PC_Task

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PC_Task

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A Guide to PC Task 4.4

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1.2   Installing PC Task

There are several version of PC Task which comes with the package.
Some are based on the processor and the others are a Turbo version.
To get the best speed out of PC Task ensure that you use the right
version.
The Turbo version uses twice as much ram as the standard version, so
if you allocated 4Mb RAM for PC Task and type MEM at the DOS prompt
you may only get a a quarter of that actually showing!
    On the PC Task screen there are various settings, these are saved
in a PC.Config file.
    Heres a suggested list of settings which I use:

```
Graphics Adapter: VGA
    Screen mode: PAL High Res
Serial:   Yes
Parallel: Yes
Sound:    Yes
COM2 Mouse: Yes
Drive A:  DF0:
Drive B:  DF2:
Drive C:  PCC:
Convential Memory: 640
Extended Memory: 6016
Minimum Leave Available: 256
```

You should leave enough memory available for AmigaDOS to work.

1.3   Memory in a PC

    Memory requirements are different. For best results, the more
memory you have the better, since it emulates only a 286 you cannot
use Virtual Memory on the hard disk. All PC DOS programs use the
first 640Kb of memory, some programs can use Expanded RAM. To
use this on a 386 you need the EMS40.SYS (not supplied) which allows
you to allocate some Extended RAM as Expanded RAM.

    Expanded RAM (EMS) is basically memory divided into 16K pages.
When the program requires expanded ram it is paged into a page frame
(located in upper memory which is located between 640Kb and 1Mb). This
type of memory is slower than Extended memory. To access this memory
use either EMS40.SYS or EMM386.EXE with the RAM option.

    Extended memory (XMS) is memory located above the 1Mb barrier.
This requires a memory manager such as HIMEM.SYS (also EMS40.SYS can
access this memory). Windows 3.x can use this memory quite effectively.

Upper memory is located above the 640Kb and 1Mb and it is 384Kb
large. You need a 386 or higher processor to use this memory and
requires the EMM386.EXE memory manager to be loaded.

1.4   Using Floppy disks with PC Task

Most PCs these days use 1.44Mb floppy disks. To use these disks
on the Amiga you need to buy a High Density drive to read/write these
disks. These drives are now much cheaper than they used to be and are
available from most Amiga dealers.

If you are using the XL Drive from Power Computing and having
trouble recognising PC disks – try switching to WB (LAmiga+M) and
insert the new disk and wait for the Volume to appear before
switching back to PC-Task.

To create a bootable floppy disk, there are three methods:

1. If the disk is unformatted: Type FORMAT A: /S or if its a double
   density disk, type FORMAT A: /F:720 /S to format to 720Kb.

2. If the disk is already formatted but needs clearing using the
   Quick Format switch e.g. FORMAT A: /S /Q.

3. If the disk is formatted and cleared you can use the SYS command
   to copy the system files to the disk. Type: SYS C: A: which
   copies the files from the C: to the A: drive. If C: is the
   current drive, you can try SYS A: instead.

A bootable floppy should contain COMMAND.COM and two hidden system files:
MSDOS.SYS and IO.SYS. To make it more useful, you should copy the following
essential files onto the disk from C:\DOS:

```
FORMAT.COM  – To format new disks
FDISK.EXE   – To create new dos partitions
SYS.COM     – To create new bootable disks
XCOPY.EXE   – To copy multiple files and dirs if required
QBASIC.EXE  – Req. for EDIT
EDIT.COM    – To edit Autoexec and Config files
SCANDISK.EXE – To repair faulty disks
UNDELETE.EXE – To recover deleted files
UNFORMAT.COM – To recover formatted disks
AUTOEXEC.BAT – Copy of your current Autoexec file
CONFIG.SYS   – Copy of your current Config file
```


1.5   Using Hard Disks with PC Task

Partitions for PC-Task

There are two types of hard disks you can use with PC Task. These
are HardDiskFiles and Hard Disk partitions. If you have room a Hard
disk partition is recommended as they are a lot faster than harddisk

files. A 50Mb partition should be adequate for most people.

