

## **Formation**

<b>COLLABORATORS</b>
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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Formation</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Formation . . . . .	1
1.2	Legal Notice . . . . .	2
1.3	Installation . . . . .	3
1.4	What are Groups? . . . . .	4
1.5	User Options . . . . .	5
1.6	The Main Interface . . . . .	5
1.7	Editing Groups . . . . .	7
1.8	Directory Caching . . . . .	9
1.9	Formation Search . . . . .	9
1.10	Action Preferences . . . . .	11
1.11	Program Preferences . . . . .	14
1.12	Getting Started . . . . .	14
1.13	Registering Formation . . . . .	16
1.14	About the Author . . . . .	16
1.15	History . . . . .	17
1.16	The Future . . . . .	18
1.17	Acknowledgements . . . . .	19

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# Chapter 1

## Formation

### 1.1 Formation

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#####
#           #
#   F O R M A T I O N   #
#   -----           #
#       (Release 1.3a)   #
#           #
#   © 1997,8 Tim Cribbin #
#           #
#####

```

Welcome to Formation. This guide is the full instruction manual for the program. I have attempted to offer a full and clear explanation of all Formation's features. If any aspects are still unclear once you have read this document, please do not hesitate to email me with your query. Please also remember that this program is shareware - register if you find it useful. Doing so will not only remove the random requester present in the demo and allow you to define more Groups (up to 25) but will also help to ensure Formation's future development.

Formation provides Amiga users with a completely new way of accessing files. At it's core is a system based upon on my own concept of 'Virtual Directories' which I shall hereafter refer to as 'Groups'.

Put simply, Groups allow the user to rearrange files and directories into an unlimited number of combinations. Viewed through the Formation GUI a group looks like any ordinary directory, appearing as a list of files and sub-directories. The difference lies in the fact that the actual physical location (e.g. CD, Hard-Disk) of these items is unimportant - each item could be stored on a completely different device.

This provides the user with a fast and intuitive means of data navigation.

In short, the main features are...

- \* Files and Directories can be grouped together by theme or type (e.g. animations, movies, help-files)
- \* An item can appear in any number different groups
- \* Access to any file is never more than 5 mouse-clicks away
- \* Directory lists may be cached (saved) to hard-disk to allow seamless browsing of files located on both fixed and removeable media.
- \* Works like a catalogue system for your data. If the item exists on removeable media (e.g. floppy-disk), Formation will prompt you for the appropriate volume when you wish to access it - "Now which CD is that cool demo on?"
- \* Formation is filetype sensitive. Click on a file and a range of user-defined actions are presented to the user. Double click and the primary action is performed instantly.
- \* Creating groups is made simple by means of a sophisticated search engine. Devices can be searched by text string, date and filetype. You never need lose a file again!

Contents...

Legal Notice  
Installation  
What are Groups?  
User Options  
Getting Started  
Registering  
Author  
History  
Future  
Acknowledgements

## 1.2 Legal Notice

CopyRight

This program is a shareware product. The demo version may be copied and redistributed with the following limitations:

- a) The Formation executable must not be altered in any way.
  - b) Formation may not be included in any product that is to be sold for
-

profit unless prior permission, in writing, has been granted by the author.

The full version of Formation may only be used by those persons who have already paid the registration fee to the author. This distribution may not be copied and redistributed, under any circumstances, without the prior written permission of the author.

#### Disclaimer

This program was subjected to extensive testing prior to it's release. To the best of the author's knowledge it is safe to use on any system. However the author cannot accept responsibility for any damage that may occur, in whatever form, whilst using this program.

If you do not accept these terms, please delete the Formation distribution from your system immediately.

## 1.3 Installation

### INSTALLATION

#### System Requirements:

OS 3.x  
Atleast 500K of SPARE memory  
Hard-Drive

reqtools library|\_ Contact a PD library for these if you don't have them  
lha |

Simply copy the entire Formation directory over to your hard-disk.

Formation requires it's own font to be installed in your 'sys:fonts' directory. Formation will install it automatically when you first boot up if you haven't already done so yourself.

If you have an earlier version of Formation on your system you may want to copy over the old FormFont in your 'SYS:Fonts/' directory with the new colour font included in this distribution. This is not compulsory but the lister display may look untidy when using the old font.

And that's about it. No assigns need to be made to the Formation directory.

Please note that Formation reads from 3 prefs files on start-up ...

default.grp - Group file  
default.act - Action Prefs file  
default.prg - Program Prefs file

You can configure any number of different prefs files, but it is those named default.\*\*\* that will be loaded on start-up. Configurations carrying different

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names may be loaded subsequently.

