

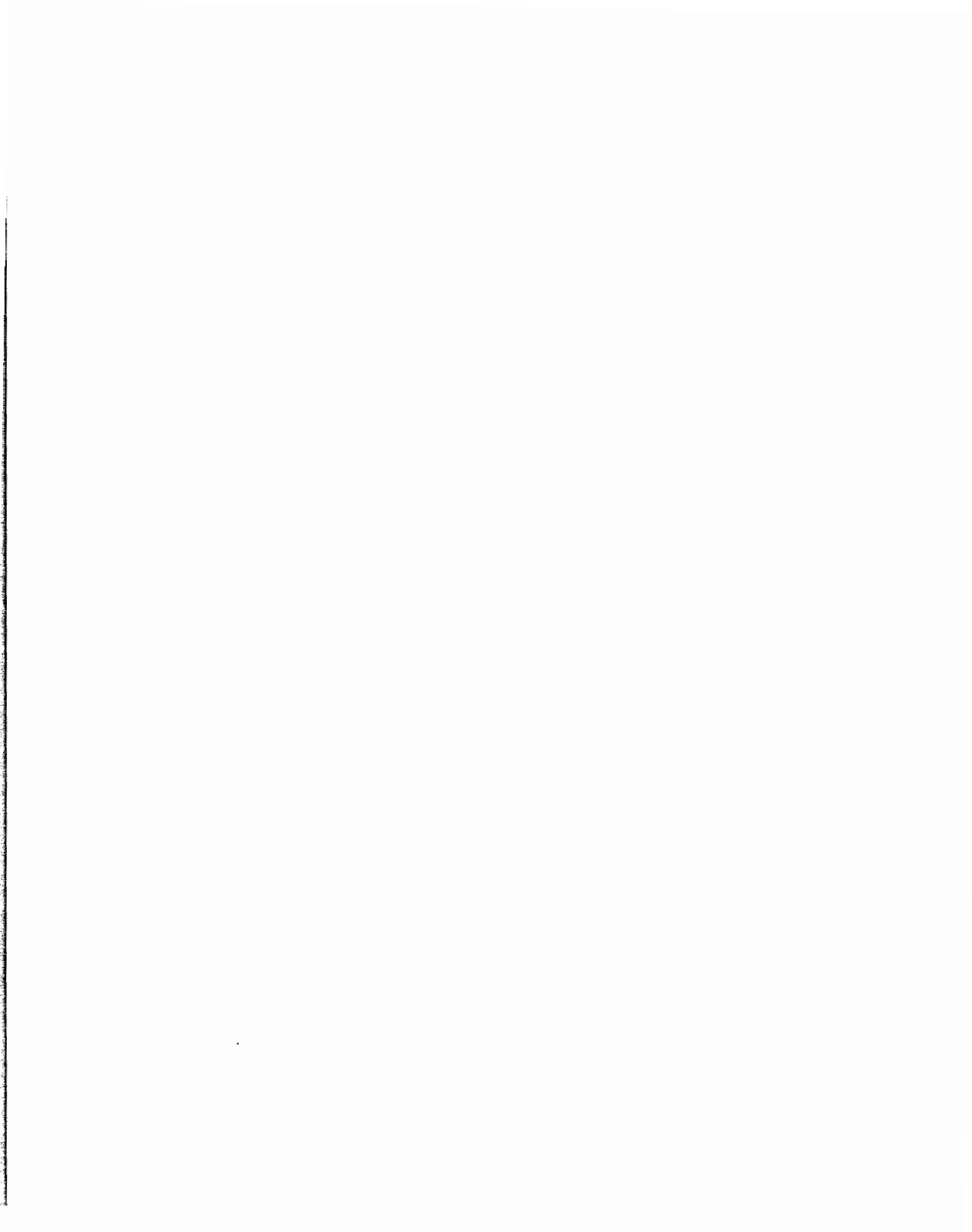
# Getting Started Operating System/2, Version 1.1



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## Introduction to OS/2

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This manual contains instructions for installing Microsoft Operating System/2 (OS/2), Version 1.1, on your Hewlett-Packard Vectra PC.

For specific information on OS/2, Version 1.1, and your computer:

- Go to chapter 2, “Supported Configurations,” to see what hardware and software configurations are supported by OS/2.
- Go to chapter 6, “Customizing the Configuration,” after you have installed OS/2 for information on running OS/2 more effectively.

If you are unfamiliar with OS/2, you might want to read this chapter for information on OS/2 before you begin the installation.

Choose the installation from the list below, then go to the appropriate chapter.

- If your computer does not have an operating system installed and you will be using only OS/2, Version 1.1, go to chapter 3, “Installing OS/2 on a Computer with No Operating System Installed.”
- If your computer already has OS/2, Version 1.0, or another operating system installed and you want to *replace* it with OS/2, Version 1.1, go to chapter 4, “Installing OS/2 on a Computer with an Operating System Installed.”
- If you want to be able to choose either MS-DOS or OS/2 when you start your computer, or you need to upgrade MS-DOS, go to chapter 5, “Installing OS/2 and the Dual Boot Utility.” This chapter shows you how to install the dual boot utility for initial installations and for MS-DOS upgrades.

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## What Is OS/2?