     To set up a harddisk partition use the following procedure:

a)Back up the hard disk as this procedure will erase any files on
affected partitions.

b) Run HDToolbox, select Partition Drives.

c) Reduce the size of the partition on the right hand of the bar.

d) Select Add Partition and this will create a new partition.

e) Click on Advanced Options, and change the drive name from DHx to
something like PCC or PCD (last letter must be a C or D).

f) Click on Change File System and select Custom File System,
change the Identifier to 0x4D534800.

g) Also turn ON the AutoMount feature.

h) Click on OK and save the changes. Reboot.

i) Format the resized Amiga partition as normal and restore any
backed up files.

j) Run PCTask and for drive C: (or D:) enter PCC: or PCD: (or whatever).

k) Click on Start and insert a bootable MSDOS disk.

l) You will need to run FDISK to create a Primary Dos partition and
activate it. If creating a second disk such as D, change which drive
to use (option 5).

m) Format the partition using the command: FORMAT C: /S

n) Install MS-DOS and any other software. NB: Some DOS installers
   will format the drive for you so step m can be left out.

   As well as dedicated PC-Task partitions, it is possible to use
PC formatted media not set up for PC-Task. These require mountlists
to gain access.

Accessing PC formatted media

For example, you have a ZIP disk formatted on a PC and you wish PC-
Task to access it. The following mount list is required with some
explination:

```
/*
 * PC-IBM ZIP-Disk Mountlist
 * for use with PC Task (PCD:)
 */

Flags = 0               ; Various flags, usually zero
Surfaces = 1            ; Number of disk surfaces
BlocksPerTrack = 68     ; Number of blocks per track
```

```
LowCyl=0                ; Bottom track/cylinder number
HighCyl=2890            ; Top track/cylinder number
DosType = 0x4D534800 ; File System type

/* The Device and Unit fields are controlled
 * by tooltypes in the icon.
 *
 * Device = squirrelscsi.device        - Put these in the Icon's Tooltypes
 * Unit         = 5
 */
```

To get the above information esp. Surface, Blocks, LowCyl and HighCyl you
need to run HDToolsbox or similar and run it through 'Change Drive Type'
 and 'Define New..' and 'Read Configuration' to get the drive's setup
(Cancel to prevent it being changed).
  Like the dedicated PC-Task partition the device must end with a C or D
and then the device name e.g. PCD entered in the D: entry in PC-Task start
up screen.

1.6 Using CD ROM drives

     To use a CDROM drive you need to use the PCTCDROM.SYS device
driver and MSCDEX programs in the Config.sys and Autoexec.bat.
For example, to use the Zappo CD-ROM drive:

a) Config.sys
     DEVICE=C:\DOS\PCTCDROM.SYS /D:cd.device,0   (Zappo/Overdrive)

   or
     DEVICE=C:\DOS\PCTCDROM.SYS /D:squirrelscsi.device,2

   for a CD ROM on Squirrel SCSI Id 2.

b) Autoexec.bat
     MSCDEX /D:MSCD001 /M:8 /V (specify /L:<letter> for specific drive)

Where /M specifies number of buffers, /V displays statistice and /D
specifies the Logical name of the device.

Note: that the Amiga device drivers needed to be loaded before
being able to use a CD ROM in some cases.

1.7 Using a RAM Disk

     It is possible to use a read/writable RAM disk in the full and
demo version of PC-TASK. To set up a small 64K RAM Disk in Extended
RAM add the following line into CONFIG.SYS:

DEVICE=C:\DOS\RAMDRIVE.SYS [d s [n]] /E

where d is DiskSize (in Kb), s is Sectorsize (128,256,512) and n is
Num of Entries. Defaults are 64,512 and 64. Use /A for Expanded RAM.

It will allocate the next available drive letter to use as the
RAM Disk. It will be perfect for Temporary files or a small work
space.

e.g. SET TEMP=D:\ (if D: was set up as the RAM disk)

Note, you will lose whatever is on the RAM Disk once PC-Task is
rebooted or exited.

1.8 Operating Systems

The best OS you can get is MS-DOS 5 or better and Windows ←
3.1.
Windows for Workgroups 3.11 will not work on 286s or the Interpretive
version of PC-Task.

If you have PC Task 4, then you may use MS Windows for Workgroups
3.11. Windows 95 is now supported on 4.3 upwards, see notes below.

For more information on MSDOS click
here
.

For more information on Windows 3.x click
here
.

For more information on Windows 95 click
here
.

1.9 More on MS-DOS

MS-DOS or Microsoft Disk Operating System is a command line based ←
OS
for Intel based PCs.

COMMAND.COM is the main program loaded when DOS is booted and provides
the command shell to run programs, utilities or run scripts.

