device driver](#)
- [Configure the write-once and rewritable device driver](#)
- [Configure the CorelCDX driver](#)
- [Exit Configuration](#)

Using the Configuration Window

This is the Configuration window:



menu bar

Provides options for choosing colors for the Configuration window, selecting and configuring utilities and devices drivers, and obtaining help information.

Status bar

Displays information about the area of the window where your mouse is located and the operations you perform.

Edit button

Displays a dialog box that you use to change information displayed in the information panel.

information panel

Displays information about the current configuration.

Selection bar

Contains buttons that you select to display different configuration options in the information panel.

Tool bar

Contains buttons that represent utilities and drivers.

Changing the Configuration Window Colors

You can set the background color of the Configuration window to one of the following:

- White
- Light Gray
- Gray
- Dark Gray
- Black



To change the background color

Select a color command from the Color sub-menu of the File menu.

Configuring Backup

Backup backs up, restores, and verifies data from one or more drives. Using Configuration, you define default preferences for Backup and names for your backup devices.



To display the default Backup configuration options

Select **Backup** from the Window menu.

Or select the **Backup** button from the tool bar.

See also

Setting Backup Preferences

Defining Device Names



Setting Backup Preferences

Configuration defines the default Backup preferences. The edit panel includes the following information:

- Minimize on use
- Allow Screen Saver
- Use a Log File
- Log File Name
- Catalog Files Path
- File Restore Options



To modify the default Backup preferences

1. Select the **Backup Preferences** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Preferences** from the Backup menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the preferences settings.
4. Select **OK**.

Defining Device Names

For each tape drive connected to your system, you can define a name to help you identify the drive. For example, if you have two tape drives, you could name one drive Fast Tape and the other drive Slow Tape.

Configuration defines default names for your backup devices. The edit panel includes the following information:

- [Named Devices](#)
- [Host Adapter Number](#)
- [Device Type](#)
- [SCSI ID](#)
- [SCSI LUN](#)



To define default names for backup devices

1. Select the **Backup Device** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Device Names** from the Backup menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the **Add** button.
4. Define the device name, type, SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and the host adapter number.
▶ You can use the Scan button to obtain the SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number of backup devices connected to your system.
5. Select the **Install** button.
6. Select the **Close** button.



To modify or remove information for a named backup device

1. Select **Backup Device** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Device Names** from the Backup menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the name of the device.
4. Select the **Modify** and make the necessary changes to the device information.
Or select the **Remove** button.
5. Select the **OK** button.
6. Select the **Close** button.



Configuring Tools

Tools tests, maintains, and examines SCSI devices connected to your system. Using Configuration, you define default

- preferences
- diagnostic tests selected and the number of times tests will be run
- formatting options used for rewritable media
- types of history markers selected



To display the default Tools configuration options

Select **SCSITools** from the Window menu.

Or select the **SCSITools** button from the tool bar.

See also

[Setting Tools Preferences](#)

[Choosing Diagnostic Tests](#)

[Specifying Formatting Options](#)

[Selecting Default History Markers](#)



Setting Tools Preferences

Configuration defines the default Tools preferences. The edit panel includes the following information:

- Application Mode
- Log Name
- Log Directory
- Tape Erase
- Scan SCSI Bus



To modify the Tools preferences

1. Select the Tools Preferences button from the selection bar.
Or select **Application** from the SCSTools menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the preferences settings.
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Choosing Diagnostic Tests

Tools provides diagnostic tests to help you determine the cause of problems with your SCSI devices. For example, if you can't access a drive, the diagnostic tests may indicate that a hardware problem exists.

Five types of diagnostic tests are available:

- Capacity
- Internal
- Seek
- Read
- Read/Write

The edit panel defines the diagnostic tests selected by default. This panel also defines the number of times you want each test run. Alternatively, you can specify the "Loop Continuously" option to run tests continuously.



To modify the diagnostic test options

1. Select the **Diagnostics** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Diagnostics** from the SCSITools menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the diagnostic test options.
4. Choose the **OK** button.



Specifying Formatting Options

Configuration defines the default format options used when formatting write-once and rewritable SCSI media. You can set defaults for three types of formats: the Corel media format, the DOS media format, and the hard disk media format.

▶ If you use Tools in advanced mode, you're prompted to change the defaults, if necessary.

For each format type, the edit panel includes the following information:

- Number of FATs
- FAT Size
- Low level
- Zero Media



To modify the formatting options

1. Select the **Format Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Format** from the SCSI Tools menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Choose the type of format you want to modify.
4. Modify the format values.
5. Choose the **OK** button.



Selecting Default History Markers

Configuration defines the history markers that will be selected in Tools by default. Tools displays checkmarks beside the default history markers. When you examine the history markers written to a WORM cartridge using Tools, only the selected history markers are included in the generated list.

Several types of history markers are available:

- Blank
- Timer
- Flush
- Counter
- User
- Active
- Repair



To change the history markers displayed

1. Select the **History Markers** button from the selection bar.
Or select **History** from the SCSI Tools menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the history markers.
4. Choose the **OK** button.



Configuring CD-Audio

CD-Audio plays audio CDs from your CD-ROM drives and provides features you can use to scan, search, and repeat tracks. CD-Audio also lets you customize information about your CDs and record sound.

Configuration specifies the default

- information displayed for tracks on the CD
- font and colors used by the CD-Audio window
- advanced options such as how often status information is updated



To display the CD-Audio configuration options

Select **CD-Audio** from the Window menu.

Or select the **CD-Audio button** from the tool bar.

See also

[Setting View Parameters](#)

[Defining Text Fonts](#)

[Setting Color Preferences](#)

[Setting Advanced Options](#)



Setting View Parameters

Configuration defines the information that will be displayed, by default, for each track on CDs: the track time, the number of tracks, and the track name.



