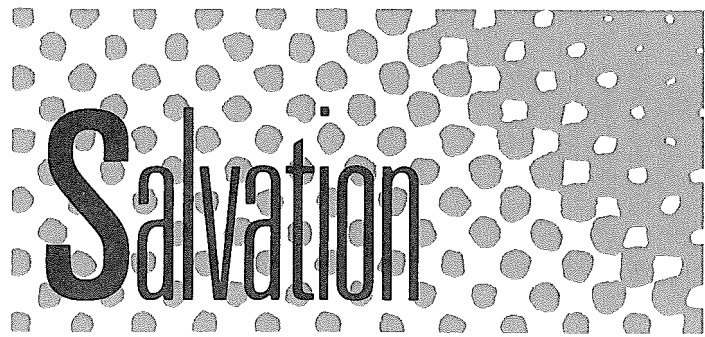


# Salvation

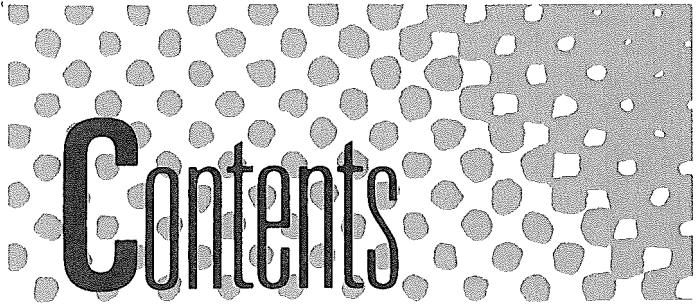
Back Up System for Apple IIs

User's Guide





Back Up System for Apple IIs



# Contents

## **INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW \_\_\_\_\_ 5**

### **Section 1 FOR THE ADVENTUROUS USER \_\_\_\_\_ 7**

*Selecting Volumes, Folders and Files for Backup \_\_\_\_\_ 7*

*Selecting the Destination \_\_\_\_\_ 9*

*Restoring Volumes, Folders and Files \_\_\_\_\_ 11*

### **Section 2 FOR THE CAUTIOUS USER \_\_\_\_\_ 13**

*What is a Backup...and Why Bother? \_\_\_\_\_ 14*

*What Causes These Errors? \_\_\_\_\_ 14*

*How Does Salvation Save Time and Storage Space? \_ 15*

*Backup...Step-by-Step \_\_\_\_\_ 16*

*Selecting Files to Back Up \_\_\_\_\_ 17*

*Specifying the Backup Destination \_\_\_\_\_ 20*

*Restore...Step-by-Step \_\_\_\_\_ 26*

### **Section 3 ADVANCED FEATURES \_\_\_\_\_ 33**

*File - Select all \_\_\_\_\_ 33*

*Settings - Backup Options \_\_\_\_\_ 34*

*Backup Macros \_\_\_\_\_ 35*

*Group Select \_\_\_\_\_ 37*

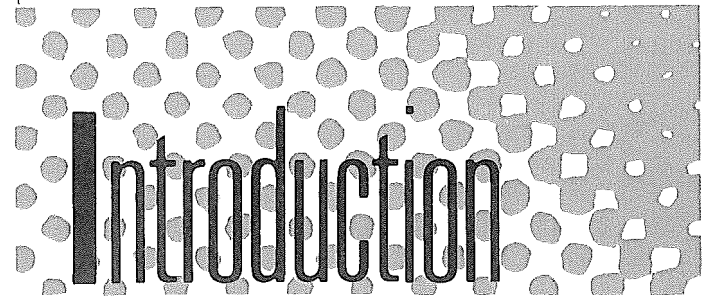
*File Types Recognized \_\_\_\_\_ 38*

## **INDEX \_\_\_\_\_ 39**

© Copyright 1990 Vitesse, Inc.

Vitesse, the Vitesse logo, Salvation and the Salvation logo are trademarks of Vitesse, Inc.

Specifications subject to change without notice.



## **INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**

Welcome to Salvation! We're glad you've chosen our program as your Apple IIgs file backup utility. We trust you'll find it easy to use, fast and smooth in operation, and absolutely essential to your computing peace of mind. Salvation is menu/mouse driven, so you can just 'point and click' from beginning to end.

Salvation offers you complete flexibility in deciding just which parts of your data to back up or restore, and in selecting the types of storage devices. You can back up and restore complete volumes, folders, and even individually-selected files to 3-1/2" and 5-1/4" floppy disks, and to specified pathnames on another hard drive or floppy disk.

Floppy disks receiving backup files do not need to be pre-formatted or pre-named. Salvation recognizes formatted disks and requires user approval to overwrite them; it writes data to unformatted disks track-by-track to increase backup speed.

Salvation lets you define custom backup 'macros' for frequent use. It also provides a convenient means for printing out a hard copy record of a backup operation, as well as printing individual labels for backup disks.

This User's Guide is in three sections. The first section briefly describes some of Salvation's unique features. It's ideal for experienced and/or adventurous IIgs users—those who feel confident in running a GS/OS-based, desktop-style application program with minimal guidance. Salvation has no tricks or quirks; it uses the familiar IIgs user interface to let you know what's going on, when a decision must be made, and what options are available. In fact, for many users, this part of the Guide is all you need.

The second section is for those users who are still a little unsure of all the things their IIgs can do...and want more assistance than just the pop-up messages on the screen. This section takes you step-by-step through typical Salvation file backup and restore operations, explaining what you will see on the screen and how to select the correct option at every point. After a time or two with this section, even novices will feel completely comfortable responding to Salvation's many on-screen messages and prompts.

The third section describes the balance of Salvation's features and options. It covers, for example, tailoring Salvation for specific environments and for repetitive operations. We recommend that you read through this section to find out how to use Salvation to your best advantage.

Salvation follows the product standard that Vitesse, Inc. sets for all its products: it's fast, smooth, and uncomplicated. It's the state-of-the-art in IIGs file backup and restore utilities, and you'll find it so convenient to use that it will quickly become one of your most used programs. We're proud of Salvation, and we're confident you'll like it.

**Important note:** Please run the *READ.ME* file on the Salvation disk to get any last-minute updates. Thanks.

# Section 1

## FOR THE ADVENTUROUS USER

### Launching Salvation's application file

This is the first step in using Salvation. The Salvation disk contains enough of the IIGs operating system to boot and launch the program, or you can use any GS/OS-compatible program launcher.

### *Selecting Volumes, Folders, and Files for Backup*

After the Vitesse/Salvation 'splash screen', the Main Screen presents the top-level options: **File**, **Edit**, **Settings**, and **Backup Macros**.

To make a new backup (or continue one), to restore or to print labels, click and pull down the **File** menu option.

To specify backup options such as verify writes, show invisible and/or bad files, and interleave ratios, click and pull down the **Settings** option. (See Section 3 for more information on these features.)