OS/2, Version 1.1, is a single-user multitasking operating system for 80286- and 80386-based personal computers. OS/2 has these advantages:

- You can use Presentation Manager which provides a windowing user interface.
- You can run twenty-eight OS/2 applications (twelve full-screen and sixteen windowed) at the same time. OS/2 can access up to 16 MB of memory.
- You can run the DOS Session which emulates MS-DOS. Most MS-DOS applications can run in this mode. OS/2 will run one MS-DOS application at a time. The DOS Session can access up to 640 KB of memory.

When you run more than one application at a time, the application being displayed is in the “foreground.” Other applications running are in the “background.” OS/2 applications continue to run while in the background; however, an MS-DOS application in the background is suspended.

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## OS/2 and MS-DOS

There are three ways you can access files created for MS-DOS on your personal computer:

- You can use most of your MS-DOS applications and data files with the OS/2 DOS Session feature. See the next section, “MS-DOS and the DOS Session.”
- You can start MS-DOS from a flexible work disk in your A: drive to run applications which cannot be started with OS/2.
- You can use the dual boot utility of OS/2 to choose either OS/2 or MS-DOS when you start your computer.

---

## MS-DOS and the DOS Session

Most MS-DOS applications will run in the DOS Session, but will be subject to limitations. Because OS/2 is larger than MS-DOS, an application running in the DOS Session will actually have about 100 KB less memory available than under MS-DOS. Because of OS/2 background processes, the application may be slower than if it was running under MS-DOS.

See “Running MS-DOS from Your Hard Disk” in Appendix B of the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide* for additional information on MS-DOS.



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## Guide to the OS/2 Manuals

Your OS/2 package includes the following manuals:

- *Getting Started, Operating System/2, Version 1.1*, (this manual)—How to install OS/2 on your HP Vectra PC and how to use the manuals.
- *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide*—A complete guide to using OS/2 to do your work. It is organized into three parts:
  1. “Using Presentation Manager”—Procedures for using the menus and commands in Presentation Manager windows, including using basic skills; running applications; managing files, directories, and disks; printing files; and changing system settings.
  2. “Using Cmd and the MS-DOS Session”—Procedures for using the OS/2 full-screen option to type commands and run applications. Also included are instructions for running your MS-DOS programs.
  3. “Configuring and Maintaining Your System”—Procedures for system administration tasks, such as backing up and configuring your computer.
- *Microsoft Operating System/2 Desktop Reference*—An alphabetic reference to all the OS/2 and DOS Session commands you might use with your computer. It includes syntax, options, and examples.

## Supported Configurations

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### Hardware

To use OS/2 on your HP Vectra PC, you need the following hardware configuration.

- An HP Vectra PC or ES, RS, or QS PC with at least 640 KB base memory
- A minimum of 2.5 MB extended memory (4 MB to run multiple OS/2 applications at once is recommended)

If you have added extra memory to your computer, make sure that it is *extended* memory and not *expanded* memory (which OS/2 does not recognize). See your hardware manuals for more information on configuring memory.

- An internal hard disk drive with at least 20 MB of storage capacity available
- At least one high density 1.2 MB 5.25 (or 1.44 MB 3.5) inch flexible disk drive
- A VGA, EGA, CGA, or Multimode graphics adapter

A mouse, such as the HP-HIL mouse, is recommended.

The following HP hardware and accessory products are also supported for use with OS/2.

- The HP mouse and tablet
- HP Vectra ES PC Expanded Memory Card
- Memory upgrade modules for the HP Vectra RS PC
- HP Extended Memory Cards, part number 45973A and 45974A
- Two parallel ports
- Two serial ports at a maximum 9600 baud

## **Graphics Boards**

If you are running OS/2 and using the Video Graphics Adapter (VGA) board (D1180A), you must set the board to 8-bit mode operation. See your VGA manual for information on how to set the switches. Call your dealer or Hewlett-Packard service representative if you need additional information.

If you are using a Multimode graphics adapter, select CGA as the graphics adapter for your applications.

If you have a problem with your mouse and you are using a VGA board, re-configuring your application and selecting Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) will normally solve this problem. For example, install Microsoft Windows and select EGA as the graphics adapter.

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## **Software**

Some MS-DOS applications will not run in the DOS Session. These include applications which are hardware dependent (such as some device drivers or network software), or which are timing sensitive (such as communications software).

### **RS and QS Speed Switching**

OS/2 supports speed switching for the HP Vectra RS and QS computers only by using the HPMODE command in the DOS Session.

### **Microsoft Windows—HP-HIL Mouse**

The HP-HIL mouse will not work properly in DOS Session if you specified an HP-HIL mouse during the Microsoft Windows installation. You need to specify any Microsoft Mouse to get the HP-HIL mouse to work properly. For MS-DOS and Windows you can configure the mouse as an HP-HIL mouse.



## **SETUP Program**

The HP Vectra SETUP program is not supported under OS/2. If you need to run SETUP for such things as preparing your hard disk for moving, put the MS-DOS Setup Disk in drive A: and restart your computer.

## **Multiple Character Set Utilities**

The MCS Utilities included with MS-DOS are not supported under OS/2. It is supported under MS-DOS when you use the MS-DOS Startup Disk in drive A: to start your computer with MS-DOS or you use the dual boot utility.

## **HP Terminal Program**

The HP Terminal Program is not supported under OS/2. It is supported under MS-DOS when you use the MS-DOS Startup Disk in drive A: to start your computer with MS-DOS or you use the dual boot utility.