To modify the displayed track information

1. Select **View Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **View** from the CD-Audio menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the checkboxes to indicate the track information you want displayed.
4. Choose the **OK** button.



Defining Text Fonts

Configuration defines the default font used to display text in the CD-Audio window.



To modify the text font

1. Select the **Text Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Text** from the CD-Audio menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select a custom font or the default font.
4. Choose the **OK** button.



Setting Color Preferences

Configuration defines the default colors used for the CD-Audio window background, bright text, and dim text.



To modify the window colors

1. Select the **Color Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Color** from the CD-Audio menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the area of the window you want to change.
4. Select the new color.
5. Choose the **OK** button.



Setting Advanced Options

Configuration defines some CD-Audio options intended only for advanced users. These options aren't required to run CD-Audio. The edit panel includes the following information:

- CD-ROM Polling Interval
- Default CD-ROM
- CD-Database Read Only



To modify the advanced options

1. Select the **Advanced Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Advanced** from the CD-Audio menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the advanced options.
4. Select the **OK** button.



Configuring the CD-ROM Device Driver

The CD-ROM device driver specifies the configuration of Corel-certified CD-ROM drives connected to your system. When loading, the device driver scans the SCSI bus for supported drives.

Configuration defines the default device driver options and configuration of drives not detected during the scan. Configuration also defines SCSI addresses to be excluded from the scan.



To display the CD-ROM device driver configuration options

Select **CD Drivers** from the Window menu.

Or select the **CD-ROM device driver** button from the tool bar.

See also

[Specifying Device Driver Options](#)

[Adding Drive Configurations](#)

[Excluding Drive Configurations](#)



Specifying Device Driver Options

Configuration defines default CD-ROM device driver options such as whether the device driver is loaded into expanded memory. The edit panel includes the following options:

- Output to Screen
- Use Expanded Memory
- Pause after loading driver
- Disable XA status
- Disable Multi-Session
- Scan the SCSI Bus at boot time
- Scan in reverse order
- Set Volume
- Initial Volume Level
- SCSI Command Timeout



To modify the CD-ROM device driver options

1. Select **CD-ROM Driver Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Drivers** from the CD-ROM menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the device driver options.
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Adding Drive Configurations

Configuration defines default configuration information for the device driver. This information is used even if a drive isn't detected by the scan. For example, if a drive isn't turned on when you boot the system, the device driver reserves space for the drive. When you turn the drive on, the device driver is able to communicate with the drive; you aren't required to reboot the system.

The edit panel includes the following information:

- Installed Devices
- SCSI ID
- SCSI LUN
- Host Adapter Number



To add a drive configuration

1. Select the **Include Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Devices** from the CD-ROM menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the **Add** button.
4. Define the CD-ROM compatibility, SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number of the drive you're configuring.

▶ You must enter the drive's SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number. You can use the Scan button to obtain this information.

5. Select the **Close** button.



To remove a drive configuration

1. Select the **Include Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Devices** from the CD-ROM menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the drive.
4. Select the **Remove** button.
5. Select the **OK** button.
6. Select the **Cancel** button.



To modify a drive configuration

1. Select the **Include Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Devices** from the CD-ROM menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the drive.
4. Select the **Modify** button.
5. Modify the information.
6. Select the **OK** button.
7. Select the **Close** button.



Excluding Drive Configurations

Configuration can prevent the device driver from scanning a SCSI address. For example, you can specify that you don't want the drive at SCSI ID 3 on host adapter 0 scanned.

To exclude a drive from the scan

1. Select the **Exclude Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Exclude** from the CD-ROM menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Enter the SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number of the drive you want to exclude.
You must enter the drive's SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number. You can use the Scan button to obtain this information.
4. Select the **Exclude** button.
5. Select the **Close** button.

To include a previously excluded drive

1. Select the **Exclude Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Exclude** from the CD-ROM menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the excluded drive from the Devices to Exclude window.
4. Select the **Remove** button.
5. Select the **OK** button.
6. Select the **Cancel** button.



Configuring the Write-Once and Rewritable Device Driver

The write-once and rewritable device driver specifies the configuration of Corel-certified drives such as WORM drives, rewritable drives, and floptical drives. When loading, the device driver scans the SCSI bus for supported drives.

Configuration defines the default device driver options and configuration of drives not detected during the scan. Configuration also defines SCSI addresses to be excluded from the scan.



To display the write-once and rewritable device driver configuration options

Select **Worm R/W Drivers** from the Window menu.

Or select the **WORM R/W button** from the tool bar.

See also

[Specifying Device Driver Options](#)

[Adding Drive Configurations](#)

[Excluding Drive Configurations](#)

[Specifying Advanced Settings](#)



Specifying Device Driver Options

Configuration defines default write-once and rewritable device driver options such as whether the device driver is loaded into expanded memory. The edit panel includes the following information:

- Number of Buffers
- Cache Type
- Use Expanded Memory
- Wait for keypress
- Output to Screen
- Scan the SCSI Bus at boot time
- Scan all LUNs
- Scan in reverse order



To modify the write-once and rewritable device driver options

1. Select the **WORM R/W Driver Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Normal** from the Worm R/W menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the device driver options.
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Adding Drive Configurations

Configuration defines default configuration information for the device driver. This information is used even if a drive isn't detected by the scan. For example, if a drive isn't turned on when you boot the system, the device driver reserves space for the drive. When you turn the drive on, the device driver is able to communicate with the drive; you aren't required to reboot the system.

The edit panel includes the following information:

- Installed Devices
- SCSI ID
- SCSI LUN
- Host Adapter Number
- Number of Volumes



To add drive configurations

1. Select the **Include Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Devices** from the Worm R/W menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the **Add** button.
4. Define the SCSI address for the drive and the number of drive letters that you want allocated to its media.
▶ You must enter the drive's SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number. You can use the Scan button to obtain this information.
5. Select the **Close** button.