When you select **New Backup** from the **File** entry, Salvation's backup source selection screen allows you to specify volumes, folders, and/or individual files.

Selected items are indicated by their respective icons turning black. Volumes or folders with some lower-level items selected are depicted in grey.

To select an entire volume.

Either...

Point and click once to highlight it, then either double click or click the **Select** button. To select additional volumes, repeat this procedure.

Or...

Point and click the **Show Folders** button to display all the folders within the highlighted volume in 'tree' format, plus the file contents of any highlighted folder. Click the **Select** button to select the contents of all folders.

Salvation also allows any parts of a volume or volumes to be selected for backup.

To select the entire file contents of an individual folder.

Either...

highlight the folder and double click or click the **Select** button.

Or...

highlight the folder and use the **Select All** pulldown option.

To select any individual file. highlight the filename and double click or click the **Select** button.

To select individual files without de-selecting other files and/or folders. hold down the **Open-Apple** (Command) button and point and click to highlight any additional file you want, then double click or click the **Select** button.

To select any two files and all files in between. point and click on the first file; then, while holding down the **Shift** button, point and click on the last file; then double click or click the **Select** button.

To define selection rules (based on file configuration) for files within a selected folder. click the **Group Select** button, and select the selection parameters you desire. Files selected as a group may either replace any current group of selected files or be added to the current selection group.

To undo volume, folder, and/or file selections at any time, highlight the selections and either double-click or click the **UnSelect** button.

To advance to the next backup operation. click the **Okay** button when you are satisfied with your selections.

To stop everything. click the **Cancel** button.

## Selecting the Destination

Salvation presents destination options for both floppy disks and GS/OS pathnames.

To select a 3-1/2" drive, or a 5-1/4" drive. point and click the option of your choice.

To select a GS/OS pathname. select the desired volume and folder, then type in the desired destination pathname at the prompt.

## Beginning Backup Operations

Salvation allows you to print a hard copy record of the backup operation while it is being performed.

To print a backup record. point and click **Print Backup Report**. Be sure your printer either is connected to the IIGs' printer serial port or is using a printer interface card in Slot 1.

Type in a name for the backup disk set before beginning your backup. This identifier will be written as part of the backup session's catalog.

To revise any of the backup parameters. click **Redo Selection**.

To initiate operations. click **Begin Backup**.

To end the backup operation and return to the Main Screen. click **Cancel**.

Throughout the backup operation, Salvation shows its progress in reading and writing files on the screen. You will be prompted to insert destination floppy disks whenever required.

To pause the backup operation at any point, click the **Pause** button. The status of files read and written will be shown at that time. Salvation gives the option of continuing the current backup operation, stopping it for an indefinite period to accommodate other computer tasks, or cancelling the operation altogether.

### **Catalog File**

When all selected volumes, folders, and files have been backed up, Salvation writes a backup Catalog File. The Catalog File is essential to all restore operations, both partial and complete.

If you are backing up to a hard drive, the Catalog File is stored with your backup files.

If you are backing up to a floppy disk, Salvation prompts for a last disk to receive the Catalog File.

### **Backup Macros**

An exclusive Salvation feature allows defining of all the details of a backup as a Backup Macro. Select the **Save Macro** pulldown option from the backup screen and assign a name to the macro.

## **Restoring Volumes, Folders, and Files**

To initiate the restoration of volumes, folders, and files, select the **Restore** option from the **File** pulldown of Salvation's Main Screen.

If you are restoring from floppy disks, at the prompt, insert the Catalog disk of the backup disk group you wish to use.

If you are restoring from a GS/OS pathname, set the pathname you wish Salvation to use as its source for backup files.

To Continue a backup on another hard drive, specify the same pathname when asked which backup set.

Salvation shows the tree structure of the backup material you've selected.

To make any changes desired in the files to be restored, use the **Select** and **UnSelect** options.

Select the destination: original folders, or a single, specified folder. The **Original Folders** option will recreate any folders that have been deleted. The **Set Path** option will create a new file if one does not already exist or warn that a file by that name already exists.

# Section 2

## *FOR THE CAUTIOUS USER*

This section takes you step-by-step through a typical session of backup and restoration of volumes, folders, and files. Actual screen graphics are shown, and they are accompanied by complete explanations of what your choices are, how to decide what to do, and exactly how to do it.

After a time or two of following this section, you'll become so comfortable with Salvation's intuitive format—plus its many on-screen prompts and messages—that you'll probably never refer to this section of the User's Guide again.

### **However...**

**We recommend that you read this section and examine the screen graphics once before you actually perform any Salvation backup or restore operations.** This gives us the chance to explain what's going on at every step, and lets you decide how it may (or may not) apply to your personal IIGS system. Then, when you try Salvation for a real backup, you'll go quickly and confidently through the process...and you'll be assured that your irreplaceable files are completely protected everywhere along the line.



## What Is a Backup...and Why Bother?

As personal computer technology has exploded in the last few years, IIGs users have been able to store files in bigger and bigger devices. While the standard in the Apple II world was once the 5-1/4" floppy disk that holds only 143K bytes of file data, most IIGs users now use 3-1/2" disks that can hold up to 800K worth of files—more than six times as much! Beyond that, many IIGs users are using hard disk drives; even the smallest of these can store 10 megabytes of data: over twelve times as much as a 3-1/2" disk. And it's not unusual for users' systems to have hard drives that can hold 20 megabytes, 40 megabytes—or even more—of file data.

If the world were a perfect place, and if electromechanical devices—and humans—always worked flawlessly, you wouldn't need Salvation. You would just save data onto floppy disks or hard drives and use them as often as desired. But, even the best machines and humans have problems every now and then. In the computer world, that means that every IIGs user is going to have at least one experience of trying to read data to or from a floppy disk or hard drive...and it won't work!!

## What Causes These Errors?

The reason it won't work can stem from a number of causes, among them a misplaced or missing byte that's crucial to operation—every now and then a disk or hard drive can hiccup. Even more common is the situation where a user changes a file and saves it to a disk...only to realize (too late) that the earlier version should have been kept, too. The idea of a backup of files is to keep a separate copy of a group of data, so that when that inevitable "Oh, NO!" occurs, it's an easy job to just go to the backup copy and begin to breathe again.

"OK", you say, "I can just use my file management utility program to make a copy of all the files I have...can't I?" You can—but copying each file one-by-one with a file copy utility will take a long time, and the large number of disks (or hard drive space) needed will be quite disorganized. Salvation allows you to organize your data and speed up the backup process. And the faster a backup process goes, the more likely you are to use it.