Please also note that when you select a file, Formation uses Multiview as it's internal default tool, if no other has been specified for that file type. It looks in 'SYS:Utilities' directory for Multiview. You can change this location or the tool itself using the

Action prefs  
menu option 'Set DefTool'.

## 1.4 What are Groups?

Groups are the core of the Formation system. Group files can be created containing a number of different groups (up to 25 per file) arranged around different themes. These Groups are displayed to the user by means of a list gadget on the main interface window. Each Group may contain a combination of directories and files holding data relating to that Group's theme. These can be accessed in the same way as you would normally access files and directories in a file manager.

The main differences are...

- \* Entries within a particular Group can be physically located absolutely anywhere. This allows you to create catalogues of files and directories along various different themes, making browsing and accessing files a much simpler process. Directory lists located on removeable media may also be
  - cached
  - (saved) to hard-disk to allow seamless browsing of files.

What this means is you don't need to buy a gargantuan hard-drive in order to keep all your related files together, although you must obviously have any relevant disks to hand if you ever wish to access a file.

- \* Entries are stored within a structure containing a maximum of three levels. Using this approach no file is ever more than five mouseclicks away.

At the top of the structure (level 1) you have a list of Groups. Each Group contains a main directory (level 2) and possibly sub-directories (level 3). When in a main directory you can choose to view files and directories by their full path name or by user-defined aliases. An alias can be anything you want it to be, although an abbreviation of the full path is often most logical i.e. 'dhl:movies/' would have the alias 'Movies'.

Put simply, you select a Group and the lister will display it's contents or virtual directory listing. This can include both files and whole directories as per a normal directory.

Clicking on a file will bring up an Action requester showing information on the file and two or three gadgets providing user options.

Clicking on a sub-directory will bring up a new list containing that directory's

contents. If the directory is stored on removeable media you may have to insert the disk first (not necessary if it has been cached to HD). Again, clicking on a file will bring up the Action requester. Formation will display only files at this level. If you want to view any sub-directories of that directory, you can switch to 'Browser' mode using the cycle gadget and continue your browsing from there.

## 1.5 User Options

### FORMATION WINDOWS

=====

The Main Interface

The Search Interface

Action Preferences

Program Preferences

## 1.6 The Main Interface

### GADGETS

When Formation first loads up you will be presented with a window containing a lister and a row of icon gadgets.

Along the top of the Formation window is a series of icon gadgets. These provide quick links to the main functions.

From left to right, these are...

Parent            Same as a normal file requester. Takes you up one level in the group structure.

Devices           Displays a list of volumes and assigns. If in Groups mode the GUI will be toggled to Browser mode (see below).

Search            Opens the file search interface.

New Group        Create a new Group

Add Dir          Add a directory to an existing Group. You must select a group, or be in Browser mode to use this function.

In Groups mode, the selected directory will be added to the current Group.

In Browser mode, a requester appears allowing the user to select



an existing Group or create a new one. The current directory is then added to that Group.

**Add File** Add a one or more files to an existing Group. As with **Add Dir**, you must have selected a Group or be in Browser mode. In both modes a multi-select file requester will appear. Once the selection has been made the files will be added to:

The current Group (Groups mode) or..

A user selected Group (Browser mode).

Underneath the icons are several further gadgets.

Immediately below the icons are 3 gadgets. From left to right these are...

**Mode Toggle** A cycle gadget that enables the user to toggle between 'Groups' and file 'Browser' mode. Browser mode turns the lister into a standard file manager style directory lister that may be used in to navigate through all mounted devices in the conventional way.

**Cached** A check box which indicates whether the current directory list has been cached to disk or not. Please see **Directory Caching** for more info on this. Clicking on a blank box will create a new cache file for that directory. Clicking on a checked box will delete the existing file. ←

**List source** Indicates where the directory list was read from. 'Disk Mounted' means that the relevant disk is available and that the directory was read straight from the disk. 'Cache List' means that the disk was unavailable so a cached directory list was used instead. The user must insert the relevant disk if they wish to access any files.  
N.B. This info is redundant in File Browser mode.

Underneath that row are two more gadgets. The leftmost gadget simply displays the current directory.

The other smaller gadget is there for the user to enter a file extension pattern. Just type in the extension, e.g. 'WAV' or 'lha' (no dot) and hit RETURN. Only file names with this extension will then be displayed.

## MENUS

### Formation

**About** Information on the program

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**Hide** Iconify the window. Dropping files on to this icon will bring up the Formation action requesters

**Quit** Exit Formation

## Environment

## Edit Group