To remove or modify drive configurations

1. Select the **Include Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Devices** from the Worm R/W menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the drive.
4. Select the **Modify** button and modify the information.
Or select the **Remove** button.
5. Select the **OK** button.
6. Select the **Cancel** button.

Excluding Drive Configurations

Configuration can prevent the device driver from scanning a SCSI address. For example, you can specify that you don't want the drive at SCSI ID 3 on host adapter 0 scanned.

To exclude a drive from the scan

1. Select the **Exclude Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Exclude** from the Worm R/W menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Enter the SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number of the device you want to exclude.
You must enter the drive's SCSI ID, SCSI LUN, and host adapter number. You can use the Scan button to obtain this information.
4. Select the **Exclude** button.
5. Select the **Close** button.

To include a previously excluded drive

1. Select the **Exclude Drive** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Exclude** from the Worm R/W menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Select the excluded device from the Devices to Exclude window.
4. Select the **Remove** button.
5. Select the **OK** button.
6. Select the **Cancel** button.

Specifying Advanced Settings

Configuration specifies default advanced options for the write-once and rewritable device driver. The edit panel includes the following information:

- Counter
- Tolerance
- Max Size
- Device Size
- Boot Sector Overwrite
- Verify Method
- Timer
- Buffers
- Time-Out



To modify the advanced options

1. Select the **Advanced Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Advanced** from the Worm R/W menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the device driver options.
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Configuring the CorelCDX Driver

The CorelCDX driver specifies the configuration of CorelCDX, a CD-ROM extensions program that interprets the CD-ROM file format. CorelCDX, defined in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file, is loaded at startup. The CRLSCSI.INI file is checked for configuration settings.

Configuration defines default CorelCDX parameters, memory options, and XMS cache options, which are stored in the CRLSCSI.INI file.



To display the current CorelCDX driver configuration

Select **CorelCDX** from the Window menu.

Or select the **CorelCDX button** from the tool bar.

See also

[Specifying Driver Options](#)

[Setting Memory Options](#)

[Specifying XMS Cache Parameters](#)







Specifying Driver Options

Configuration defines default CorelCDX driver options such as the default CD-ROM drive. The edit panel includes the following options:

- Output to Screen
- Share CD-ROM with Windows for Workgroups
- # of open files on all CD-ROMs
- Default CD-ROM drive



To modify the CorelCDX driver options

1. Select **CorelCDX Parameters** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Parameters** from the CorelCDX menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the driver options.
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Output to Screen

Specifies whether the screen displays loading options as CorelCDX is loading.

Share CD-ROM with Windows for Workgroups

Specifies whether to permit CD-ROM drive sharing with Windows for Workgroups.

of open files on all CD-ROMs

Specifies the maximum number of CD-ROM files that can be open at the same time. Each file requires approximately 16 bytes. By default, this value is the same as the value set by the FILES command in your CONFIG.SYS file.

Default CD-ROM drive

Specifies the drive letter, from A to Z, at which CorelCDX starts assigning letters to CD-ROM drives. If the letter you specify isn't available, the next available drive letter is used. By default, CorelCDX begins assigning drive letters from the first unused drive letter. This option is useful for software that requires specific drive letters for CD-ROM drives.

Setting Memory Options

Configuration defines the default memory options for CorelCDX. The edit panel includes the following information:

- Expanded Memory Type Used
- Data Cache Block Size

Additional options define the distribution of cache blocks among CorelCDX's three cache types: path table, directory, and data cache. You can use #CorelCDX Sector Buffers to specify the approximate number of cache buffers allocated, in blocks, for all CDROM drives. By default, 6 cache buffers are allocated.

Alternatively, change the number of cache buffers available for each type of cache:

- Path Table Cache Blocks
- Directory Cache Blocks
- Data Cache Blocks

▶ Minimum, maximum, and alignment requirements may require that the actual number of buffers differ slightly from those you specify.



To modify the CorelCDX memory options

1. Select **CorelCDX Memory Options** button from the selection bar.
Or select **Memory Options** from the CorelCDX menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the driver options.
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Expanded Memory Type Used

Specifies the expanded memory used for storing code, data, or cache buffers. You can choose one of the following:

- **EMS not used** -- no expanded memory is used.
- **Used for code/data only** -- loads code and data into expanded memory. Only a small footprint remains resident in conventional memory. This option may be incompatible with some CD-ROM applications; for example, those that perform absolute disk reads into expanded memory buffers.
- **Used for cache buffers only** -- loads only cache buffers into expanded memory.
- **Used for code/data and cache buffers** -- loads code, data, and cache buffers into expanded memory. In rare cases, this setting may cause problems when you try to read data from a CD-ROM drive. Some applications, when loaded in EMS, may create memory conflicts. If you experience problems, change the value of this option to Used for cache buffers only.

► If cache buffers are loaded in expanded memory, a small amount of conventional memory may be allocated to store required tables, and so on. To make the most efficient use of allocated memory, the driver may slightly increase the number of specified cache buffers.

Data Cache Block Size

Specifies the number of 2K sectors assigned to each data cache block. This option is useful for applications that read data from CDs in contiguous segments. By default, the data cache block size is set to 2 sectors. You can specify sector values 1, 2, 4, and 8.

If you set the data cache block size is set to 1, you disable read-ahead caching. However, an additional 4K of conventional memory is required.

Changing the default data cache block size may adversely affect the internal read-ahead caching logic of some CD-ROM drives.

Path Table Cache Blocks

The number of blocks allocated to each path table cache, which store information about the name and location of each directory on the CD. Each path table cache buffer accommodates approximately 100 subdirectories. Path table caches can be set from 2 to 64 blocks. Each block requires 2K.