## How Does Salvation Save Time and Storage Space?

Salvation is written to read and write files at absolute maximum speed—many times faster than a file copy utility. It can store groups of files in a logical way to ease the task of restoring them when the time comes. Salvation uses the IIGs' powerful desktop user interface to show you clearly the files you have, allow you select which of them you want to back up and where the backup is to be stored. It then makes the backup quickly and without errors...all controlled by you in the convenient 'point and click' menu/mouse method of running IIGs programs.

You save time many ways with Salvation: you can use the mouse to select whole volumes, certain folders on volumes, or even some files from one folder and other files from another folder—there's no need to type in any filenames.

Salvation tells you ahead of time the number of disks—or the amount of hard drive space—you'll need available to receive backup files. You can use new, unformatted disks or older, formatted ones—Salvation handles both easily, so all you need to do is have enough disks within arm's reach.

When the time comes to write the backup files, Salvation writes a whole track at a time; depending on your particular system, this can be as fast as 1 megabyte per minute!

*This level of performance comes only when your system has 'top of the line' components. For instance, one IIGs-compatible hard drive with short access times backing up files to another hard drive can achieve 1 megabyte per minute rates. If your system uses a fairly slow hard drive or a 3-1/2" floppy disk drive, the speed may not be as great. Please note especially that 5-1/4" floppy disk drives read and write quite slowly, compared to 3-1/2" drives. You'll notice a significant increase in the amount of time Salvation needs to do a backup if you use 5-1/4" floppy disks.*

Salvation writes a special file—called a Catalog File—on a separate disk after a backup session. This file makes it a simple 'point and click' process to restore all the files you backed up; or, you can choose to restore just a few files, or even a single file, if you want. Salvation's ability to show you on-screen what you've backed up, and its flexibility in allowing you to restore all or just parts of it, is an exclusive feature that takes almost all the sting out of those "Oh, NO!" situations.

## Backup...Step-by-Step

Walking through a typical backup operation is the best way to see how Salvation is used.

### Starting up Salvation

First, you need to get Salvation running. Many IIs users run their computers primarily via the GS/OS Finder desktop. If that's the way you work, you'll be able to start Salvation just by inserting the disk, clicking the disk icon and double clicking the Salvation program icon. Salvation can be started in a similar manner from just about any other GS/OS-compatible program launcher. Or, since much of the GS/OS is included on the Salvation disk, you can insert the disk into your boot drive and use it from a cold start—just turn it on.

Whichever way you choose, you'll see the Vitesse/Salvation splash screen (a program designer's term for a screen that comes on briefly to identify a program), then Salvation's Main Screen (Fig. 1), which is a conventional IIs pulldown menu screen. Note the four options across the top: **File**, **Edit**, **Settings** and **Backup Macros**. Most of the time, you'll pull down the **File** option in order to do a backup or restore operation. Fig. 2 shows the File option pulled down.

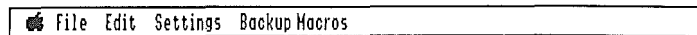


Figure 1

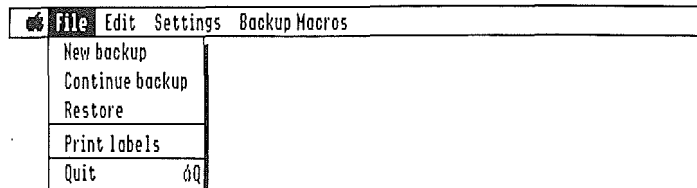


Figure 2

## Selecting Files to Back Up

*To perform a new backup operation*, move and click the mouse to highlight the **New Backup** option, then release the mouse button to select that option.

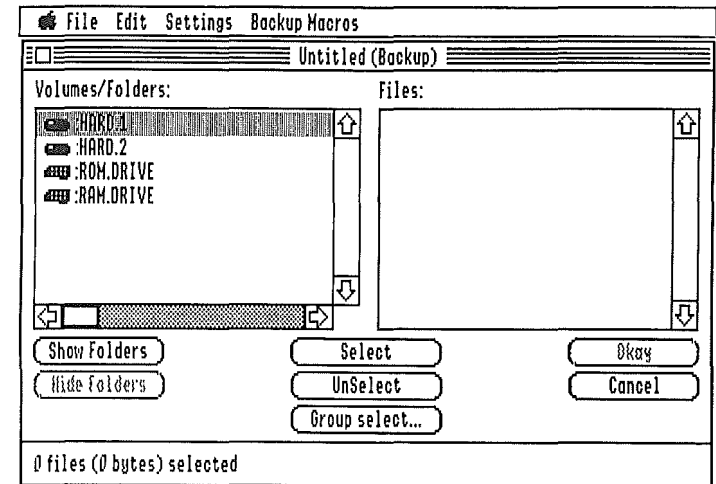
Salvation then pops up a window that shows all the high-capacity volumes currently on-line on the left-hand side of the screen. In the IIs system used in this example, the hard drive is partitioned into two separate volumes, an electronic 'ROM drive', and an electronic 'RAM drive'.

*Salvation doesn't show on-line floppy drives. Floppy disks may be backed up more conveniently via conventional utility programs.*

The next step is to select files from some or all of these volumes.

*To select a volume*, point and click with the mouse to highlight it. In the example shown, Hard.1 volume was selected; the highlighting appears on the screen as a yellow color band. (See Fig. 3.) Selecting the volume makes several options available.

Figure 3



To see all the folders in the volume, click the **Show Folders** button. Salvation displays all of the folders in indented tree fashion on the left side, while all the files in each of the folders are shown on the right (Fig.4). As you point and click with the mouse to highlight various folders in the volume, Salvation updates the right-hand side of the screen to show the files in each of the folders.

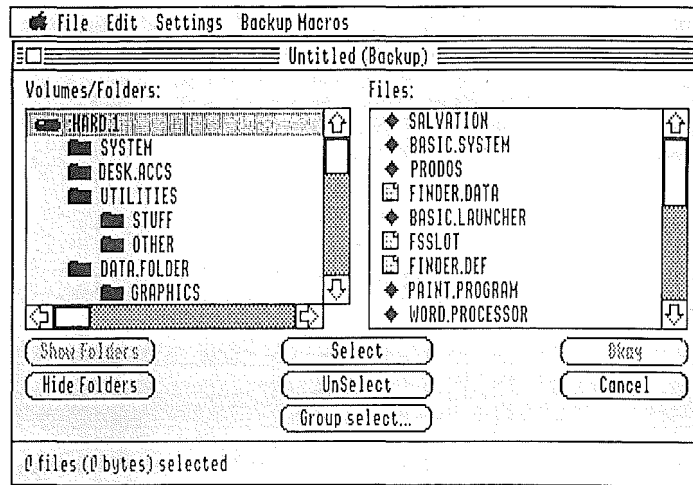


Figure 4

Selecting items to back up is easy.

To select a single volume, folder or file, click to highlight on any line showing a volume, folder or file, then either double click or click the **Select** button.