-

```

|-New          Create a new Group
|-Delete       Delete an existing Group
|-Rename       Rename an existing Group
|-----
|-Add Dir      Add a directory to the current Group
|-Del Dir      Delete one or more directories from the current Group
|              The mouse pointer will invert to indicate that delete
|              mode is in operation. Click the right mouse button to
|              exit delete mode.
|-----
|-Add File     Add one or more files to the current Group
|-Del File     Delete one or more files from the current Group.
|              As with 'Del Dir', the pointer will invert to indicate
|              delete mode.
|-----
|-Search       Open the Search window

```

## Group File-

```

|-Load        Load another Group file
|-Save        Save the current Group file
|-Save As     Save the current Group file under a new name

```

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Action Prefs  Opens the Action preferences window
Program Prefs Opens the Program preferences window

```

```

Show Aliases  Toggles between full-path and alias mode on the 2nd level.
.info         Toggles the display of info files on the 3rd level.

```

## KEYBOARD

The user is also able to move through the Group structure using cursor keys.

Hitting the UP & DOWN CURSOR keys will change the change the contents of the current list to that of the previous or next item in the parent list. Hence when you select a Group (move to level 2 of the Group structure) using these keys will change the currently selected Group. Move down to the third level (access a directory) and these keys enable movement through the list of directories in the currently selected Group.

The CURSOR LEFT key performs the same function as the 'Parent' gadget.

## 1.7 Editing Groups

## CREATING GROUPS

Creating a Group is simple. Simply click on the New Group icon button or select the sub-item 'New' from the 'Groups=>Edit Groups' menu item. You can specify up to 25 Groups if you are a registered user (the demo only allows 3 Groups).

Input a name for this Group and it is now ready to use. Open it by clicking on it's name in the lister. You can now select a range (up to 100 items) of files and directories to include using the relevant icon buttons or menu items. Alternatively you use the

search  
function and include the

results.

The easiest way to add both files and directories is probably just to drag and drop them from Workbench or DOpus. To do this you should be within a Group, but not in one of the Group's sub-directories.

#### Adding Directories

Including whole directories can be useful for two main reasons. First you may have a lot of files that relate to the Groups theme and they are probably already organised into specific directories on your disks. It would be pointless and messy to extract them individually into the Group. The second reason is that the files inside Group directories always remain current - the list is re-read every time you access it.

On selecting the 'Add Directory' option, you will be presented with a path requester from which you can make your selection. You will also be asked to input an Alias, to display when in Alias mode, for that directory. This should be an abbreviated form of the full path (e.g. just the directory name) or something similar.

Repeat this for each directory you want to include. When you have finished select Save or Save As from the 'Groups=>Group File' menu item to store your changes.