## **Network Software**

Most MS-DOS network software is not supported under OS/2. It is supported under MS-DOS when you use the MS-DOS Startup Disk in drive A: to start your computer with MS-DOS or you use the dual boot utility.

## **Multi-Volume Software**

If you have already partitioned your hard disk with the HP Vectra Multi-Voluming (MV) Utility, you may want to remove the MV partition. OS/2 cannot access files in an MV partition. Re-partition using the OS/2 version of FDISK. See “Using the Correct Type of Partition with Your Operating System” in chapter 6 for more information.

## **Volume Expansion Software**

If you have already used the HP Vectra Volume Expansion Utility to create a compatible, extension and/or spandrive partition, you may want to remove it. OS/2 cannot access files in these types of partitions. Note that OS/2 *can* access files in an MS-DOS partition created by the Volume Expansion Utility.

See “Using the Correct Type of Partition with Your Operating System” in chapter 6 for more information.

### **HP Vectra Disk Cache Program**

Disk caching is a built-in feature of OS/2. See the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide* for information about the DISKCACHE command.

The HP Vectra Disk Cache program included with your computer or operating system is not supported under OS/2. It is supported under MS-DOS when you use the MS-DOS Startup Disk in drive A: to start your computer with MS-DOS or you use the dual boot utility.

### **The HP Expanded Memory Manager Program/386**

The HP Expanded Memory Manager Program/386 is not supported under OS/2. It is supported under MS-DOS only.

## Installing OS/2 on a Computer with No Operating System Installed

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Use the following procedures to install OS/2, Version 1.1, on your computer when no operating system is currently installed. OS/2 will be the *only* operating system installed on your computer.

If you want to be able to use MS-DOS *and* OS/2, see chapter 5, “Installing OS/2 and the Dual Boot Utility.”

---

### Before You Install OS/2

Make sure all setup tasks (such as installing accessories, the display, the keyboard, etc.) are complete before you begin installation.

To speed up your installation, determine:

- The language supported by your keyboard.
- The amount of space available on your hard disk. You need 8 MB to hold your OS/2 files and directories.
- The type of mouse you have. If you are not sure whether your mouse is an InPort<sup>®</sup>, HP-HIL, serial, or bus (parallel) mouse, see the manual that comes with the mouse.
- The size of the extended partitions if you need to create them.
- The type of ports you are going to use (communications and/or printer).

## Screen Instructions

After you complete a screen, press **Enter** to move to the next screen. If you want to return to the previous screen, press **Esc**. If you realize that you made a mistake or selected the wrong item, press **Esc** as many times as necessary until you come to the screen where you made your mistake. After you have corrected your mistake, continue the installation.

## Getting Help

If you need help while installing OS/2, press **F1**. Pressing **F1** displays Help information for your current screen.

For additional help, you can press **F1**, followed by **F5**, to display a list of Help topics. You then choose the topic you want to learn more about. To review information about keys, you can press **F9**.

For explanations on specific OS/2 topics or commands, see the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide* or *Microsoft Operating System/2 Desktop Reference*.

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## Installing OS/2

To install OS/2 on your computer, do the following:

1. Insert the OS/2 INSTALLATION DISKETTE in drive A:. Drive A: must be a high-density drive.
2. If your computer is off, turn it on. If your computer is on, restart it.
3. Wait for the Install Program welcome screen to appear. It will take a few moments for your computer to read the installation disk.
4. Follow the instructions that appear on each screen to work through the installation. Is the Preparing the Fixed Disk screen displayed?
  - **NO.** Continue until the installation is complete.
  - **YES.** If you need help with FDISK, go to the section, "Partitioning Your Hard Disk" to continue the installation. Otherwise, choose whether to accept the default partition or create your own partitions.

A message is displayed when the installation is complete.
5. Restart your computer to start OS/2.

Chapter 6, "Customizing the Configuration," gives additional information on using OS/2 effectively. For additional information on OS/2 and the Presentation Manager, see the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide*.



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## Partitioning Your Hard Disk

You can accept the predefined partition or you can define your own partitions.

- Select **Accept predefined partition** to let OS/2 partition your hard disk for you. OS/2 will create one partition. You will then be asked to restart your computer.

When the Install Program welcome screen is again displayed, press **Enter** until you reach the **Formatting the Hard Disk** screen. Select **Format the Partition**, then press **Enter**. When formatting is finished, continue the installation by following the instructions on the screen, then restart your computer.

OR

- Select **Define your own partitions**, then follow the instructions in the next section, "Defining Your Own Partitions and Logical Drives."

## Defining Your Own Partitions and Logical Drives

If you selected **Define your own partitions**, the FDISK options screen is displayed. FDISK can create two kinds of partitions: a primary OS/2 partition and an extended OS/2 partition.

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### Note



Partitions are measured in cylinders. The percent of the hard disk being used for the partition is displayed as you type in the number of cylinders defining the partition size.

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Do the following:

1. Select option 1 to create a primary OS/2 partition. FDISK prompts you for the partition sizes.
2. Select option 1 to create any extended partitions. (Optional)

3. After you have partitioned your hard disk, you will see this message:

The fixed disk has been updated. The system should now be restarted. Press Ctrl+Alt+Del.

Do NOT remove the INSTALLATION DISKETTE from drive A:.

Press **Ctrl** and **Alt**, then **Del**.