Directory Cache Blocks

The number of blocks allocated to each directory cache, which stores information such as the name and location of the files in each directory on the CD. Each directory cache buffer accommodates approximately 40 to 50 files. Directory caches can be set from 2 to 64 blocks. Each block requires 2K.

Data Cache Blocks

The number of blocks allocated to each data cache, which stores the contents of recently accessed files from the CD and any data that's expected to be required next. CorelCDX uses a read ahead plus least recently used (LRU) algorithm for its data cache. Data is read into the cache in sector blocks. The data cache can be set from 2 to 64 blocks. The size of each block is determined by the Data cache block size option.

Specifying XMS Cache Parameters

As part of CorelCDX, the Corel CDXCACHE stores information recently read from a CD in extended memory. If an application requests the information again, it is available immediately from cache. Information stored in a cache can be accessed more quickly than re-reading the disc. CDXCACHE is a true LRU (Least Recently Used) cache: frequently used data remains in the cache and infrequently used data is discarded from the cache.

CDXCACHE works best with database type applications, which repeatedly access the same parts of a CD. CDXCACHE can cache up to 16 CD-ROM drives. If your system has more than 16 CD-ROM drives, only the first 16 drives are cached. The page size affects the maximum cacheable sector address.

The cache consists of the module CDXCACHE.BIN, which must be located in the same directory as CORELCDX.COM. CDXCACHE.BIN is automatically loaded when CorelCDX starts.

Configuration defines the following default CDXCACHE cache options:

- XMS Cache Size
- XMS read ahead size
- Max cached size of reads



To modify the CorelCDX XMS cache parameters

1. Select **CorelCDX XMS Cache** button from the selection bar.
Or select **XMS Cache** from the CorelCDX menu.
2. Select the **Edit** button.
3. Modify the driver options.
4. Choose the **OK** button.

CorelCDX XMS Size

The size, in kilobytes of the XMS cache. You can choose

- **Disable** -- to disable the cache.
- **Default** -- to set the cache size to one-quarter of the free XMS memory.
- **Specify** -- to set the cache size to a value from 64K to 16384K.

XMS read ahead size

The number of sectors per cache page, which determines the read-ahead operations. You can set this number to 4 or 8. Use the value of 4 for smaller cache sizes; it's more important to cache separate disk reads than to perform read-aheads. Use the value of 8 for larger cache sizes; more data is stored in one operation. The default setting is 4 sectors per cache page.

Max cached size of reads

The maximum size of read requests in sectors that will be cached. The cache performance may improve with larger values. However, the cache may fill up more quickly. The default setting is 4 sectors.

Exiting Configuration

When you exit Configuration, the window closes and the changes you've made to the utilities and drivers are saved.



To exit Configuration

Select **Exit** from the File menu.

Counter

Indicates how many write requests are performed before the contents of the cache buffers are flushed.

Tolerance

Specifies the maximum number of consecutive bad sectors allowed in the history mark area on a WORM cartridge when it's mounted. If the cartridge contains more consecutive bad sectors than specified by this value, you can't mount the cartridge.

Max Size

Specifies the maximum logical sector size supported by your drives. If you're using drives that support different logical sector sizes, set this value for the largest one. For example, if two drives use a sector size of 1024 bytes and another drive uses a sector size of 2048 bytes, you must set this value to 2048.

The default value for this option is 1024 bytes. Do not change this option unless you're using 2048 bytes cartridges.

Device Size

Indicates the storage capacity of the largest WORM cartridge you plan to use.

Boot Sector Overwrite

Indicates whether the device driver will allow applications to overwrite the boot sector on cartridges.

Verify Method

Indicates the type of data verification performed when information is written to a cartridge. Three methods are available: write verify, verify after write, and disabled.

If you use the write verify method, the device driver always issues a SCSI WRITE VERIFY command when writing data to a cartridge.

- ▶ Some older drives don't support the WRITE VERIFY command.

If you use the verify after write method, a SCSI WRITE command is followed by a SCSI VERIFY command.

The disabled method writes information to the cartridge without performing any verification. This method is faster than either a write verify or verify after write, but doesn't ensure data integrity.

Timer

Specifies the amount of time that the device driver waits after a write request to flush data from its cache buffers to the cartridge. The default is one-third of a second.

Buffers

Determines the number of cache buffers allocated for write-once drives. If you aren't using write-once drives, set this option to zero to maximize system performance.

Time-Out

Specifies the amount of time that the device driver waits for SCSI commands to complete before failing.

Installed Devices

Lists the drive configurations you've previously added to the device driver.

SCSI ID

Indicates the SCSI ID of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

SCSI LUN

Indicates the SCSI LUN of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

Host Adapter Number

Indicates the number of the host adapter to which the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box is connected.

Number of Volumes

Indicates the number of drive letters that you want the device driver to allocate to the device selected in the Installed Devices list box.

The device driver examines write-once and rewritable cartridges to determine the number of drive letters to allocate to the cartridge. If the drive doesn't contain a cartridge, only one drive letter is allocated.

The device driver allocates, by default, one drive letter for each partition on hard drives.

Number of Buffers

Indicates the number of cache buffers allocated for each drive supported by the device driver. Each buffer uses 512 bytes. If you've loaded the device driver into EMS, 15K is automatically allocated for cache buffers.

Cache Type

Indicates the type of cache used for write-once and rewritable drives. Four cache types are available: read, pass through, default, and enhanced rewritable.

The read cache type uses cache buffers only for reading from the media; data is written directly to the media.

The pass through cache type uses cache buffers for reading and writing data. Data is written to both the cache and the media at the same time, providing a high-level of data security if a system interruption such as a power failure occurs.