#### Adding Files

Sometimes you will not want or need to add whole directories to a Group. For example you may only possess a handful of related files or they may be scattered all over your disks with perhaps only one or two in each directory (e.g. ReadMe or AmigaGuide docs).

When you select the Add File option a multi-select Reqtools file requester will open. If you have not used one before, it works like a normal file requester except with a couple of added features. To select more than one file you must keep the SHIFT key held down until your selection is complete. Alternatively you can select ALL files at once or MATCH files according to a particular pattern. You won't need to nominate aliases for each file as the filename will be used automatically. When you have finished, Save the changes to make them permanent.

#### DELETING FILES AND DIRECTORIES FROM A GROUP

To do this select either Delete Dir or Delete File from the menu. You will notice that the mouse pointer has changed and is now pointing down. This simply indicates that you are in delete mode. Click on all the items you want to remove. When you have finished you can exit delete mode by either clicking the right mouse button or clicking outside of the lister with the left button.

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## 1.8 Directory Caching

A new feature for v1.1., directory caching allows the user to save directory lists to their hard-drive so that they may browse through their Groups without constantly swapping disks. When adding a new directory to a Group, the user will be asked if they wish to cache it. If the response is positive, that list will be added immediately. Subsequently, the cache file may be deleted by clicking on the check-box gadget labelled 'Cached'. If a cache file has been deleted, or one was not required when the directory was first added, clicking on the blank check box will create a new cache file so long as the relevant disk has been inserted.

Cache lists may become out of date if files have been added to directories since the creation of a list. Formation does it's best to stay current by updating a cache list each time you view a directory with it's parent disk mounted.

Caching is only useful for directories located on removeable media. Caching a directory on your hard-disk, for example, would just be a waste of disk space.

## 1.9 Formation Search

### GADGETS

#### Selecting a Root Directory

Along the top of the window are an editable string gadget displaying the current root directory path and a button which brings up a path requester. Either of these can be used to specify the directory from which will begin the next search.

#### Specifying a Text String Search Filter

Underneath is another string gadget labelled 'Search Terms' and a cycle gadget.

The string gadget allows you to enter up to two text strings to search for. If two strings are entered, they may be seperated by an AND or OR operator to further refine the search.

The cycle gadget allows the user to specify how these strings are used in the search. The options are TITLE ONLY, TEXT ONLY and TEXT & TITLE. The final option switches off the text string filter.

#### Specifying a File Type Search Filter

Further down and to the left of the window is a list gadget. This list contains all stored filetypes which possess file header information. In practice this includes all those derived from DataTypes along with all UserTypes where the user has specified a file header signature. See

Action Prefs  
for more

information on filetypes.

Clicking once on an filetype will select it. A second click will deselect it. Any number of filetypes may be selected for a particular search.

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If you want to search for a filetype that doesn't have any associated header information, enter the file name extension into the 'Search Term' gadget e.g. '.mpeg'.

#### Specifying a Date Search Filter

You may also select a range of dates within which to search. To the right of the 'FileType Filter' lister is a text gadget displaying the current date range and a cycle gadget to toggle the filter on and off. To edit these dates click on the 'Set' gadget and this will bring up another window. (N.B. 'Date Filter On' must be selected before you can edit dates).

A particular 'root' date can be specified by typing values into the three text string gadgets. At the top of the window is a cycle gadget which allows you to select the period length - day, calendar week, month or year. Thus if you select 'Day' the search engine will only select files last saved on the specified date (assuming all other search criteria are also met). If you select 'Calendar Week' it will select files last saved during the week in which the root date lies and so on for 'Month' and 'Year'. A new option has also been included in v1.2+. Selecting 'Up to Today' will allow searching for files saved from the specified date up to the current system date (today if your clock is set correctly).

Please note that these all selected filters need to be satisfied for a file to appear in the search results window, that is they work together in an AND as opposed to an OR fashion.

Two check boxes are also available...

Check Sub-dirs      When this is selected, the search engine will search all directories beneath the root directory.