In MS-DOS, files are restricted to 8 characters for the name and 3
characters for the extension after a dot e.g. MYFILE.DOC
The extension is significant in DOS and is meaningful:

i.e.

.EXE,.COM or programs
.SYS are system files or drivers
.BAT are MS-DOS batch files
.BAS are Basic files

```
.TXT indicate plain text files
.DRV are driver files
.HLP are Windows Help documents
.DLL are Windows Library files
.GRP are Windows Group files
.INI are Windows Prefs files
```

and there are many more. COMMAND.COM provides some inbuilt commands but
Microsoft have included many external utilities which are normally located
in C:\DOS. See
                 AmigaOS vs DOS
                  for some of them.

```
Command                 Purpose

QBASIC                  Built in Basic interpreter
HELP                    Help on DOS commands (or use /? after command name)
MSBACKUP                Backup facility (does not work in PC-Task)
MSAV                    Anti-Virus utility
UNDELETE                Undelete files
UNFORMAT                Unformat disks
CHKDSK                  Checks disks for lost allocation units
SCANDISK                Scans corrupted disks
DEFRAG                  Defragments disks
DOSKEY                  Provides command history, editing and macros
                        (Press F3 to retrieve last command if Doskey
                        is not loaded or F1 for next character)
INTERLNK                Peer-to-peer file and disk sharing
MEMMAKER                Optimizes Autoexec and Config.
```

Using HELP can give all the information you need, although a good DOS manual
will also help.

1.10 More on Windows

     Windows 3.1 and 3.11 uses a Graphical User Interface. There are
several advantages of using Windows over DOS:

     1) It is not restricted to the first 640Kb as it can use
        Extended RAM.

     2) Windows programs are much friendlier to use and the use
        of special keyboards shortcuts aren't required to remember.

     3) Use of graphics.

   Windows 3.1x uses Co-operative multi-tasking, that is, it is upto
the programs to give up CPU time for other programs to run. Currently,
this hardly happens and programs tend to use all CPU time. It is
possible to run more than one program at a time and switch between them
using ALT+TAB keyboard shortcut.

     Besides Extended memory there is virtual memory which is disk-

based and a lot slower, newer 32-bit programs tend to require this
memory. There is also a smaller area of memory called Resources
(see Help, About) which is displayed as a percentage. If this gets
very small then you may experience 'Out of Memory' messages. This
memory is only 64Kb big! This memory is used to display icons, gadgets
etc on the display. The only way to fix this is to re-load Windows.

Manager Programs

      Program Manager - This is the main screen you will see, the purpose
           is to display icons for the use to double-click on and run
           programs. Program icons may be grouped together in Group
           windows e.g. Main, Accessories, Startup, Games etc.
           NB: Deleting a program icon DOES NOT delete the program!

      File Manager - This program is used to manage files such as
           Copying, Renaming Deleting, Moving and Searching.

      Print Manager - This program queues and manages output to the printer.
           The Print Manager icon appears when output is performed and
           print out can be paused, stopped or deleted from the queue.

      Task Manager - This program is supposed to manage programs running.
           The task list can be brought up using CTRL+ESC or the Program
           Manager (top left button).

Configuring Windows

      There are two programs. One is Windows Setup where you can set up
mouse driver, screen driver and network drivers. The Control Panel
is used to the desktop, install printer, manage virtual memory. set the
date and time, set up fonts, sounds and so on.

Installing programs

      The standard method is to select Run from the File menu in Program
Manager (there is also a Run option in File Manager) and type the name
of the installer program (usually A:\SETUP.EXE). Manual installation
involves copying the files to a given directory and then use the New
option in the File menu to create group or program icons.

1.11 Windows 95

   Windows 95 is Microsoft's attempt towards Windows NT. Windows 95 is a
hybrid of the old Windows 3.x and NT and uses Intel's 32 bit registers
for better memory access on 486s and Pentium systems.

   Windows 95 requires 16 Mb or more RAM to run the OS and the average
appilcation, and more RAM is required for more heavy usage such as graphics,
DTP and some games. It retains some of the old MS-DOS commands in
"C:\WINDOWS\COMMAND" directory, a lot of them have disappeared.

   Devices can be set up via the Hardware Control Panel, do NOT use the auto
sense (Plug n Play) feature as it will be too slow on PC Task, set up CDROMs,
Modems etc manually.