Complete volumes, folders and files selected at any time are marked by a blackened icon on the left. Volumes and folders which have parts of their lower level data selected (e.g., some folders or files, respectively,) are marked by a greyed icon. The number of files and total amount of data that will be backed up are updated at the lower left of the screen. Similarly, the number of 3-1/2", 800K disks needed is updated at the lower right of the screen.

*You can use a shortcut in making a backup of an entire volume—just double click it. When you double click a volume, its entire contents are selected immediately, and the totals are shown at the lower left of the screen. This shortcut does not display all the folders and files.*

Notice the familiar slide bars on the windows showing volumes, files, and folders. Salvation can show everything that's available, but if there's too much to display in a window at a time, a quick click on a slider and a left/ right or up/down pull displays the rest of the volumes, files, and folders. This allows you to move around confidently, selecting just what you want to back up. Wherever you move, the selection choices you've made will always be easily seen.

### Selecting Several Scattered Files

You'll notice that if you highlight any individual file, all other files previously highlighted become un-highlighted.

To highlight several scattered files, just hold down the **Open Apple** (Command) button on your IIs keyboard as you highlight individual files. They'll all remain highlighted, and you can then select or de-select them at the same time.

### Selecting a Range of Files

Another Salvation shortcut in selecting a group of files which appear together is to select the first file, hold down the **Shift** button on the IIs keyboard and select the last file. Presto! Those two files and all the files between them are selected.

### Selecting a Group of Files

There's one more way to pick exactly the right files: **Group Select**. This gets a little detailed and is usually used only by fairly experienced IIs users. There's a complete description of **Group Select** in Section 3.

## De-Selecting Files Before Backup

At this point, you should take a careful look at all the files that have been selected and make any last-minute changes.

To remove folders and files from selected status, highlight them and click the **UnSelect** button.

If you decide not to do a backup after all, click the **Cancel** button.

Once you're comfortable with your file selections, click the **Okay** button, and the screen shown in Fig. 5 will appear.

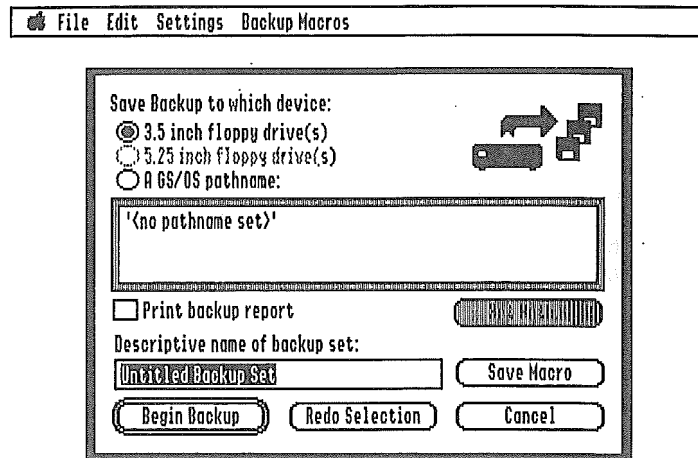


Figure 5

## Specifying the Backup Destination

This screen allows you to tell Salvation where to store the backup files.

To backup to floppy disks, select **3-1/2" floppy drive (s)** or **5-1/4" disk drive (s)**, by pointing to your choice and clicking.

To backup to another hard drive, click the **GS/OS pathname** and **Set Path** buttons. (See Fig. 6.)

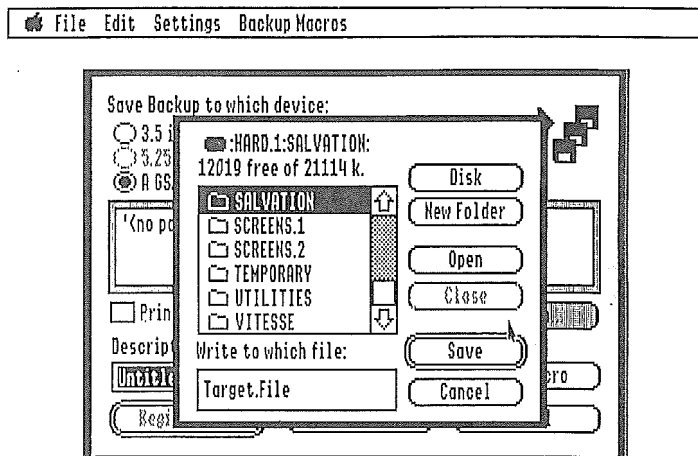


Figure 6

Select the volume by clicking the disk button.

Select the folder you want, by highlighting the folder name and clicking the **Open** button.

Type the filename where you want Salvation to write the files in the box at the bottom left of the screen. Salvation can accept a filename no longer than 13 characters—it has to leave room for the 'C' and 'D' suffixes that it adds to your filename.

When you are finished with your selections, click the **Save** button.

To make changes to the set of files you've picked for backup, for example, to add or remove some of them from the list, click the **Redo Selection** button. Salvation pops up the screen shown in Fig. 4, and you can make the changes desired and click the **Okay** button to return. (You will need to re-select your backup device and/or pathname.)

To print a hardcopy of backed-up files, click the **Print Backup Report** button. (Refer to Fig. 5.) Most IIs users have their printer set up to work with standard IIs programs; if yours is, clicking the button should work. If not, attaching your printer should be a simple matter of connecting it either to the IIs' printer serial port or to a printer interface card in the IIs' Slot 1.

## Naming the Backup Set

To identify the set of disks that Salvation will create for any backup session, type the name in the box of the lower left-hand corner of the screen (refer to Fig. 5). You can type in anything you want—up to 31 characters—and Salvation will make that a part of the Catalog File it writes at the end of the session. This makes it easy to determine what a stack of backup disks contains—in words you've chosen.

### Performing the Backup Operation

Now that the files have been selected and the destination has been chosen, it's time to perform the actual backup.

Click the **Begin Backup button**. Immediately, Salvation pops up the screen shown in Fig. 7, while it starts reading the files.

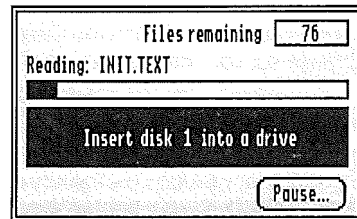
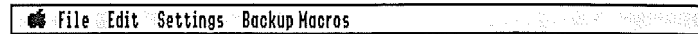


Figure 7

Salvation uses all available IIGs memory to read files; this permits fastest operation. You will see the number of files remaining to be read and written getting smaller and smaller. If you're using floppy disks, the window prompt will let you know when to insert a destination disk.