Count Text Reps    If you have specified a TEXT search, i.e. searching the contents of files, selecting this will force the engine to count the number of occurrences of each specified string.

Finally clicking on the big 'SEARCH' gadget will start a search. This gadget will only work if there is a legal configuration i.e. atleast one search filter has been specified by the user.

#### MENUS

Last Search      Will bring up a hidden Search Results lister.

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 Include Icons    Select icons if they fit the search criteria.

Check Sub-Dirs    See above.

Count Text Reps    See above.

Case Sensitive    Valid when 'Search Terms' are specified.

-----  
 Chunk Size      Allows the user to select how far into the file the engine will search. ←

-----  
 Deselect Types    Deselect all selected filetypes.

-----  
 Exit Search      Closes the Search window.

## THE SEARCH

Once the search has begun, a window will appear displaying the current search results. This display is dynamic and is updated every time a new file is found.

It is also interactive. The window may be resized and items selected, even while the search is in progress! Be patient, however, as user input priority during a search is set deliberately low.

Any selections made from the list will bring up an info requester which also contains gadgets from which you can use to execute actions on the file.

The results window also contains various gadgets...

Save        This gadget will bring up a requester asking providing options to save some or all of the files that have been found. Currently these options are...

- \* NEW DIR    Save files to a new directory
- \* FILE2GROUP Save files to a Formation Group
- \* DIR2GROUP  Save whole directories to a Formation Group
- \* ARCHIVE    Create an lha archive of specified files

The user is then prompted to select which files/dirs to Save. A menu provides options to Select/De-select All items in the list at once.

A number of further requesters will then follow depending on the Save format you have chosen.

Delete     This gadget allows you to delete some or all of the files that have been found.

STOP       Clicking this gadget, only active during a search, will abort the current search process.

Hide        Hide the window. This window, including the search results, can be 'unhidden' using the 'Last Search' option in the menu.

## 1.10 Action Preferences

This window provides the user with a range of options that determine how Formation reacts when you click on a file.

### GADGETS

There are two list gadgets available. The top one displays the list of known DataTypes as scanned from your 'SYS:Devs/DataTypes/' directory at startup. The bottom one shows the current list of User Types. These are file types that do not have DataTypes but are configured by the user. I have included a few User Types with this distribution. They are common filetypes that you may find useful. You will still have to configure appropriate tools for these

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types.

If no tool has been specified for a filetype, then each time you click on a file of that type, Formation will check to see if the file has a default tool. If it has, and the tool is available, then this will be used as the primary tool. Formation can also has it's own default tool preference which can be configured by the user. If a file has it's own default tool, the internal default tool will become the secondary tool for that file. If not, then the Formation default tool will be the only action available to the user.

The Formation internal default tool is stored in the tooltypes lister on the program icon and can be edited from the 'Information' window. It can also be set from inside the program by selecting 'Set Def Tool' from the Action Prefs menu. I recommend using an all purpose viewer for this feature such as 'Multiview ↵'.

Clicking on an item in either of the two lists will bring up the known information on that file type in a number of text gadgets on the right hand side of the window ↵.

**File Type**            The name of the file type. User Types may be renamed using the 'Rename' gadget at any time.

**Header**                This gadget displays file header information for that file type. This information is a kind 'signature' that can be read from the beginning of a file to determine what type it is. You may enter this information manually or get Formation to 'sniff out' the relevant info using the 'Get Header' option from the menu or by clicking on the adjacent 'Get' button.

**Extension**            Allows the user to enter any filename extensions associated with that file type. Where multiple extensions are applicable you must separate each one with a single SPACE...  
e.g. 'mpeg mpg' or 'htm html'.

**Tool 1**                Displays the primary action command for this filetype. This is also the action that occurs when you double-click on a file. Clicking on the adjacent button brings up a file requester. A number of argument codes may be added to the tool's path. By default you must include the code '%f' after the tool's path. Normally you should separate the each argument with a space as you would when issuing a Shell command (with the exception perhaps of Web-browsers i.e. dhl:Ibrowse file://localhost/%f ).