4. When the Install Program welcome screen is displayed, press **Enter** until you reach the Formatting the Hard Disk screen.
5. Select **Format the Partition**, then press **Enter** to format the disk. This might take some time depending on the size of the hard disk.
6. Continue installing OS/2 by supplying the information requested and following the instructions that appear on the screen. A message is displayed when the installation is complete.
7. Restart your computer to start OS/2.

Did you create extended partitions?

- **NO.** The installation is complete.
- **YES.** You need to format the logical drives on the extended partition. Go to the next section, "Formatting Logical Drives on the Extended Partition."

## Formatting Logical Drives on the Extended Partition

The OS/2 installation process will not format the logical drives on any extended partitions you created. Do the following:

1. When the Presentation Manager Program Selector menu is displayed, select **OS/2 Command Prompt** from the Start a Program list.
2. Use the **FORMAT** command to format all logical drives you created within the extended partition. For example:

You created logical drives D: and E: within the extended OS/2 partition. At the OS/2 prompt, C:\, type:

**FORMAT D:**

and press **Enter**. After the logical drive is formatted, type

**FORMAT E:**

and press **Enter**. You will now have the following drives: C: (your primary drive), D:, and E:.



## Installing OS/2 on a Computer with an Operating System Installed

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Use the following procedures to install OS/2, Version 1.1, on your computer to *replace* OS/2, Version 1.0, or another operating system such as MS-DOS. OS/2 will be the only operating system used or a startup disk will be used to start the computer with MS-DOS.

If you want to be able to select MS-DOS or OS/2 when you start your computer, see chapter 5, “Installing OS/2 and the Dual Boot Utility.”

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### Before You Install OS/2

Back up any files on your hard disk that you wish to keep. See the BACKUP command for your operating system.

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#### Note



Because your hard disk was partitioned before you installed OS/2, the entire disk may not be accessible to your operating systems. See “Using the Correct Type of Partition with Your Operating System” in chapter 6 for more information.

If you currently use MS-DOS 3.3 or earlier, you have a primary partition of less than 32 MB.

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To speed up your installation, determine:

- The language supported by your keyboard.
- The amount of space available on your hard disk. You need 8 MB to hold your OS/2 files and directories.
- The type of mouse you have. If you are not sure whether your mouse is an InPort<sup>R</sup>, HP-HIL, serial, or bus (parallel) mouse, see the manual that comes with the mouse.
- The type of ports you are going to use (communications and/or printer).

## Screen Instructions

After you complete a screen, press **Enter** to move to the next screen. If you want to return to the previous screen, press **Esc**. If you realize that you made a mistake or chose the wrong item, press **Esc** as many times as necessary until you come to the screen where you made your mistake. After you have corrected your mistake, continue the installation.

## Getting Help

If you need help while setting up OS/2, press **F1**. Pressing **F1** displays Help information for your current screen.

For additional help, you can press **F1**, followed by **F5**, to display a list of Help topics. You then choose the topic you want to learn more about. To review information about keys, you can press **F9**.

---

## Installing OS/2

To install OS/2 on your computer, do the following:

1. Insert the OS/2 INSTALLATION DISKETTE in drive A:. Drive A: must be a high-density drive.
2. If your computer is off, turn it on. If your computer is on, restart it.
3. Wait for the first screen of information to appear. It will take a few moments for your computer to read the installation disk.

Do you need to re-partition your hard disk?

- **NO.** Go to step 4.
  - **YES.** Press **[Esc]**. The A: prompt is displayed. Enter FDISK to use the OS/2 FDISK program. When you are finished partitioning your hard disk, restart your computer and continue the installation.
4. Follow the instructions that appear on each screen. A message is displayed when the installation is complete.
  5. Restart your computer to start OS/2.
  6. Use the DOS Session RESTORE command to restore any files you previously backed up.

Chapter 6, "Customizing the Configuration," gives additional information on using OS/2 effectively. For additional information on OS/2 and the Presentation Manager, see the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide*.



## Installing OS/2 and the Dual Boot Utility

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The OS/2 dual boot utility lets you select either OS/2 or MS-DOS as your operating system when you start your computer. The dual boot utility supports MS-DOS 3.2 and later versions.

Use this chapter to install OS/2 and MS-DOS with the dual boot utility. Instructions are also given for upgrading MS-DOS and the effect of upgrading on dual boot is explained.

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### Note



If you don't want to install dual boot, yet you want to be able to run MS-DOS, you can create an MS-DOS flexible work disk and start your computer using it.

You still need to observe all MS-DOS installation requirements to do this, such as having a 32 MB or less primary partition for MS-DOS 3.3 or earlier. You should also move all MS-DOS files (except AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS) to a separate MS-DOS directory.

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For explanations of specific topics or commands, see the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide*, *Microsoft Operating System/2 Desktop Reference*, or the appropriate MS-DOS documentation.

During the installation process, you can press **F1** to get additional information about what you are doing.



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## Before You Install Dual Boot

You are prompted for the following information during the installation:

- The default startup operating system—OS/2 or MS-DOS.
- A timeout value—the number of seconds you want the computer to wait for you to select the alternative operating system at startup.
- The path on your hard drive or flexible drive where the MS-DOS CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files are located.

Decide which of these you need to do, then follow the instructions:

If MS-DOS is the only operating system on your computer, or no operating system is installed, and you want to add OS/2 with dual boot, start the dual boot installation process with the section, “Installing Dual Boot: MS-DOS or No Operating System Installed.”