Windows 95 is very configurable and using the right mouse button will bring up a popup menu which will allow you to set the properities of items on the desktop and perform various functions.

Most programs can be run via the START button at the bottom left of the screen. Commonly used programs can be put into their own sub menu (eg Popular Programs) or as shortcuts/aliases on the desktop itself.

Unlike Windows 3.x Program Manager, an icon in Windows 95 represents a real file and you can browse disks on the desktop without resorting to File Manager or Windows Explorer.

Windows 95 can use long filenames upto 255 characters long although DOS can still see them using the old 8.3 filenames (they are shortened with ~1 etc in the filename).

To run Windows 95 on PC Task you will probably need an 68060 and around 24-32Mb RAM and at least 100-200Mb of HD space for it and its apps.

1.12   DOS Software

The majority of software which requires DOS should run with the exception of games. There are a few PD games that may work but check requirements first. Many commercial games will not work or run very slowly.

If you have Internet access, try http://micros.hensa.ac.uk/browse.html or http://www.download.com/ for PC software archives.

1.13   Windows Software

A lot of Windows software requires lots of memory and disk space these days and run slowly even on 386 PCs. For PC Task it is possible to run some Windows software but an accelerator with at least 8Mb should be able to run some Windows software. If at all possible try to use a DOS based program instead of a Windows program as they will run much faster.

Check requirements before trying to use Windows software.

If you have Internet access, try http://micros.hensa.ac.uk/browse.html or http://www.download.com/ for PC software archives.

1.14   The AUTOEXEC.BAT and CONFIG.SYS

These two files specify what device drivers and TSRs to load at bootup. Device drivers include drivers for the screen (e.g. DISPLAY.SYS, ANSI.SYS), the keyboard (KEYB.COM), the mouse (PCTMOUSE.EXE), SCSI and CD ROM drivers. A TSR is a Terminate, Stay Resident program (similar to

Amiga's Commodities), for example Virus checkers and so on.
     These programs can take up a lot of memory and it is best to
ensure these are kept to the minimum. If you have less than 500Kb free
then you will experience Out of memory error messages.

Examples,

{b}CONFIG.SYS{ub}

```
DEVICE=C:\DOS\HIMEM.SYS
DOS=HIGH
DEVICE=C:\DOS\SETVER.EXE
DEVICE=C:\DOS\RAMDRIVE.SYS /E
DEVICE=C:\APPS\UTILS\PCTCDROM.SYS /D:cd.device,0
FILES=30
```

NB: Loads Extended Memory manager, DOS Version control, RAM Disk driver,
CD-ROM driver and number of open files to 30.

{b}AUTOEXEC.BAT{ub}

```
CLS
VER
PROMPT $p$g
PATH C:\APPS\UTILS;C:\WINDOWS;C:\DOS;C:\BATCH;C:\
SET TEMP=D:\
REM SET TEMP=C:\WINDOWS\TEMP
C:\WINDOWS\SMARTDRV.EXE C
lh DOSKEY
CALL C:\BATCH\MACROS
```

NB: Clears screen, prints DOS version, sets command prompt, set command
path, set temporary directory, load Disk cache, shell enhancer and
sets ups some macros (aliases).