The full list of argument codes are...

```
%f        Indicates where the source file path should be inserted
%d        Where any destination file path should be inserted
%o        Bring up an output console (useful for cli based utilities)
%r        Brings up a string requester containing the full command
          prior to execution so that it may be edited by the user
```

If used, the last two codes (%o & %r) MUST be put at the end of the action command line and must still be separated by spaces.

**Tool 2**                Same as Tool 1. Specifies the secondary action.

SAVE            Save the current file

USE            Return to the main window

#### MENU

Load           Load another Action Prefs (.act) file

Restore        Reload the current file - useful for discarding unwanted changes

Save           Save the current file

Save As        Save the current file under a new name

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Get Header     Brings up a window allowing the user to search for the file header signature associated the current file type.

Click on GO and a multi-select file requester asks you to select THREE examples of the particular file type. Hold down the SHIFT key to make a multiple selection.

N.B. These files must all reside in the same directory.

If the search was successful the result will appear in the 'Best Match' string gadget. If you want to discard this result for any reason (e.g. it found 'FORM' or something) click on 'Ignore' and click GO again. You can manually enter expressions to ignore in the 'Ignoring' gadget. Remember to separate each one with a '/' character.

Set DblClick   Allows you to set the left mouse double click interval used when making a quick file selection.

Set Def Tool   Set the internal default tool.

Quick Set Up   Allows the user to set global tools for the five main datatype classes (eg. pictures, sounds etc.). This should save a lot of hassle, particularly during the initial configuration process.

#### Configuring DataTypes

These are the easiest filetypes to configure. If you click on one of these types the first thing you will notice is that the 'Header' and 'Extension' gadgets become disabled. It is unnecessary to provide this information to Formation as 'DataTypes' automatically provide adequate info. Just set Tool 1 and, if required, Tool 2 to your preferred settings. See above for command line arguments.

#### Configuring User Types

Click on an item in the 'User Type' list to select an existing type. Click ADD to create a new type. Click DELETE to remove the currently displayed type from the list.

These filetypes require the user to enter either header or filename extension information or preferably both. If you are creating a new type, then you will be prompted to enter a label first. The exact wording of this label is up to you e.g. 'Lha archive' or 'Lharc' and can be changed at any time using the 'Rename' gadget.



The header info may be entered manually if you know what it is (see above) or you can get Formation to look it up for you by using the 'Get Header' option from the menu.

File name extension info must be entered manually by the user. Separate each extension string using a SPACE.

Set up Tool 1 and Tool 2 as per DataTypes.

## 1.11 Program Preferences

This window allows you to configure the 'Programs' menu available on the main window.

You have probably used a similar utility (e.g. Tools Daemon) before. It simply allows you fast access to any regularly used programs.

Usage should be self explanatory. You have a list of current items in a list gadget. You may edit a current item by clicking on it, ADD a new one or DELETE the currently selected one.

Each item possesses a title, which appears in the menu itself and a file path to the relevant tool. These may be edited at any time by the user.

Click SAVE to make a permanent change and USE to return to the main window.

There are further disk options on the menu.

Load	Load a new (.prg) Program prefs file
Restore	Reload the current file
Save	Save the current file
Save As	Save the current file under a new name

## 1.12 Getting Started

The operation of Formation may seem perplexing at first. Here is a ↔ short tutorial explaining how to create a Group and how to add items to it.

1. Load up Formation.
2. Click on the 'New Group' icon (3rd from right) or select 'New' from the menu. A requester will appear asking you to type in a name for the Group.
3. Once you have named your Group, it should appear in the main lister. Click on it. The lister will be empty, so you'll want to add some items to it.
4. Select the 'Add file' icon (on the far right). A multi-select file requester will appear. Multiple files may be selected by holding down SHIFT while you click on the relevant items. The requester also has options to select files according to a particular pattern (e.g. \*.wav - all WAVE files) or to

select ALL files in the current directory. Make your selection and click on OK. Alternatively just drag and drop some icons on to the lister.