### OR

If you need to add or upgrade the MS-DOS operating system used with OS/2 and dual boot, go to the section, “Installing Dual Boot: Adding or Upgrading MS-DOS.”

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## Installing Dual Boot: MS-DOS or No Operating System Installed

If you haven't installed any operating system on your computer or if MS-DOS, Version 3.2, or later is already installed, you must do the following to use dual boot:

1. Is MS-DOS installed on your computer?
  - **NO.** Before you install OS/2, install MS-DOS, Version 3.2 or later, by following the MS-DOS installation procedures. If you are using MS-DOS 3.3 or earlier, your hard disk must have a 32 MB or less primary partition.

Then go to step 2.

- **YES.** Backup any files at this time. Then continue with step 2.

2. Make an MS-DOS start-up disk. This procedure is explained in the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide*. Copy the MS-DOS files CHKDSK.COM and either SYS.COM or SYS.EXE to the disk.
3. Move all MS-DOS files that are in the root directory (except AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS) to a separate directory (called DOS or MSDOS, for example). This will avoid confusion since you can't run the MS-DOS commands, such as FORMAT and CHKDSK, if you start your computer with OS/2.

Note where your MS-DOS AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS files are located since you will be prompted for them during the dual boot installation.

4. Install OS/2, Version 1.1, on your computer by inserting the OS/2, Version 1.1, INSTALLATION DISKETTE in drive A:. Drive A: must be a high-density drive.
5. Restart your computer.
6. Wait for the OS/2 Install Program welcome screen to appear. It will take a few moments for your computer to read the installation disk.
7. Follow the instructions that appear on each screen. Do NOT format your hard disk when you are asked if you need to format your hard disk drive.
8. After the installation is complete and the Presentation Manager screen is displayed, insert the MS-DOS flexible work disk in the A: drive, then restart your computer.
9. Remove the MS-DOS flexible work disk, then insert the OS/2 disk labeled "Supplemental Diskette 1" in your A: drive. This disk contains the dual boot utility.
10. At the MS-DOS prompt, enter the following command:  

```
A:DUALBOOT
```
11. Follow the instructions that are displayed on your screen for installing dual boot on your computer.
12. When you are finished, restart your computer to activate dual boot. Go to the section, "Using Dual Boot."

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## Installing Dual Boot: Adding or Upgrading MS-DOS

If you are adding MS-DOS 3.3, follow the instructions under the heading, “Adding MS-DOS 3.3.”

If you are upgrading MS-DOS 3.2 to MS-DOS 3.3, or you are adding or upgrading MS-DOS 4.0, you will have to re-install OS/2 and the dual boot utility. Follow the instructions under the heading, “Upgrading to MS-DOS 3.3 and 4.0 or Adding MS-DOS 4.0.”

### Adding MS-DOS 3.3

The following procedures show you how to add MS-DOS 3.3 and dual boot to your computer when OS/2, Version 1.1, is already installed.

1. Start your computer.
2. It is recommended that you back up your files. See the *Microsoft Operating System/2 Desktop Reference* for information on the BACKUP command.
3. Select the DOS Session, then use XCOPY to copy the new MS-DOS 3.3 files to a separate MS-DOS directory.
4. Restart your computer with the MS-DOS 3.3 Startup disk.
5. Make a MS-DOS flexible work disk. Copy the files CHKDSK.COM and either SYS.COM or SYS.EXE from your MS-DOS directory to this disk.
6. Remove the MS-DOS 3.3 flexible work disk then insert the OS/2 disk labeled “Supplemental Diskette 1” in your A: drive. This disk contains the dual boot utility.
7. At the MS-DOS prompt, enter the following command:  

```
A:DUALBOOT
```
8. Follow the instructions displayed on your screen to install dual boot on your computer. You will be asked to insert the MS-DOS flexible work disk in your A: drive during the installation process.
9. When you are finished, restart your computer to activate dual boot.

## Upgrading to MS-DOS 3.3 and 4.0 or Adding MS-DOS 4.0

The following procedures show you how to upgrade to MS-DOS 3.3 or add or upgrade to MS-DOS 4.0. You will have to re-install OS/2 and the dual boot utility.

1. If you use MS-DOS 3.3 or earlier, your hard disk has a primary partition of 32 MB or less. For MS-DOS 4.0, you can define the maximum size partition for your hard disk drive.

Do you need to re-partition your hard disk?

- **NO.** Go to step 2 below.
  - **YES.** You must do the following:
    - a. Back up any files you want to save. See the *Microsoft Operating System/2 Desktop Reference* for information on the BACKUP command.
    - b. Re-partition your hard disk using the OS/2 version of FDISK.  
  
Insert the OS/2 INSTALLATION DISKETTE, restart your computer, press **Esc** after the OS/2 Install Program welcome screen is displayed, then enter FDISK.
    - c. Re-partition your hard disk, then go to step 2.
2. Install MS-DOS 3.3 or 4.0 by following the installation procedures that come with the MS-DOS operating system. Make sure all MS-DOS files (except AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS) are in a separate MS-DOS directory.
  3. Make a MS-DOS flexible work disk which contains the files CHKDSK.COM, and either SYS.COM or SYS.EXE.
  4. Re-install OS/2, Version 1.1, on your computer by inserting the OS/2, Version 1.1, INSTALLATION DISKETTE in drive A:. Drive A: must be a high-density drive.
  5. Restart your computer.
  6. Wait for the OS/2 Install Program welcome screen to appear. It will take a few moments for your computer to read the installation disk.