The default cache type uses the cache buffers differently for write-once and rewritable drives to provide data security while maximizing performance. Write-once drives use delayed writes; data is written to the cache buffers and then flushed to the cartridge after one-third of a second of inactivity. Rewritable drives use pass through caching. Both write-once and rewritable drives use cache buffers for reading data from the cartridge.

The enhanced rewritable cache type uses delayed writes for both write-once and rewritable drives. This cache type may provide better write performance than the default cache type. However, if a power failure occurs, you may lose all the data in the drive's cache buffers which could cause problems with your disk. For example, when you reboot your system, directories may point to invalid data.

Use Expanded Memory

Specifies whether the device driver is loaded into expanded memory, if it's available.

Pause after loading driver

Determines whether the system boot pauses after loading the device driver.

Output to Screen

Indicates whether the device driver displays configuration information on the screen when loading.

Scan all LUNs

Specifies whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus for LUNs.

Scan in reverse order

Specifies whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus starting from SCSI ID 7 to SCSI ID 0.

Scan the SCSI Bus at boot time

Indicates whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus for write-once and rewritable drives during system boot.

Installed Devices

Lists the drive configurations you've previously added to the device driver.

SCSI ID

Indicates the SCSI ID of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

SCSI LUN

Indicates the SCSI LUN of the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box.

Host Adapter Number

Indicates the number of the host adapter to which the drive selected in the Installed Devices list box is connected.

Output to Screen

Indicates whether the device driver displays configuration information on the screen when loading.

Use Expanded Memory

Specifies whether the device driver is loaded into expanded memory, if it's available.

Pause after loading driver

Determines whether the system boot pauses after loading the device driver.

Disable XA status

Determines whether you can use CDs that use the XA format. If you're using drives that can read XA format CDs without special handling by the device driver, this option doesn't affect those drives.

Disable Multi-Session

Determines whether the device driver is configured for multi-session CDs. If you're using drives that don't support multi-session CDs, this option doesn't affect those drives.

Scan the SCSI Bus at boot time

Indicates whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus for CD-ROM drives during system boot.

Scan in reverse order

Specifies whether the device driver scans the SCSI bus starting from SCSI ID 7 to SCSI ID 0.

Set Volume

Specifies that you want the volume set at the level displayed in the Volume panel. If Set Volume isn't selected, the drive's default volume is used.

Initial Volume Level

Sets the initial volume level from 0 (mute) to 255 (maximum). This panel requires that the Set Volume checkbox is selected.

SCSI Command Timeout

Specifies a time-out value which by default is 15 seconds for SCSI commands. For example, if an attempt to access a CD-ROM drive exceeds 15 seconds, an error message is displayed.

CD-Database Read Only

Indicates whether changes you make, such as defining track and artist titles, will be saved to the database file.

Default CD-ROM

Indicates the letter of the drive from which you want to play CDs by default. This option is useful if you have more than one CD-ROM drive connected to your system. By default, the drive associated with the first available drive letter is used.

CD-ROM Polling Interval

Indicates the interval, in milliseconds, at which status information is updated and the drive is checked for a CD.

track time

Indicates the play time of each track.

number of tracks

Indicates the number of tracks on the CD.

track name

Indicates the name of each track.

Named Devices

Lists the named devices.

Device Type

Specifies the device type of the name selected in the Named Devices list box.

SCSI ID

Displays the SCSI ID of the device selected in the Named Devices list box.

SCSI LUN

Displays the SCSI LUN of the device selected in the Named Devices list box.

Host Adapter Number

Displays the number of the host adapter to which the device selected in the Named Devices list box is connected.

Minimize on use

Indicates whether the Backup window shrinks to an icon during backup and restore operations.

Allow Screen Saver

Indicates whether screen savers work during backup and restore operations. Using screen savers can slow down the performance of these operations.

Use a Log File

Indicates whether information generated by the Backup utility is recorded in a log file. The contents of the log file are intended for use by Corel Technical Support.

Log File Name

Indicates the name and location of the log file if one is used.

Catalog Files Path

Specifies the name and location of the catalog files.

File Restore Options

Indicates how you want to handle files when restoring data. Three options are available: Always Replace File, Never Replace File, and Prompt Before Replacing File.

abstract file name

Indicates the name of the file that contains an abstract for the CD if it's available.

active history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you activate a previous history marker using the ACTIVATE command of the Tools Maintenance menu.

advanced mode

One of two available modes for the Tools utility: normal or advanced. Normal mode uses all defaults set using the Configuration utility. Advanced mode is intended only for experienced users who want to change defaults such as formatting options while running the Tools utility.

Advanced SCSI Programming Interface (ASPI)

Refers to an ANSI standard interface that configures the SCSI interface card to handle communication between applications on your PC and SCSI devices.

ANSI version

Indicates the SCSI version that the device supports.

Application Mode

Indicates the Tools mode, either normal or advanced. Normal mode uses the defaults settings defined using the Configuration utility. Advanced mode is intended only for experienced users who want to change defaults such as formatting options while running the Tools utility.

ASPI host

Specifies the host adapter to which the device is connected. Host adapters are numbered starting from zero.

auto reset mode

Indicates that the device driver automatically resets the device after a failed time-out.

bad sector tolerance

Indicates the maximum number of consecutive bad sectors allowed on the WORM cartridge when the history mark area is scanned. If this number is exceeded, the device driver won't mount the cartridge.

bibliographic file name

Indicates the name of the file that contains bibliographic information for the CD, if it's available.

BIOS base address

Indicates the starting address in memory where the BIOS is installed, if it's enabled.

Blank history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you use the Blank command of the Tools History menu. All the existing information on the cartridge is hidden to make the cartridge appear as if all the information has been erased. However, you can still access the information using other types of history markers.

cache buffers

A type of RAM storage used by devices to speed up read and write operations. Information stored in the cache buffers is accessed more quickly than re-reading information from the media.

caching mode

Indicates the caching mode that's specified using the Configuration utility.

caching reads

Indicates that the device driver is using its cache buffers for read operations.

caching writes

Indicates that the device driver is using its cache buffers for write operations.