5. The selected files should now appear on the main Formation lister. You can access these files immediately by clicking (LMB) or double clicking them. Try using both methods. Double clicking a file will open it immediately using the primary tool specified for that file type. Single clicking will bring up a requester containing file information and a choice of tools with which the file may opened.
6. You may want to add directories to your Group. This is neater and more space efficient if many of the files you are interested in reside in the same directories (remember, there is a limit of 100 items in any single Group). To do this, make sure you have selected a current Group (it's name will appear in the window title bar). Click on 'Add Directory' (second icon from the right) ←  
.
7. A directory path requester will appear. Select the directory that you want and click OK. Another requester should appear asking you to enter an 'Alias' for this directory. Aliases allow the user to abbreviate directory paths for when they are being viewed from the Formation lister, this can make a Group's ← contents more readable. Alias mode can be selected/deselected from the 'Environment' menu. When you are happy with the alias name click OK.
8. Yet another requester appears! This one asks the user if they wish to cache the directory list. This is useful if the directory is located ← on a removeable disk (i.e. CD or floppy). If you select YES, the list of files in the directory will be saved to your hard-disk. From now on, should you wish to browse this directory, it won't matter whether you have inserted the disk or not. If the disk is not present, Formation will read from the cache file instead. It is important to remember that a cache file is only a list of file names, not the files themselves. If you want to open a file, you will have to insert the disk first. A directory may be cached/uncached at any time by clicking on ← the check box labelled 'Cached' above the lister display.
9. The directory should now appear in the Formation lister. Clicking on it will cause Formation to display the files currently residing within it, just as would happen when selecting a directory from within a standard file manager.
10. That's it, you've mastered the basics of using Formation. If you want to save your Group configuration, use the menu option 'Environment=>Group File=>Save'.

Have a play around with the other features. Explanations of all Formation's features can be found somewhere within this guide. For a more detailed guide to editing groups

[click here](#)

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## 1.13 Registering Formation

Formation has not been crippled in any way. I used to do this on ←  
FindMe but  
have now realised that it is daft - how can you evaluate a piece of software  
if you can't use half of it's functions?

Instead I have implemented a random requester that pops up every minute or so.  
I think this is reasonable and not too restricting. After all I have to give you  
some reason to register! (Apologies to all you honest supporters of shareware  
out there). I have also limited the maximum number of Groups to three. In the  
full version this is increased to twenty-five.

The registration fee is £10 (sterling) if you want Formation sent to you  
by

e-mail

. If you want me to post it to you please add another  
pound to this fee to cover the cost of disk and postage.

Please send English currency if at all possible. Otherwise send one of  
the following (please add 10% for snail-mail) ...

French Francs - 120 F  
German Marks - 35 DM  
US Dollars - \$20

Please address all orders to ...

Tim Cribbin  
2 Ashby Court  
Moulton  
NORTHAMPTON  
England  
NN3 7AH

This fee is a ONCE ONLY FEE. You will be entitled to all future upgrades, free  
of charge, once you have paid. Please note that if you don't have access to  
e-mail I will have to charge P&P for each upgrade you request (£1 sterling).

## 1.14 About the Author

tim@cribbin.demon.co.uk

Hi there,

My name is Tim Cribbin. I graduated from U of Hull in 1996 with an MSc in  
Industrial Psychology. I am now working as a Psychology Technician.

Aware of the growing size of storage devices, I have devoted the last year  
of my programming life (not my whole life ;-} ) to developing ways of facilitating  
data navigation and access on Amigas. This started with FindMe which is basically

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just a file finder with a couple of novel features (e.g. date searching). The most recent and last version of this can be found on the Aminet in 'utils/wb'.

Formation grew out of FindMe. File managers, in particular DOpus 5.xx, provide many similar features but none of the file grouping methods I have seen so far ← have been as configurable as Formation 'Groups' - for example they don't allow you to include directories.