7. Follow the instructions which appear on each screen. Do NOT format your disk.
8. After the installation is complete and the Presentation Manager screen is displayed, insert the MS-DOS flexible work disk you made in the A: drive, then restart your computer.
9. Remove the MS-DOS flexible work disk and insert the disk labeled "Supplemental Diskette 1" in your A: drive. This disk contains the dual boot utility.
10. At the MS-DOS prompt, enter the following command:  

```
A:DUALBOOT
```
11. Follow the instructions displayed on your screen to install dual boot on your computer.
12. When you are finished, restart your computer to activate dual boot.

---

## Using Dual Boot

When you restart your computer using dual boot, your computer pauses for the number of seconds you specified. A message tells you to wait or start your alternate operating system.

- Do nothing and the default operating system starts after the timeout.

OR

- Use the arrow keys on your keyboard to select the alternate operating system, then press **Enter**.

---

**Caution**

After you install dual boot on your computer, you will find copies of both the OS/2 and MS-DOS configuration files in the root directory of your computer.

When you start OS/2, the OS/2 configuration files are named CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT, and the MS-DOS configuration files are renamed CONFIG.DOS and AUTOEXEC.DOS.

When you start MS-DOS, OS/2 files are renamed CONFIG.OS2 and AUTOEXEC.OS2.

Do not delete or rename any of these files.

---

---

## Changing the Dual Boot Defaults

To change any of the dual boot defaults, do the following:

1. Using either OS/2 or MS-DOS, insert the Supplemental Diskette 1 in drive A:.
2. At the A: prompt, enter the following:  

```
DUALBOOT
```
3. Select the default you want to change by following the instructions on the screen.
4. Restart your computer to activate the new defaults.



## Customizing the Configuration

---

When you installed OS/2, your computer was configured in a way that meets the needs of most users. This chapter contains the following information to help you customize your computer's configuration:

- Using configuration files
- Using the correct type of partition with your operating system
- Customizing notes
- Moving MS-DOS commands
- Using serial ports and DOS Session

---

### Using Configuration Files

OS/2 uses the following configuration files during startup. For additional information on these files, see chapter 12, "Using Start-up Files in MS OS/2," in the *Microsoft Operating System/2 User's Guide*.

- **CONFIG.SYS** contains special configuration information for running OS/2 and DOS Session. OS/2 uses this file when you turn your computer on or press **Ctrl** and **Alt**, then press **Del**.
- **OS2.INI** contains information that OS/2 uses when it starts Presentation Manager. Each time you customize Start Programs or make changes through Control Panel, the new information is saved in this file. If this file is ever deleted, a new one is created automatically when you restart OS/2.



- **AUTOEXEC.BAT** contains commands that are used for the DOS Session. OS/2 performs the commands in this file the first time you start DOS Session.
- *filename.CMD*—(called OS2INIT.CMD, for example) a file that you can create and is used for OS/2 applications only. OS/2 performs the commands in this file each time a command interpreter (**cmd**) session starts. See chapter 12, “Using Start-up Files in MS-OS/2,” in the *MS User’s Guide* for additional information on how to use this file.
- **STARTUP.CMD** contains commands that are used for OS/2 applications only. OS/2 performs the commands in this file the first time you start a session. When you installed OS/2, this file was not added to your hard disk. If you want to use this file, you must create it in the root directory (C:\) of your hard disk.

If you create STARTUP.CMD, the Program Selector is not displayed when you start OS/2. Because this session was not started from the Program Selector, the commands in OS2INIT.CMD were not performed. Add the command OS2INIT to your STARTUP.CMD file to perform the commands in OS2INIT for this first session.

The following table shows which files are used with Presentation Manager (PM), cmd, and DOS Session.

Configuration File	PM	cmd	DOS Session
CONFIG.SYS	X	X	X
AUTOEXEC.BAT			X
<i>filename.CMD</i>		X	
STARTUP.CMD		X	
OS2.INI	X		

The CONFIG.SYS, AUTOEXEC.BAT, and OS2INIT.COM files are added to the root directory (C:\) of your hard disk. Do not relocate them to another directory; OS/2 expects to find them in the root directory.

For more information on these files, see chapter 12, “Using Startup Files in MS OS/2” and chapter 13, “Using MS OS/2 Configuration Commands,” in your *Microsoft Operating System/2 User’s Guide*.

## Swap File Logical Drive

When you installed OS/2, the line `MEMMAN=SWAP,MOVE` was added to the CONFIG.SYS file. This command allows your computer to run more applications than will fit into memory. Part of one application can be moved into a temporary swap file on disk to free memory for use by another application.

We recommend that you use the FDISK command to create a logical drive on an extended OS/2 partition for exclusive use by the swap file. The logical drive size should be 5-6 MB. Then, change the SWAPPATH command in the CONFIG.SYS file to specify the logical drive you created. See “SWAPPATH” in chapter 13 of your *Microsoft Operating System/2 User’s Guide* for more information.

---

## Using the Correct Type of Partition with Your Operating System

OS/2 cannot access files in a partition created by the HP Vectra Multi-Voluming Utility or in compatible, extension, or spandrive partitions created by the HP Vectra Volume Expansion Utility.

However, files in an MS-DOS partition created by FDISK or the Volume Expansion Utility are accessible by both OS/2 and MS-DOS.

You can determine if you have a multi-volume (MV) partition, or a compatible, extension, and/or spandrive partition by checking your CONFIG.SYS file.