Capacity test

Determines the physical sector size and the total number of sectors of the media in the drive and compares these values to a list of valid known sector sizes. A failure may indicate communication or hardware problems with the drive.

cluster size

Indicates the number of sectors that DOS allocates for each read or write operation. These sectors are allocated regardless of whether the space is completely used.

command queuing

Indicates that a device can queue multiple SCSI commands.

command status

Indicates a command status code that's issued by devices supported by Corel's device drivers.

compact disc (CD)

A read-only optical disc that contains large quantities of information in either audio or data format. CDs are used in CD-ROM drives.

copyright file name

Indicates the name of the file that contains copyright information for the CD, if it's available.

Corel drive number

Identifies the class, as defined by Corel, to which the drive belongs.

CorelCDX

A Corel CD-ROM extensions program that interprets data stored on compact discs.

Counter history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge after 512 write requests are made to the device driver without a history marker being written to the cartridge. If a system interruption such as a power failure occurs, counter history markers ensure that the amount of data lost is minimized.

CRLSCSI.INI file

A file that's located in the installation directory. This file defines the configuration of the drivers and utilities installed in your system. CRLSCSI.INI is intended for use only by Corel Technical Support. Do not change the information in this file.

current block length

Indicates the size, in bytes, of the current block length.

data cache

Stores the most recently accessed contents of files on the CD. The default buffer size is 1 block (2 sectors).

data cache buffers

Specifies the number of buffers the device driver uses to cache data.

data cache size

Specifies the amount of memory, in bytes, required for rewritable drives.

date formatted

Indicates the date that the cartridge was formatted.

date of the error

Indicates the date that the error occurred.

device

A generic term that refers to any hardware peripheral.

device drivers

Define the configuration of the SCSI devices connected to the system on bootup. Corel's device drivers are available for virtually all SCSI devices approved through the Corel-certified program.

The installation automatically adds device drivers in your system and identifies the location of the device drivers using DEVICE statements in your CONFIG.SYS file. You can think of Corel's device drivers using the following general categories:

- CD-ROM device driver _ supports SCSI CD-ROM drives.
- SCSI PRN device driver _ supports SCSI printers.
- Corel TWAIN device driver _ supports SCSI scanners.
- Write-Once and Rewritable device driver _ supports many random access SCSI drives such as hard drives, rewritable drives, multi-function drives, WORM drives, and floptical drives.

device information

A section of the Tools utility information panel that displays the icon that represents the device and the logical name of the device, the name of the vendor of the device or the name of the ASPI manager for host adapters, the name of the model of the device, and the device type.

device type

product id

Specifies the peripheral device type as defined by ANSI SCSI standards.

directory cache

Stores information such as the name and location of the files in each sub-directory on the CD.

disconnect enable

Indicates that the drive disconnect option is enabled.

disk eject supported

Indicates that the drive can eject CDs.

DMA channel

Indicates the channel on the DMA chip used by the host adapter for direct memory access.

DMA speed

Indicates the direct memory access transfer rate.

door lock mode

Specifies whether the device supports door locking and whether the device driver can lock the door.

DOS free space

Indicates the amount of physical space that DOS views as available on a WORM cartridge.

DOS volume label

Specifies the cartridge label displayed by DOS.

drive capacity

Indicates the storage capacity of the media in the drive.

drive door locking supported

Indicates whether the drive supports door locking.

drive type

Indicates the type of tape drive you're using such as QIC or DAT.

driver time-out value

Indicates the amount of time that the device driver waits to determine if a SCSI command failed.

driver type

Indicates the version of DOS supported by the device driver. The driver type should always display DOS4+.

ECMD-111 support

Indicates whether the device complies with standards as defined by the European Computer Manufacturers' Association.

error tolerance on mount

Indicates the maximum number of consecutive bad sectors allowed in the history mark area of a WORM cartridge. If this number is exceeded, the device driver won't mount the cartridge.

fast tape erase

A fast tape erase rewinds the cartridge and erases enough information to create a "gap" on the cartridge. Each drive defines its own gap length.

- ▶ Some drives support a fast erase but may not create this gap.

FAT Size

Specifies whether media is formatted with a 64K file allocation table or a 128K file allocation table. A 128K FAT provides better performance and is recommended for use with DOS 5.0 and higher.

FAT type

Determines the type of file allocation table. Using the Tools utility, you can use a 12-bit or 16-bit FAT.

file allocation table (FAT)

A file allocation table provides a map of the information layout on a cartridge. A least one FAT is required for each cartridge.

floppy enable

Indicates whether the floppy controller on the host is enabled.

Flush history marker

Before data is written to a cartridge, the device driver buffers may temporarily store information, depending on the cache type you're using. At regular intervals, the data in the buffers is flushed to the cartridge. A Flush history marker is also written when you force the driver to flush its contents using the Flush command of Tools.

flush counter

Indicates the number of write requests made before the device driver automatically flushes its buffers.

flush history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you force the driver to flush its contents using the Flush command of the Tools utility.

flush timer

Indicates the amount of time that the device waits between consecutive write requests before automatically flushing its buffers.

format area

Indicates the format area where you want the device driver to mount the cartridge. Each time you format a WORM cartridge, a format area is created. The format area contains the history markers created after the format. The last format area is 1. This is the format area mounted when you insert the cartridge. The next reformat area is 2, and so on.

history marks

The write-once and rewritable device driver writes history markers to the cartridge to take a "snapshot" of the cartridge information at a specific point in time. History marks help the device driver find information on the cartridge. The Tools utility can examine these "snapshots" of the cartridge once they've been written.

host adapter

A term that refers to the SCSI interface card and its ASPI module.

host adapter id

Specifies SCSI ID assigned to the host adapter.

host adapter number

Specifies the number of the host adapter. Numbers are assigned to each host adapter defined in your CONFIG.SYS file starting from 0.

host name

Specifies the manufacturer of the host adapter.

information panel

A component of the Tools utility window that displays information about the selected device.