### Using Different Drives During Backup.

A quick word about one of Salvation's exclusive features: when you're first prompted to insert a 3-1/2" destination disk, all you have to do is put a disk into any of the drives you have hooked up to your IIGs, and Salvation will find it. You don't have to know which slot and drive number it is...or even more complicated, the GS/OS device number...and you don't even have to use the same drive when a new disk is required. The only requirement is that you use the same size disk that you told Salvation you wanted to use when you selected the destination. Salvation is pretty smart, but it can't use both 3-1/2" disks and 5-1/4" disks for a single backup.

Also, rest assured that no matter what disk you put in a drive, Salvation will check first to see if it has any data already on it. If it does, a prominent message will pop up to let you know, and you can decide whether to use it or not. The same message appears if you specify a filename on your hard drive which already contains data. (See Fig. 8)

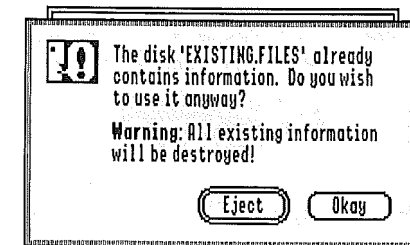
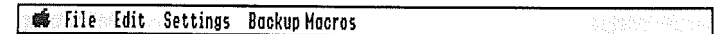


Figure 8

### Pausing a Backup

Referring to Fig. 7 again, notice the prominent **Pause** button.

To pause the backup operation, click the **Pause** button, and Salvation will pop up the screen shown in Fig. 9.

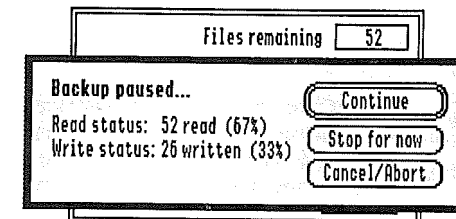
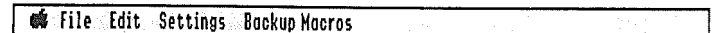


Figure 9

When you pause, Salvation lets you know how far along it has gotten in the back-up process and gives you the following options: resume backup, pause so you can do something else with your files, or cancel the whole operation. The **Continue** picks right up where Salvation was when you paused, and the **Cancel** takes you back to Salvation's Main Screen (Fig. 1). The **Stop For Now** option tells Salvation to get to a smart stopping point; it may be necessary for a few files to be written before stopping. Then, if you are backing up to floppy disks, Salvation will prompt you to insert a Catalog Disk. If you are backing up to a hard drive, Salvation automatically writes the Catalog File to your disk at the same location as your backup files.

Since the same prompt comes at the end of a full backup session, let's presume that you've clicked the **Continue** button, and Salvation has read and written all the files.

### **The Catalog File**

When Salvation has finished all the read and write operations, the next step is to insert one more disk, the Catalog Disk, so that a special Catalog File can be written. (See Fig. 10)

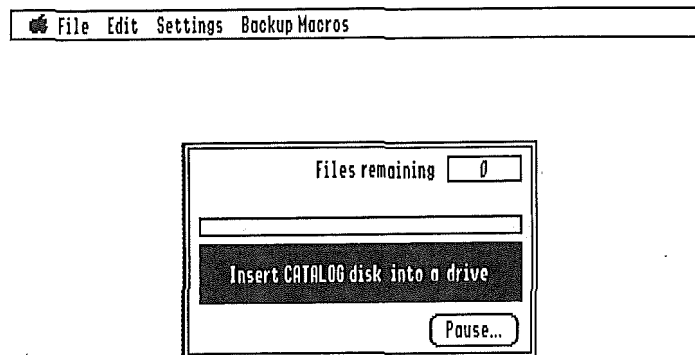


Figure 10

The Catalog File contains very important information, including the names and dates of all the volumes, folders, and files that have been backed up; when the backup was done; the descriptive name you selected for the backup disks; and so on.

When you're ready to restore the precious file data Salvation has backed up—or when you've finished the other job you needed to do when you clicked the **Pause** button—Salvation will call for the Catalog Disk first, in order to know exactly how to handle all the files that have been written on the backup disks.

*Be sure to label the disk with your Catalog File. It's always the first one you will need when you want to restore data or continue a backup operation.*

Finally, after Salvation writes the Catalog Disk, the final backup screen pops up....and you're finished! (See Fig. 11) At this point, you can click and drag the **File** option down to choose what to do next. No matter what it is, though, you know that all the files Salvation has backed up for you are safe.

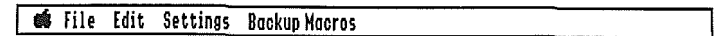


Figure 11

## Restore...Step-By-Step

Once you have your backup files, the next thing you need to know is how to restore them. After all, if nothing ever went wrong, there wouldn't be a need for backups. But things sometimes do go wrong, and sometimes you may change your mind and want to get files back where they were before. Let's go through a typical Salvation restore operation, step-by-step.

To begin a restore operation, pull down the **File** option on Salvation's Main Screen (Refer to Fig. 2), highlight **Restore**, and release the mouse button. Immediately, Salvation pops up a window prompting you to insert a Catalog Disk into a drive or to identify a specific pathname as the source of the backup files. (See Figs. 12 & 12a)

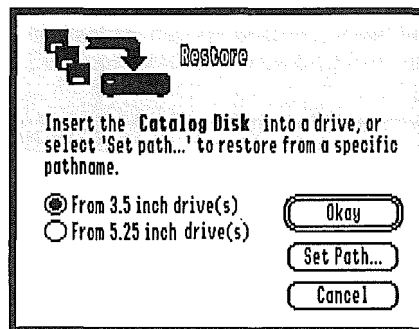
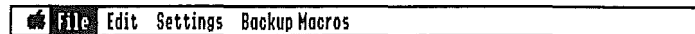


Figure 12

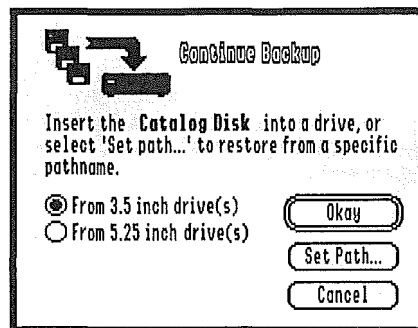
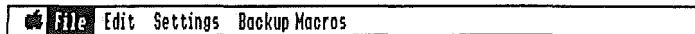


Figure 12a

To restore files that were backed up on floppy disks, select the Catalog Disk from the set of backup disks you want to use. (That's why you should label the Catalog Disks clearly—if you don't know which one is the Catalog Disk, you'll have to put them in one by one until Salvation finds the right one!) Insert the disk, and wait while Salvation reads it and creates a screen showing all the backup files contained in the set you've chosen. (See Fig. 13)

