example

example ii

COLLABORATORS			

	TITLE : example		
ACTION	*NAME*	*DATE*	*SIGNATURE*
WRITTEN BY		March 28, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY			

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

example iii

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Chapter 1

example

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

```
                        Split! 1.0 -- by Dan Fraser

                  User Manual

                December 11, 1993

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1.2 introduction

```
INTRODUCTION

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

example   2 / 3

1.3 installation

INSTALLATION

  Split! is a CLI-based command, and therefore should be placed
      somewhere in your command path. I reccomend that you move the
      executable to your C: directory before use.

1.4 usage

USAGE

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

  Split! <infile> <outfile>

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

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

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

  Example:

  Split BigFile LittleFile
      SplitSize (Kb): 700

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

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

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

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

1.5 benchmarks

BENCHMARKS

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

example   3 / 3

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

    10.23 sec.      140.21 sec.
```

1.6 limitations

LIMITATIONS

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

1.7 distribution

DISTRIBUTION

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

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

1.8 author

CONTACTING THE AUTHOR

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