Internal diagnostics test

Performs the device's internal diagnostic tests. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive itself.

IRQ level

Indicates the hardware interrupt used by the host adapter.

ISO-9316 support

Indicates whether the device complies with standards as defined by the International Organization for Standardization.

ISO-9660 interleaving supported

Indicates whether the drive supports CDs created according to the ISO 9660 interleaving standard. This standard means that consecutive data isn't written to the CD on consecutive sectors. Interleaving data may improve performance because when data is read from the CD, the laser can read consecutive information without waiting for the disk to complete a revolution.

linked commands

Indicates whether the device can execute multiple commands without arbitrating for control of the SCSI bus between commands.

Log Directory

Specifies the location of the default log file in which information generated by Tools is recorded.

log file

A file in which information generated by a utility is recorded.

Log Name

Specifies the name of the default log file in which information generated by Tools is recorded.

logical device name

A name for the device that's displayed in the information panel of the Tools utility. If the device is associated with a drive letter, the letter is displayed as the logical name; otherwise, the product name is used. For tape drives, you can define name using the Name command of the Tools utility Status menu.

logical sector size

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

long tape erase

A long erase rewinds the cartridge and erases every block of information on the cartridge. A long erase may take significantly longer than a fast erase.

LUN scan enabled

Indicates whether all SCSI IDs and LUNs are scanned during the system boot.

maximum block length

Indicates the size, in bytes, of the maximum allowable block length.

maximum logical block address

Indicates the number of sectors on the cartridge.

maximum logical sector size

Indicates the largest sector size supported by the device driver.

maximum physical sector size

Indicates the largest sector size supported by the device driver.

maximum SCSI transfer size

Indicates the largest block of data that the device driver can transfer with one command.

maximum volumes

Indicates the maximum number of volumes supported on media used in the devices.

media

A generic term that refers to all types of disk storage including rewritable, WORM, and tape cartridges, compact disks, and hard drives.

media capacity

Indicates the available space on a cartridge.

media ejection supported

Indicates whether the drive supports the eject feature.

media removable

Indicates whether you can remove the media from the device.

media type

Indicates the type of cartridge you're using, such as rewritable or WORM.

menu bar

A window component that provides menus you use to work with the selected device. The menus and their commands reflect the type of device selected.

minimum block length

Indicates the size, in bytes, of the minimum allowable block length.

multiple subunits supported

Indicates whether multiple slots are supported on the same SCSI ID.

no auto sense

Prevents the ASPI manager from performing an automatic request sense command when a SCSI error is detected returning the device status.

normal mode

One of two available modes for the Tools utility: normal or advanced. Normal mode uses all defaults set using the Configuration utility. Advanced mode is intended only for experienced users who want to change defaults, such as cartridge compatibility options, while using Tools.

Number of FATs

Specifies whether one or two file allocation tables are written to the media when it's formatted. Using only one FAT saves space, but may increase the risk of data loss.

optimization mode

Indicates whether the device driver is optimized for speed or space.

other information

A section of the Tools utility information panel that displays the application mode you're using, the name of the log file if you're using one, and the current time and date.

path table cache

Stores information about the name and location of each sub-directory on the CD. Each path table cache buffer accommodates approximately 100 sub-directories.

physical free space

Indicates the available physical space on a WORM cartridge.

physical sector size

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

port address

Indicates the I/O port used by the host adapter.

PREFETCH command supported

Indicates whether the drive supports the SCSI PREFETCH command. In addition to information you request from a CD, the PREFETCH command reads the next consecutive set of information. This read-ahead operation may improve performance.

prevent disconnect

Prevents the host from trying to disconnect from the device.

product identifier

Indicates the model of the device.

R/W subchannel support

Indicates whether R/W subchannels are supported. Standard CDs use subchannels P and Q to store track information. Subchannels W to R are normally left blank.

raw sector reads supported

Indicates whether the drive can read error correction code as well as data.

Read diagnostic test

A diagnostic test that reads and stores information from three or four sectors on the cartridge and then reads and stores the same information. If both sets of information aren't the same, the test fails. If you specify a repetition or continuous loop for the test, the same sectors are read each time the test is run. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive or cartridge.

Read/Write diagnostic test

A diagnostic test that writes to one sector of a formatted WORM cartridge, reads the data back, and compares it to the original data. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive or cartridge. To save space on your WORM cartridge, this test is performed only once, even if you choose multiple or continuous loops.

Redbook addressing supported

Indicates whether the drive supports addressing as defined by the Philips/Sony Redbook standards for CD-ROM.

relative addressing

Indicates whether the last logical block addressed is available for the next command. This option is available only in conjunction with the linked commands option.

removable media

Indicates whether you can remove media from the device.

Repair history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when use the REPAIR command of the Tools utility History menu.

revision level

Indicates the version of the device's firmware.

scan

A function that examines your SCSI bus to determine which devices are connected to your system.

Scan SCSI Bus

Determines whether Tools scans for devices on all SCSI IDs and SCSI LUN 0 or all SCSI IDs and all SCSI LUNs.

SCSI address

A term that refers collectively to the host adapter number of the device, the SCSI ID, and the SCSI LUN.

SCSI bus

A term that refers to the set of devices cabled to your SCSI interface card. Each device is cabled to the next device in the chain. You can include both internal and external devices on the SCSI bus.

SCSI device

A term that indicates that the device conforms to the SCSI standard.