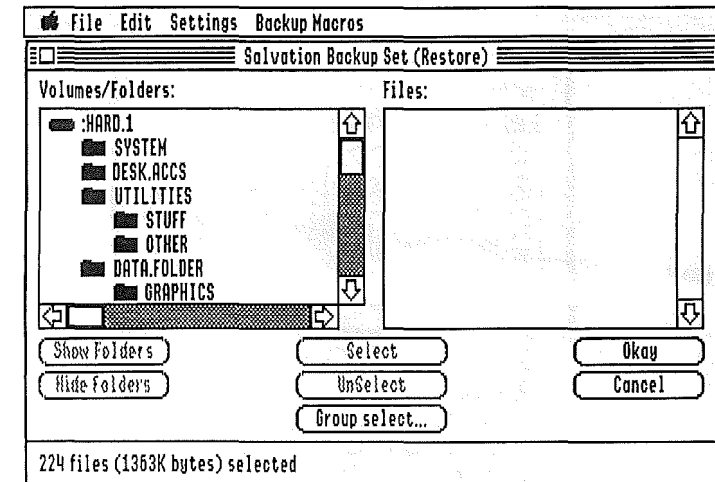


Figure 13

This screen is very similar to the Backup screen shown in Fig. 4. If you're continuing a backup, Salvation will pick up right where you paused: reading and writing files.

To restore files from a backup file located on a hard drive, click the **Set Path** option on the **Restore** screen. (Refer to Fig. 12) Salvation pops up the screen shown in Fig. 14. Highlight the desired volume, folder, and backup file in the same way you did when selecting a backup filename.

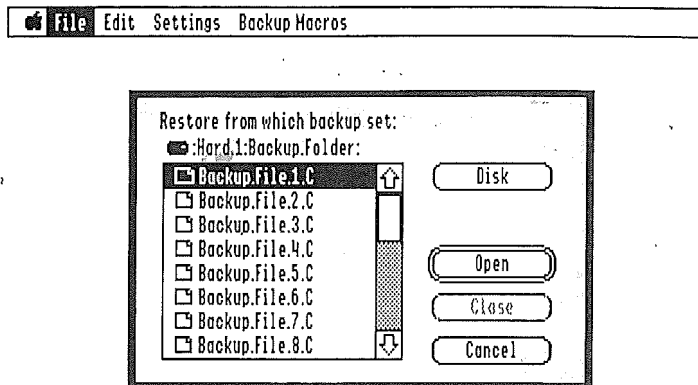


Figure 14

When you click the **Open** button, you will see the screen requesting the Catalog file flash by without stopping. That's because Salvation knows where to find the file. The program will stop on the screen that shows all the backed up files contained in the set you have chosen.

To restore all the backed up files, click the **Okay** button.

To restore only some of the backed up files, use the mouse to highlight volumes and/or folders (Salvation will display the files automatically), and de-select the ones you don't want to restore at this time. The process of selecting and de-selecting is the same as discussed earlier for backing up files.

When you have selected the files to be restored, click the **Okay** button. Salvation pops up the screen shown in Fig. 15 to allow you to choose whether to restore the files to their original folders or a new destination. Normally you will want to select **Original Folders**. However, Salvation also allows you to restore all the files to a different location. For instance, you could specify a single new folder to receive the files.

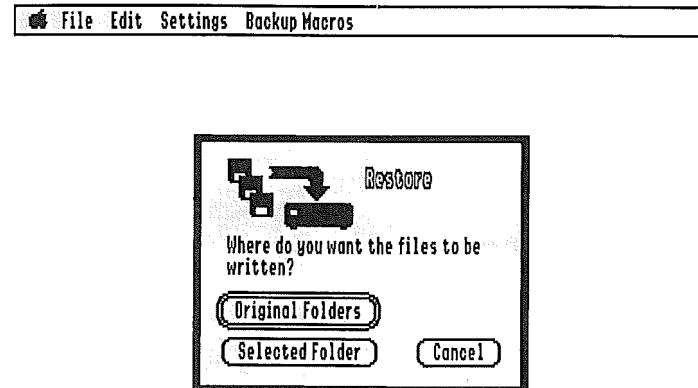


Figure 15

To restore the files to their original location, click the **Original Folders** button. Salvation restores all the selected backup files to their original sources. If any of the original folders have been deleted since the backup was made, Salvation re-makes them.



To restore the files to a different location, click the **Selected Folder** button. Salvation pops up the screen shown in Fig. 16 to allow you to pick the folder you want to use. The operation here is similar to selecting a backup destination pathname.

To select the location, highlight the volume and folder that you want and click the **Okay** button when you're ready. Salvation will bring back the File Selection screen (Refer to Fig. 13) to allow you to make changes in the files to be restored.

File Edit Settings Backup Macros

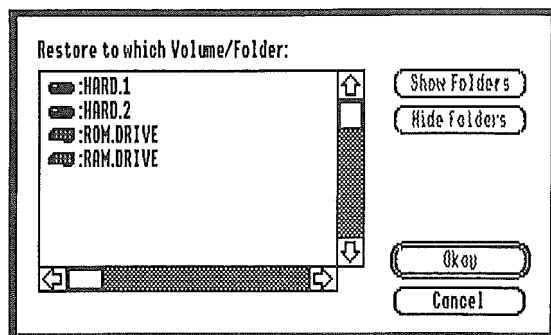


Figure 16

Once the files to be restored have been selected and their destination has been determined, it's time to begin the actual restoration process.

To begin the restore operation, click the **Okay** button and insert the backup disks (if you're using them) when Salvation prompts you. The prompt screen looks the same as the one shown in Fig. 7.

To cancel a restore operation, click the **Cancel** button.

## Replacing Existing Files

If Salvation finds an existing file at the backup destination with the same name as the one you wish to restore, it lets you decide whether or not to replace it with the backed up version. Salvation pops up the familiar IIgs-style screen shown in Fig. 17.

File Edit Settings Backup Macros

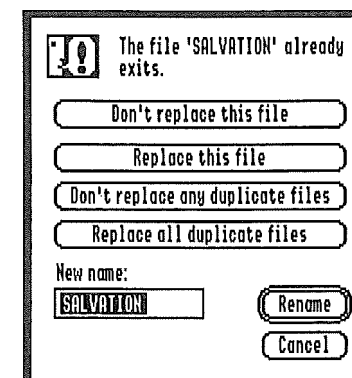


Figure 17

To instruct Salvation to skip the restoration of this file, click on **Don't replace this file**.

To instruct Salvation to replace the current file with the one you previously backed up, click **Replace this file**.

To instruct Salvation not to restore any existing files selected in the current procedure, click **Don't replace any duplicate files**.

To instruct Salvation to restore all existing files selected to their backed-up versions, click **Replace all duplicate files**.

Note that the top two choices apply to a single file, while the bottom two choices apply to the current file and all the rest of the files on the current disk.

To instruct Salvation to restore the backed-up version of the file to a new filename, click **Rename**, and type in the new filename in the **New name** box.