1.15   Ways of making PC Task Run faster

1. The more memory the better, this is true for real PCs. If you
want to use Windows have at least 8Mb of Fast RAM.

2. If you have lots of memory use the Turbo or Dynamic version.

3. Use a lower resolution video driver such as MDA, CGA (Windows
will require VGA at least).

4. Use a graphics board rather than the Amiga's chipset as no
conversion is required for the boards.

1.16   AmigaDOS vs MS-DOS

AmigaDOS and MS-DOS are similar but there are subtle differences.
Below is a list of AmigaDOS commands and their MS-DOS equivalent:

```
AmigaDOS              MS-DOS


Addbuffers            BUFFERS=n (in Config.sys, n=1 to 99)
AddDataTypes          n/a
Alias                 DOSKEY name=command
Ask                   CHOICE
Assign                SUBST
Avail                 MEM
BindDrivers           DEVICE (in Config.sys)
Break                 BREAK (in Config.sys turns Ctrl-C on/off)
CD                    CD
ChangeTaskPri         n/a
ConClip               n/a
Copy                  COPY
Copy All              XCOPY
CPU                   n/a
Date                  DATE and TIME
Delete                DEL or ERASE
Delete All            RMDIR or RD (or DELTREE)
Dir                   DIR
DiskChange            n/a
Diskcopy              DISKCOPY
Echo                  ECHO
ED                    EDIT
Edit                  EDLIN
Else                  n/a
Endif                 n/a
EndSkip               n/a
Eval                  n/a
Execute               CALL
Failat                n/a
Fault                 n/a
FileNote              n/a
FixFonts              n/a
Format                FORMAT
Get                   n/a
GetEnv                n/a
IconX                 (Use .PIF files in Windows, see PIFEditor)
If                    IF
If Exists             IF EXIST
If Warn|Error|Fail    IF ERRORLEVEL n
Info                  CHKDSK
Install               SYS
IPrefs                n/a
Join                  COPY file1+file2 filen
Lab                   :label_name
List                  DIR
LoadWB                WIN (loads Windows)
Lock                  n/a
MagTape               n/a
MakeDir               MKDIR or MD
MakeLink              n/a
More                  MORE <file_name
Mount                 DEVICE= (in Config.sys)
NewCli                n/a
NewShell              n/a
```

```
Path               PATH
Prompt             PROMPT
Protect            ATTRIB
Quit               n/a
Relabel            LABEL
RequestChoice      CHOICE
RemRAD             n/a
RequestFile        n/a
Rename             RENAME or REN
Resident           n/a (most common commands are in COMMAND.COM)
Run                START (in Win95 only)
Search             FIND
Set                SET
SetClock           DATE and TIME
SetDate            n/a
SetEnv             SET
SetFont            n/a
SetKeyboard        KEYB
SetPatch           n/a
Skip               GOTO
Status             n/a
Type               TYPE
Unset              SET name=
UnSetEnv           SET name=
UnAlias            DOSKEY name=
Version            VER
Wait               n/a
Which              TREE/F|FIND "filename"
Why                n/a


Serial             MODE COM
Printer            MODE LPT
ScreenMode         MODE CON
ShowConfig         MSD


HDToolbox          FDISK
PrintFiles         PRINT
DiskDoctor         RECOVER/SCANDISK
HDBackup           BACKUP/RESTORE/MSBACKUP
```

1.17 Transferring Files

```
           In PC-Task it is possible to transfer files between the PC and  ←
               Amiga sides
using the utilities provided:

In PC-Task

DIRA          Directory of an Amiga disk.
              e.g. DIRA Work:Docs/Letters


COPYTOA       Copy one file to an Amiga disk.
              e.g. COPYTOA C:\MYFILE.TXT Work:Docs/Letters/MyFile.txt


COPYTOI       Copy one file from an Amiga disk.
```

```
                    e.g. COPYTOI Work:Docs/Letters/MyFile.txt C:\MYFILE.TXT
```

NB: Note that the commands do differentiate between '\' used in MS-DOS
and '/' used in AmigaDOS.

In Workbench

If you have a Hard Disk Partition or a HardDisk file, run the
PCTCrossMount Program. This requires the C: or D: entries saved in the
PC.config file and will automatically create a DOSDriver to be used
-only- in Workbench (It is NOT to be used by PC Task in the C: or D:
entries).
     To make the icon created in RAM: a DOSDriver, load up a text editor
and delete the first line 'TCC:' and the '#' at the end. Then create an
.info file for it and change the following:
     Default tool should be C:MOUNT
     Add Tooltype ACTIVATE=1

To get the icon to appear, execute the command DIR TCC: or whatever from
the Workbench/Execute menu option. You can now drag files to/from the
MS-DOS partition.

Accessing PC media via Workbench

  To access PC media via Workbench requires a mountlist (this is different
to the one used for PC-Task, see
                Hard disks
                .
  For Workbench, you need to use the CrossDosFileSystem for Workbench to
read the PC device and you need to know the disk's setup. For example,
to access a PC formatted Zip disk you can use:

```
/*
 * PC-IBM ZIP-Disk Mountlist (ZIPPC:)
 */

Priority = 10
Flags = 0
Surfaces = 1
BlocksPerTrack = 68
Reserved = 0
PreAlloc = 0
Interleave = 0
LowCyl = 0
HighCyl = 2890
Stacksize = 4096
Buffers = 30
BufMemType = 0
MaxTransfer = 0xFFFFFF
Mask = 0xFFFFFE
GlobVec = -1
BootPri = 0
FileSystem = L:CrossDOSFileSystem
DosType = 0x4D534800

/* The Device and Unit fields are controlled
 * by tooltypes in the icon.
```

```
 *
 * Device = squirrelscsi.device
 * Unit   = 5
 */
```

With an icon setup and the Tooltypes set up and the Default Tool set to
C:Mount you can now read/write PC media like other Amiga devices!