- If CONFIG.SYS contains the line `DEVICE=MULTIVOL.SYS`  
your hard disk has an MV partition.
- If CONFIG.SYS contains the line `DEVICE=HARDRIVE.SYS`  
your hard disk has a compatible, extension, and/or spandrive partition.

An example of a hard disk partition change:

Last month, you set up your computer for the first time. You created two partitions on your 40 MB hard disk. The first partition is a 20 MB MS-DOS partition; the second is a 20 MB partition you created with the HP Vectra Multi-Voluming Utility.

You have just installed OS/2 and you want to replace the 20 MB multi-volume partition with two 10 MB partitions; one for OS/2 data files and one for MS-DOS data files.

You backup your hard disk. You then use the Multi-Voluming Utility to delete the 20 MB multi-volume partition and add a 10 MB partition. You use the OS/2 FDISK command to add a 10 MB OS/2 extended partition. Finally, you restore the files you backed up to your hard disk.

**Partition Compatibility Table**

<b>Partition Type</b>	<b>Access by MS-DOS 3.2</b>	<b>Access by MS-DOS 3.3</b>	<b>Access by MS OS/2</b>	<b>Access by MS-DOS 4.0 &amp; Later Versions</b>
MS-DOS partition created by FDISK or HP Vectra Volume Expansion Utility	YES	YES	YES	YES
Extended partition created by FDISK with OS/2 or future versions of MS-DOS	NO	NO	YES	YES
Multi-Volume Partition Created by HP Vectra Multi-Voluming Utility MVBUILD	YES	YES	NO	YES
Volume Expansion Partition (compatible, extension, or spandrive partition) created by Volume Expansion Utility	YES	YES	NO	YES

The above table shows the different kinds of partitions that can be defined and if they can be accessed by OS/2 or MS-DOS.

---

## Customizing Notes

- **PROMPT AND HELP.** OS/2 uses the PROMPT command to display the help line at the top of the screen. If you want to customize your prompt and display the help line, include \$I in your PROMPT command. Then, do not use the commands HELP ON or HELP OFF as they reset the prompt command.
- **PROGRAM SELECTOR.** You cannot add DOS Session applications to the program selector.

---

## Using OS/2 Commands When MS-DOS Files Are in the Current Directory

OS/2 will not be able to perform external commands (such as PRINT and FORMAT) if you issue them from a directory which contains MS-DOS files with the same name. When an external command is issued from a batch file or from the keyboard, OS/2 searches for it first in the current directory and then in the directories specified by the PATH command. Because some MS-DOS commands have the same names as OS/2 commands, OS/2 might find the MS-DOS version of the command in the current directory first and display an error message.

You might be in this situation if you keep MS-DOS files on your hard drive and you start your computer with an MS-DOS flexible work disk in drive A:. Usually, this problem occurs when MS-DOS files are in the root directory, and the root directory is the current directory when you start your computer. You can use one of the following methods to avoid this problem.

- Move the MS-DOS files to a subdirectory (called, DOS for example).
- Use the CHDIR command to change the current directory to a directory other than the one that contains MS-DOS files.

Both methods of avoiding this problem are discussed in more detail below.

## Method 1: Moving the MS-DOS Files to a Subdirectory

Move the following MS-DOS files to a subdirectory. This list does not include Multiple Character Set (MCS) files. Some of these files may not exist on your hard disk.



APPEND.EXE	FM.EXE	MORE.COM
ASSIGN.COM	FOR150.EXE	MOUSE.COM
ATTRIB.EXE	FORMAT.COM	MVBUILD.EXE
BACKUP.COM	GRAFTABL.COM	NLSFUNC.EXE
CHKDSK.COM	GRAPHICS.COM	PATCH.EXE
COMP.COM	GWBASIC.EXE	PRINT.COM
COUNTRY.SYS	HPMODE.EXE	RECOVER.COM
DEBUG.COM	JOIN.EXE	REPLACE.EXE
DISKCOMP.COM	KEYBFR.COM	RESTORE.COM
DISKCOPY.COM	KEYBGR.COM	SELECT.COM
EDLIN.COM	KEYBIT.COM	SETUP.EXE
EXE2BIN.EXE	KEYBSP.COM	SHARE.EXE
FASTOPEN.EXE	KEYBUK.COM	SORT.EXE
FC.EXE	KEYB.COM	SUBST.EXE
FDISK.COM	LABEL.COM	SYS.COM
FILEMNGR.MSG	LINK.EXE	TREE.COM
FIND.EXE	MODE.COM	XCOPY.EXE

After you move these files, add or modify the PATH command in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file on your MS-DOS flexible work disk to include the directory which now contains the MS-DOS files.

For example:

If your current PATH command is:

```
PATH = C:\REPORTS;C:\MEMOS
```

and you moved the MS-DOS files to a directory named MSDOS, change the PATH command to:

```
PATH = C:\MSDOS;C:\REPORTS;C:\MEMOS
```

If you use the MS-DOS KEYBxx or KEYB command in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file, make sure it appears after the PATH command.

If you use the NLSFUNC command (which may be in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file), modify it to include the directory which now contains the MS-DOS files.