When Salvation has restored all the files, it pops up the "final restore" screen ...and you're finished! (See Fig. 18)

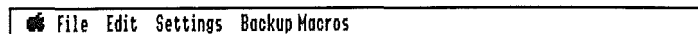


Figure 18

Restore complete!

To exit or select another function, click and drag the **File** option to choose what to do next.

This is the end of the step-by-step discussion. As you've seen, even though Salvation can be tailored in many ways to fit any backup or restore situation, it's really quite uncomplicated. All you have to do is follow the on-screen messages and prompts for smooth, fast backups and restore operations. We're confident you'll make Salvation indispensable in keeping all your files safe from loss...and the day will come when you'll be glad you have!

Remember, there are four Salvation features that were intentionally left out of this step-by-step section: **Select All**, **Backup Macros**, **Backup Options**, and **Group Select**. They are covered in Section 3.

# Section 3

## ADVANCED FEATURES

This section covers the balance of Salvation's features. Experienced users will find information here that they can exploit to enhance their use of Salvation. We hope it also will add to the knowledge base of less-experienced IIGs and Salvation users.

### *File - Select All*

Application programs designed to follow standard GS/OS desktop guidelines must provide an inclusive **File** pulldown option; a specific program may then make all, some, or none of the File options available, as is appropriate. In Salvation's case, the only active one is **Select All**; this option may be used to select immediately all highlighted files during a backup or restore operation.

## Settings - Backup Options

Clicking the **Settings** option on Salvation's Main Menu screen pops up the screen shown in Fig. 19.

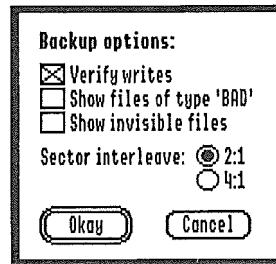
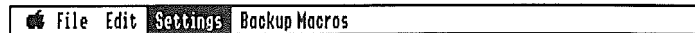


Figure 19

When Salvation is instructed to **verify writes**, all data written to backup 3-1/2" floppy disks are verified for accuracy and validity against the source material. While this reduces the probability of bad data in a backup file virtually to zero, it does slow the read/write process by approximately 15 percent.

While Salvation can show files that have been determined to be of the 'BAD' filetype, we recommend against selecting them separately during backup or restore operations. Various utility programs categorize files as 'BAD' for a number of reasons, virtually all of which indicate that their contents are highly suspect. If you feel it imperative to have a copy of a 'BAD' file, we recommend that you use a conventional copy utility to remove it from the data source you are backing up—and then handle it as you deem appropriate.

Salvation is able to display files of types that GS/OS usually does not display; e.g., Finder Data files (Type \$C9). When Salvation is directed to display 'Invisible' files, they may be selected or de-selected for backup and restoration as are all other file types. 'Invisible' files residing in volumes and/or folders that are selected for backup or restoring in their entirety are backed up or restored.

There are two common sector interleave ratios recognized for IIs-compatible 3-1/2" floppy disk drives: 2:1 and 4:1. The interleave ratio is fixed when a floppy disk is formatted (initiated). Salvation recognizes disks formatted to either 2:1 or 4:1 interleave ratio, and it can intermingle disks of different ratios as part of the same backup set. In general, a 2:1 interleave ratio results in noticeably shorter backup and restore times. Also, since GS/OS knows what to do if a 3-1/2" disk drive can't handle 2:1 interleave, this option is probably best left set at 2:1 all the time.

## Backup Macros

By clicking the **Save Macro** button on the **Backup Destination** screen (refer to Fig. 5), the user can instruct Salvation to save an ensemble of option selections and file/path names associated with a specific backup operation. (See Fig. 20.) This file is saved in the same folder in which Salvation resides, as part of a special "SALVATION.PREFS" file. A macro's assigned name may be up to 31 characters long.

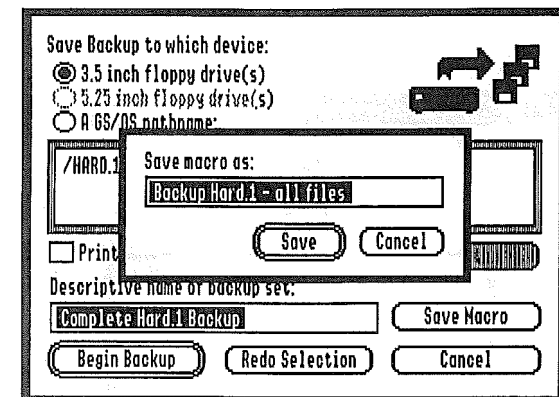
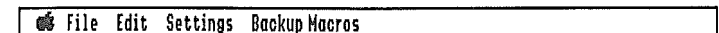


Figure 20

A backup macro may be selected by clicking the **Backup Macros** option from Salvation's Main Screen. (Fig. 21.) A maximum of 10 macros can be defined; those defined appear normally in the pulldown, while those not yet defined appear 'greyed out'. Alternatively, a macro may be selected by depressing the **Open Apple** (Command) key plus the number key for the desired macro. The Open Apple-number key combinations appear to the right of each defined macro.

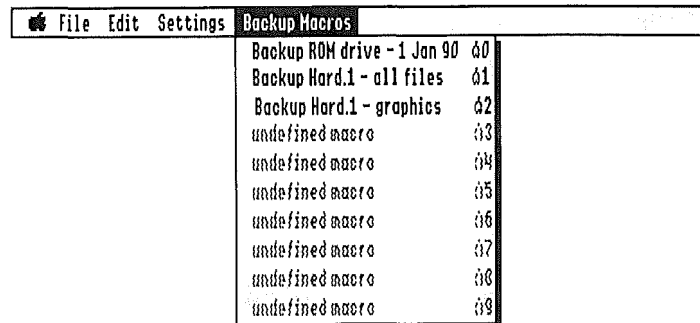


Figure 21

When a macro is selected, Salvation pops up the screen shown in Fig. 22. At this time the macro may be started, deleted, or renamed, or the macro execution procedure cancelled.

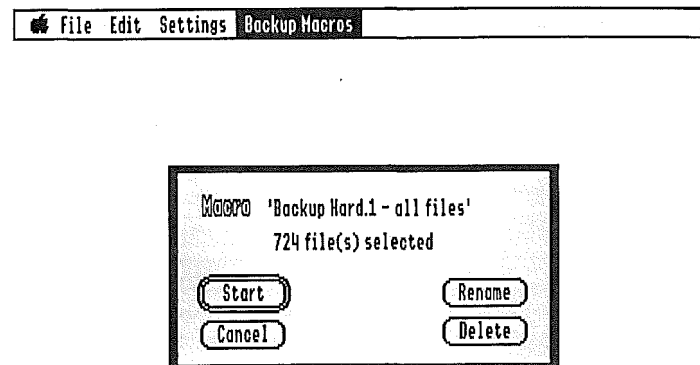


Figure 22

## Group Select

File selection rules may be defined by clicking the **Group Select** button during backup and/or restore operations, at which time Salvation pops up the screen shown in Fig. 23.