See list of network software in
                Alternatives
                     .

1.18   Using PC files on the Amiga

   It is possible to use PC files on the Amiga and vice versa although in
some cases some conversion work may be needed.

Text Files

   PC and Amiga text files differ in one respect. PCs use CR (Carriage
Return) and LF (Line Feed) characters at the end of each line, while the
Amiga only use LFs. To remove the extra CRs you should load the CrossDos
commodity which does this automatically. Alternatively, there are a few
PD programs to do this for you.

Word Processing Files

   Most PC Word Processing documents are incompatible with Amiga word
processors if saved in their native format. Some Amiga Word Processors
can import different types of files such as ASCII/Text or RTF (Rich Text
Format). For example, if you are using Microsoft Word you should save your
file twice, once in Word format and then in RTF format so that you do not
loose the formatting information (pictures etc may be lost). Wordworth 6
can read RTF files easily.

Spreadsheet/Database files

   A lot of database programs have the option to export data
in many formats including CSV or Comma-delimited format which
writes the data in an ascii file with each field seperate by commas or other
delimitor characters and records by carriage returns/line feeds.

   Lotus 1-2-3 format is a another common Spreadsheet format and it is
recognised by many PC and Amiga spreadsheet applications. The CSV format as
used by Database program can also be used.

Graphics Files

   The PC has many graphic formats including common ones such as GIF and JPEG.
A good PC paint program such as PaintShopPro can convert between many formats
including Amiga IFF. There are other formats used by Clipart which are not
easily read by Amiga programs and may need to be converted first.

   Image processing packages such as ImageStudio, SuperView, ImageFX, Photogenics

and PPaint will allow you to load and save between images formats. Access to
datatypes is also an advantage.

1.19   Version 4 and Otherss

Version 4 of PC-Task

     The latest version can emulate a 80486 PC, has CD ROM support,
CyberGraphics and speed improvements. Cost is 69.99 pounds and is now
available from Wizard Developments. A demo is now available in
the archive PC-TASKDEMO40.LHA (or LZX) on aminet/misc/emu.

   Cost is AUD$114 or to upgrade from v3.1 is 35UKP (AUD$60) or from v2.0
is AUD$84. The UK distributor is Wizard Developments.

     There are two versions available a Dynamic (similar to old Turbo
which uses more memory) or Interpretive. Speed is quite good but I tried
running DOOM using AGA and it was s-l-o-w. Buying a real PC or console
would be much better for game playing!.

   The latest version is now 4.4 and the patches are available on Aminet
in aminet/misc/emu to upgrade from v4 upwards. Version 4.3 upwards now
supports Windows 95 although a 68060 and lots of RAM is required!

Emulators/PC Boards/Networking

Emulators

IBeM   - Old and slower PC emulator
CrossPC   - Emulator provided with CrossDOS. Now discontinued.
PCx   - Latest PC Pentium emulator from Blittersoft (49.95UKP)

Networking

Network PC - Accessing PC drives from the Amiga. Weird Science (19.95UKP)
PC2Ami308   - Freeware. PC to Amiga network software available from Aminet
              (comm/misc)
Samba   - Freeware networking software from PC to Amiga (see Aminet)
              (comm/net)
Link it!   - Commercial PC-Amiga network software.
Envoy   - Commodore's network software.

Hardware

KCS   - Real 8086 processor for A500
ATOnce   - Real 80286 processor for A500
Bridgeboard - Real Intel processor board for Zorro based Amigas.
GVP   - Real Intel processor board for A500 hard disk
Emplant   - PC 586 Emulator (Blittersoft)
Shuttle   - Combines Amiga Tower with PC systems inc. Pentium systems!
              (Blittersoft)
Siamese System - Combines Amiga with a real PC system (HiQ)

1.20 The Author

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Other Guides:

Foozle
HardDisk
PrinterGuide
UpdatingWB
ExpandingTheAmiga
Workbench1.3

Critisms and additions are welcome! Hope this is of use to someone
in Amigaland!