For example, if your current NLSFUNC command is:

```
NLSFUNC
```

and you moved the MS-DOS files to a directory named MSDOS, change the NLSFUNC command to:

```
NLSFUNC C:\MSDOS\COUNTRY.SYS
```

## Method 2: Changing the Current Directory

If you are in the DOS directory and you are using the OS/2 operating system, you cannot use many of the OS/2 commands. You need to change the current directory before you issue an OS/2 external command. This will allow OS/2 to perform the command. For example, before you issue an external command, type:

```
CHDIR OS2
```

---

### Note



Remember that you cannot have MS-DOS files installed in the root directory or the above problems will occur.

You can only run the MS-DOS external commands when you boot from a MS-DOS flexible work disk in your drive A:.

---

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## Using Serial Ports with the DOS Session

To use serial ports with the DOS Session:

- If you use AdvanceLink version B.00.01 or later, use port 3 or port 4 (COM3 or COM4).
- If you only have one or two serial ports (COM1 or COM2), you must use the SETCOM40 command.

For example, if you are using COM1 and you want to run AdvanceLink, you could add:

```
SETCOM40 COM1=ON
```

to your AUTOEXEC.BAT file. Remember that once you have specified a port in the SETCOM40 command, it cannot be accessed by OS/2 applications until you issue the command:

```
SETCOM40 COM1=OFF
```

Another method for running SETCOM40 is to create a batch file. For example:

```
SETCOM40 COM1=ON
```

```
RUNAL ADVLINK;LIB=TEMPO.LIB,SYSLIB.SLK
```

```
SETCOM40 COM1=OFF
```

---

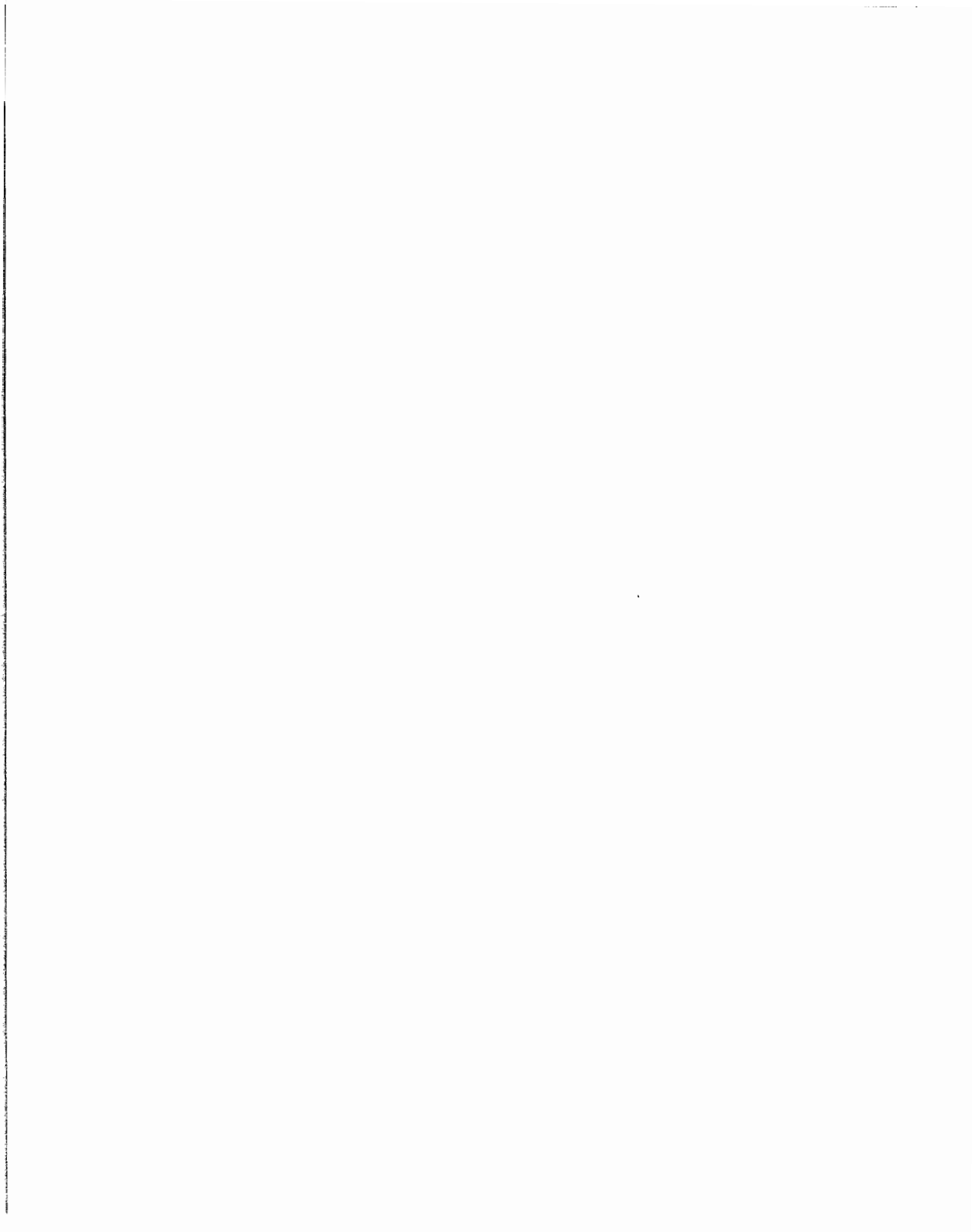
### Note



Use the AdvanceLink configuration screens (or & BAUD command) to set the port you use to 4800 baud or less. Higher speeds may cause data overrun problems.

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