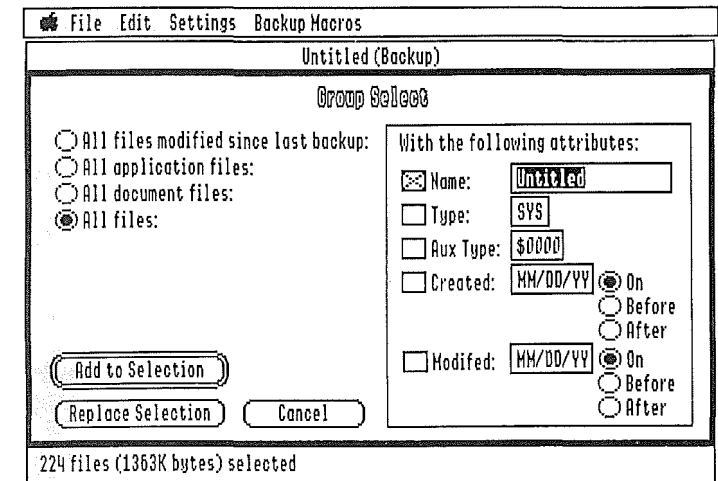


Figure 23

The general category of files is selected by clicking the appropriate button (e.g., **All files modified since last backup**, **All application files**, etc.), and defining an attribute mask by clicking appropriate buttons and entering data in the box to the right of the screen. Filetype may be entered in either hexadecimal notation (with leading '\$'; e.g., \$06) or in 'mnemonic' notation (e.g., BIN). (See the File Types Recognized section, following.)

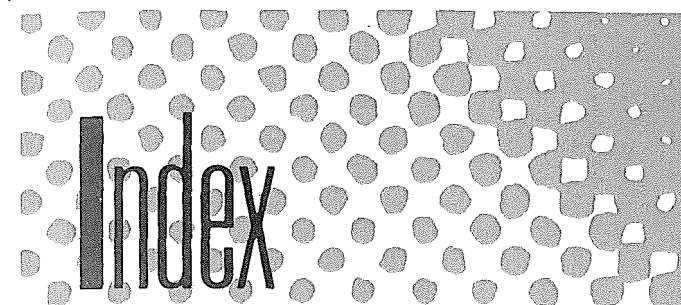
Filenames may be entered with the '\*' wildcard character for multiple unknown characters or with the '?' wildcard character for a single unknown character. Salvation may be instructed to add files selected as a group to any other files already selected, or to replace any already selected ensemble of files with the new selected group.

## File Types Recognized

Salvation recognizes and handles with 100% accuracy all filetypes recognized by GS/OS. The list in the table below is not complete, though it does list almost all filetypes encountered by IIGs users. Since Salvation's code has been written to adhere to Apple's standards for IIGs application software, as GS/OS recognizes newer filetypes, Salvation will recognize them also.

**GS/OS Filetypes Recognized by Salvation**

Type	Mnemonic	Type	Mnemonic	Type	Mnemonic
\$00	UNK	\$AC	TDF	\$B9	CDA
\$FO	CMD	\$01	BAD	\$AD	BDF
\$BA	TOL	\$F9	O.S	\$04	TXT
\$B0	SRC	\$BB	DVR	\$FA	INT
\$06	BIN	\$B1	OBJ	\$BC	IDF
\$FB	IVR	\$08	FOT	\$B2	LIB
\$C0	PNT	\$FC	BAS	\$0B	WPF
\$B3	S16	\$C1	PIC	\$FD	VAR
\$0F	DIR	\$B4	RTL	\$C8	FON
\$FE	REL	\$19	ADB	\$B5	EXE
\$C9	FND	\$FF	SYS	\$1A	AWP
\$B6	STR	\$CA	ICN	\$1B	ASP
\$B7	PTI	\$CB	AIF	\$AB	GSB
\$B8	NDA	\$EF	PAS		



- Backup 7-10, 16-25
  - About 14
  - Advancing to next operation 9
  - Cancelling 9, 19, 24
  - Changing parameters 9, 21
  - Continue 7, 11, 24, 27
  - Creating new 7, 15
  - De-selecting items for 8, 19-20
  - Options, specifying 7
  - Pausing 10, 23-24
  - Selecting
    - Destination 9, 20
    - Filename 21
    - Folder 21
    - Volume 21
  - Files 8, 18
    - Groups 8, 19
    - Ranges 8, 19
    - Scattered 8, 19
  - Folders 8, 18
  - Volumes 7, 8, 17, 18
  - Selection rules, defining 8
- Backup disk set 9, 21
- Backup Macros**, about 5, 10, 35-36
- Backup Macros Menu 7, 16, 36
- Backup record, printing 9, 21
- "BAD" filetypes 7, 34
- Begin Backup 7, 9, 22
- Catalog disk 24-27
- Catalog file 10, 15, 24-25
- Custom macros (See Backup Macros)
- De-select (See Unselect)
- Disk drives, floppy
  - Selecting 9, 20
  - Restoring from 11, 27
  - Using multiple 22
- Disk labels, printing READ.ME
- Disks (See floppy disks)
- Edit Menu** 7, 16

**File Menu** 7, 16, 26, 32, 33

File types recognized 38

Finder Data files 34

Floppy disks

As backup destination 8, 20

Formatting 5

Interleave ratios 35

Restoring from 11, 27

**Verify Writes** 34

**GS/OS Pathname**

Selecting 9, 20

Restoring from 11, 28

**Group Select** 8, 19, 37

Hard disk, Hard drive (see GS/OS  
Pathname)

Interleave ratios 7, 35

Invisible files 7, 34

Launching Salvation 7, 16

Macros 5, 10

Saving 35

Selecting 36

**New Backup** 7, 16

**Original Folders** 11, 29

**Pause** 10, 24-25

**Print Backup Report** 21

Printing

Hard-copy backup record 9, 21

Backup disk labels 7, READ.ME

**Redo Selection** 9

**Rename** 31

**Restore** 7, 11, 26-32

Cancelling 30

Changing selected files 11

From floppy disks 11, 27

From GS/OS pathname 11, 28

Initiating 11

Selecting destination 11, 29-30

To different location 30

To original folders 29

Selecting files for 28-29

Replace existing files 31

SALVATION.PREFS file 35

**Save Macro** 10, 35

**Select** 8, 11, 18

**Select All** 8, 33

**Set Path** 11, 20, 28

**Settings Menu** 7, 16, 34

**Show Folders** 8, 18

**Stop For Now** option 24

**Unselect** 8, 11, 19, 28

**Verify writes** 7, 34