See

HISTORY  
for more info on this.

I plan to stick with Amiga for the foreseeable future. I never cease to be amazed by the incredible support and loyalty that is shown towards the Amiga by it's users. Thanks to Amiga Inc and the likes of Phase5, I believe an exciting future lies ahead (hell knows we deserve some reward!).

Formation was developed using Blitz Basic 2.1. It's thanks to accessible languages like Blitz (and AMOS) that the shareware scene is so big - they encourage ordinary users to 'have a go' which, to me, is what being an Amiga user is all about. I would strongly urge the continued development of languages like these. How about a PPC version of Blitz (or any BASIC for that matter)?

Cheers,

Timothy Cribbin.

A1200/040-33/2+8MB/1.2GB/4xCD/33.6k - waiting for PowerPC!!

e-mail: tim@cribbin.demon.co.uk

## 1.15 History

Formation is still very much in the early stages of development. It started out as a logical extension from the last program I wrote called FindMe which was a simple file finder. Whilst using it I thought to myself "OK I've done a search, found a whole bunch of relevant files - now what do I do with them?"

The original solution in FindMe was to copy these files to new directory. This was all very well if you had the space to store them, but even those lucky individuals with large hard-drives don't want duplicates scattered all over the place.

Then I thought if you already have copies these files, all you need to do is make a record of the location of these files and have some user friendly way of viewing them. Thus Formation was born.

Work began at the end of May 1997. The original idea was to have two different kinds of Group - Virtual Directories containing just files and Directory Groups containing sub-directories. I then realised this was nonsensical distinction which only served to over complicate the concept. The current method is much more natural as Groups now simply mimic conventional directories.

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This is the third public release of Formation. I am under no illusion that it is perfect and I would welcome all users to shout at it, slap it about and well generally put it through the mill to make sure it is well and truly bug proof.

Please inform me of any recurring system crashes or bad design elements that you come across and I will endeavour to fix the problems. I would also love to hear any ideas you may have for new features.

v1.0b (4/12/97) - First release

v1.1a (2/01/98) - Second release. Added several new features, the main ones being Directory Caching and the integration of the File Browser into the main window. See 'What's\_New?' for more information.

v1.1b (16/1/98) - Fixed a few bugs. Added auto-install of fonts. Now opens an output console when cli-based programs are launched.

v1.2a (27/1/98) - Integrated Browser and Group mode. Now possible to use menu options in Browser mode. Added new option to 'Date Filter' on Search. Fixed bug on Dir2Group option (missed out last '/' when saving paths).

v1.2b (31/1/98) - Now possible to add files and dirs to Groups from within Browser mode. Can also toggle '.info' files in Browser. Added 'Quick Set Up' function to Action Preferences. This allows user to specify a global tool for each datatype class.

v1.3a (20/4/98) - Drag and Drop support. New cool-look gadgets. Check out 'What's New' for more details.

## 1.16 The Future

Formation is still in development although the response I have received from previous releases has been disappointing. Please e-mail me at the very least if you have tried out the demo. If you don't think Formation is worth paying for tell me why. I may be able to make the changes YOU want rather than just following my own instincts.

I have already started working on several new features that will be available in ↵  
future releases.

These are the main ideas although the list is growing...

- \* History menus. Current plans are for two lists, the first displaying most recently accessed files and the second most commonly accessed files.
  - \* Ditching the GadTools interface in favour of MUI. Aspects of the GUI are still fairly awkward to use and can't really be improved using GT without a lot of extra effort. An MUI interface will look nicer too !
  - \* Adding a file cache (like on a Web Browser) for files accessed from removable disks (i.e. cached directories). This could be of limited size and only
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contain the most recently accessed files.

## 1.17 Acknowledgements

- \* Thanks to Acid Software for Blitz2 and all those who have supported it by writing libraries. RWE - How about Blitz PPC ??
  - \* Machi, my e-mail pal in Argentina who kindly agreed to beta-test Formation.
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