SCSI ID

A SCSI ID is a unique number from 0 to 7 that's assigned to each device on the SCSI bus.

SCSI interface card

A SCSI interface card is a board that you install in an available expansion slot in your computer to let you connect devices to your system. The SCSI interface card provides two connectors: one that you use to daisy-chain internal devices and another that you use to daisy-chain external devices.

SCSI LUN

A SCSI LUN is an optional identifier used to provide a secondary identification number from 0 to 7. For example, if you're using a CD-ROM drive that contains multiple slots, you may want to assign each slot a SCSI LUN.

SCSI manager name

Specifies the name of the ASPI module you're using.

SCSI parity enabled

Indicates whether parity checking on the SCSI bus is enabled.

SCSI WRITE VERIFY command supported

Indicates whether the drive supports the SCSI WRITE VERIFY command.

sector packing

Indicates whether sector packing is supported. Sector packing refers to the data translation made by the device driver between the physical sector size and the DOS requested logical sector size of 512 bytes.

sector size

Indicates the sector size of the media. The sector size must be 2048K to use CorelCDX (or MSCDEX).

sectors lost

Indicates the number of sectors that have been lost on a WORM cartridge.

Seek diagnostic test

Forces the drive to seek to a set of random sector locations. A failure may indicate communication problems with the drive or a problem with the drive or cartridge.

sense code

Indicates a code as defined by the ANSI SCSI-2 standard.

sense key

Indicates a key as defined by the ANSI SCSI-2 standard.

slot

A compartment within a CD-ROM caddy for a compact disk. You may assign a unique LUN to each slot.

slow SCSI transfers

Indicates whether a buffer mode transfer is used instead of a byte-by-byte transfer during a SCSI data phase.

Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI)

An ANSI standard that provides high-speed connectivity among peripheral devices and a PC.

spin up/down supported

Indicates whether the drive supports spin up and spin down commands issued by the device driver during mount and dismount operations.

starting sector number

Determines the sector number where the device driver will start searching for the format area.

status panel

Displays messages about the current operation or the location of your mouse.

synchronous negotiation enabled

Indicates whether SCSI negotiation for synchronous transfer is enabled.

synchronous transfer

Indicates whether the device supports synchronous data transfers; otherwise, the device supports asynchronous data transfers.

system cache buffers

Specifies the number of buffers required for WORM cartridges.

system cache size

Specifies the amount of memory, in bytes, required for WORM drives.

Tape Erase method

Determines the type of erase performed for tape cartridges. A fast tape erase rewinds the cartridge and erases enough information to create a "gap" on the cartridge. Each drive defines its own gap length.

- ▶ Some drives support a fast erase but may not create this gap.

A long tape erase rewinds the cartridge and erases every block of information on the cartridge. A long erase may take significantly longer than a fast erase.

termination

Prevents SCSI signals from conflicting with more recent signals. Only the devices at the ends of the SCSI bus must be terminated; other devices must not be terminated.

terminator

A type of resistor used to terminate the SCSI bus. Terminators are supplied with your devices.

time formatted

Indicates the time that the cartridge was formatted.

time of the error

Indicates the time that the error occurred.

Timer history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when data in the device driver buffer is automatically flushed. By default, the unwritten contents of the device driver buffers for a drive are written to the media if the time between consecutive write requests exceeds one-third of a second.

tool bar

A component of most Corel utilities that provides quick access to functions available from the menu.

total clusters

Indicates the number of clusters used on the cartridge.

total logical sectors

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

total physical sectors

Indicates the sector size of the cartridge.

track information

A term that refers to the information displayed in the Track list box of the CD-Audio utility. By default, this information includes the program number, track play time, track type, and track name.

tray locking supported

Indicates whether you can lock CDs in the drive.

UPC code

Displays the universal product code information if it's available.

User history marker

A type of history marker that's written to the cartridge when you use the USER command of the Tools utility History menu.

variable length blocks

Indicates whether the drive supports variable length blocks. Variable length blocks let you write almost any amount of data to the tape within the specified minimum and maximum block lengths.

vendor name

vendor id

Indicates the name of the manufacturer of the device.

driver version

Indicates the version and revision level of the device driver.

volume capacity

Indicates the cartridge volume. The volume is equal to the sector size multiplied by the number of sectors on the cartridge plus one.

volume name

Specifies the name of the volume on the cartridge.

wide bus (16 bit)

Indicates whether the device supports 16-bit wide data transfers. If the device doesn't support either 16-bit or 32-bit wide data transfers, the default is 8-bit.

wide bus (32 bit)

Indicates whether the device supports 32-bit wide data transfers.

writable CD-ROM drive

Indicates whether the drive supports writable CDs.

write errors

Indicates the number of write errors that have occurred on a WORM cartridge.

write protect status

Indicates whether the cartridge is write-protected.

write verify mode

Indicates whether the device driver supports the WRITE VERIFY.

Zero Media

Specifies whether zeros are written to every sector of the media during the format operation. This operation provides a method of testing every sector. If a bad sector is found, it may be possible to remap it.

Low level

Specifies whether a low-level format must be performed for each format operation.

Corel Media format

Includes reserved system sectors at the beginning of the cartridge. This format is intended only for use with WORM media. Using the Corel Media format may cause problems if used with another vendor's software.

DOS Media format

Uses the same media layout as DOS formatted floppy disks. For removable media, this format is selected by default.

Hard Disk Media format

Uses the same media layout as DOS formatted fixed disks. One partition table is created with one partition. For fixed disks, this format is selected by default.

Active history marker

Written to the cartridge when you activate a previous history marker using the ACTIVATE command of the Tools utility Maintenance menu.

catalog files

Catalog files are created when you backup data. Do not delete the catalog files. These files store information that's required to restore the files. For example, catalog files include the names of the files backed up and their original location.

