

NotesAndHints ii

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NotesAndHints

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Chapter 1

Notes And Hints

1.1 NotesAndHints

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Notes and Hints : Questions, which might be "asked frequently" in the future \dots
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SuperView-Library sounds good, but how shall I use it ?

How much Memory does this program eat ?!

Problems with converting HAM Files

Problems with converting 24 Bit Files

Programmers note for releasing own SVObjects / SVDrivers

Where - the hell - is this JPEG.svobject ?

One of the advertised features does not work ...

Philosophy ...:-)

Copyrights
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1.2 usagenote

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SuperView-Library sounds good, but how shall I use it?

Well, I guess you belong to this group of people, who downloaded SuperView-Library from a BBS, but did not download an appropriate Viewer-Program also?

OK, this is not as worse as it sounds: The people, who instead downloaded the Viewer-Program without the Library will perhaps
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Back to the problem:
SuperView-Library is FREEWARE and the most appropriate Viewer-Program for it currently is SuperView (SHAREWARE).
As with Version 3.x it has as many features as a Viewer- and Conversion Program for SuperView-Library can have.
You should get it as soon as possible!

But for a simple way of testing the library it should also suffice, if you use one of the supplied Example-Programs (Directory "Programmers"). There are e.g. "SimpleView" for Workbench users and "MicroView" for CLI/Shell users.
Last not least all of the programming stuff is included, so that you may still want to program your own Viewer?!
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1.3 memprobs

How much Memory does this program eat ?!

Well, er, this is a good question, because there are no fixed limits \dots

superview.library and its attached SVObjects and SVDrivers request as much memory as they need and there's no virtual memory handling system or such a thing.

But nearly no CHIP memory is needed for most of the actions, so 1-2 MB CHIP mem should suffice for almost all pictures (if they are not sized about 2048x2048x24, I mean, what do we talk about ?!).

Most of the actions are performed in FAST Ram if possible, so you should have at least 2 MB Ram at all (1 CHIP, 1 FAST or 2 CHIP), better 4 MB (2 CHIP, 2 FAST) or more.

An example: When trying to display a $1280 \times 1024 \times 6$ picture on my A4000/030 with 4 MB, I have to free the last memory resources to get the picture displayed. Otherwise I will get it loaded, but not displayed ...

The large memory usage results out of the buffering-technique, which is used in the superview-Library system.

This technique increases memory usage by using large (full-sized) buffers, which often do exist twice e.g. for conversion from chunky-pixel to bitplane format or vice versa.

But this increases SPEED !!

There are perhaps no "real" multimedia-systems out there, which have less than 6 - 16 MB and why shouldn't we use this memory ?

On a 68040/68060 system you should see superview.library flying ...

OK, back to earth ! Here's what you can do to make more memory available to superview.library :

- first of all, check if there are some background-programs running, which you do not really need (especially Commodities).

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Remove them !
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- call "avail flush" in the Shell or select "flushlibs" in the WB-debug menu (available when started with "LoadWB -debug")
- decrease the "AddBuffers" values of drives, which you do not really need (e.g. DF2, DF3, PC0, ...)
- last not least : close Workbench, stay in the Shell
- start your favorite Viewer or Conversion program (e.g. SuperView)
- again : call "avail flush"
 (this time also all unused SVObjects and SVDrivers will be flushed
 out of the memory, so that we later only will have the needed ones
 in Ram)

If you tried all of the above, and memory still does not suffice, you should buy some more SIMMs at your local Computer Shop ...

1.4 hamprobs

Problems with converting HAM Files

The Problem

You have problems converting HAM6 or HAM8 files into GIF, PCX or such "alien" File Formats ?

The Reason

Well, this is because those FileFormats do not preserve any ScreenMode information, so that a HAM6 file becomes just a plain 64 Color BitMap graphic and HAM8 turns to a 256 Color graphic.

(And this will look really UGLY without doing any further dithering \ldots)

The solution

There are two possible ways :

- a) only convert to FileFormats, which preserve the ScreenMode information (currently there are only IFF-ILBM and IFF-ACBM).
- b) use a special conversion program for converting HAM-graphics into plain IFF-graphics (dither them down to 32/256 Colors) and then convert them with SuperView.

Future Solutions

It is not planned, to integrate dithering-routines into SVObjects or SVDrivers for converting HAM graphics into more common formats. Nevertheless this might be introduced with the (magic and mysterious) SVOperators.

1.5 24bitprobs

Problems with converting 24 Bit Files:
The Problem

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You have problems converting 24 Bit files into other 24 Bit files (e.g. from 24 Bit-PCX to 24 Bit-Targa) ?

The Reason

Well, currently none of the supplied SVObjects supports writing of 24 Bit graphics. The reason is, that I just introduced the saving of GfxBuffers for all SVObjects, so that this is the first time, a SVObject might be confronted with the saving of 24 Bit data (before this point there were only Screens with 8 Bit ColorDepth possible as sources for writing).

The solution

I just had not the time yet, to implement this feature, but it might be available soon. (Don't ask me to explain, what "soon" means in this case ...)

A temporary solution might be to use other 24 Bit programs for conversion, if you don't want to work with the results of average 8 Bit-dithering.

1.6 prgnote1

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Programmers note for releasing own SVObjects / SVDrivers:
The Idea
 When writing your own SVObjects and SVDrivers, and distributing
 them via Nets or MailBox/BBS, please name your archives in the follwing
 way:
    "svo*..*xy.EXT" for SVObjects
          "svd*..*xy.EXT"
                         for SVDrivers
   where - "*..*" stands for the library's name
                                                      (e.g. "dummy")
   - xy stands for the version and revision number (e.g. "11")
                                                (e.g. "LHA")
   - EXT stands for the archiver's extension
 The Reason
 The space for describing files on BBS is not very large (let's say
 about 20 characters) and most people do not really read the attached
 mails or readme-files usually.
 So it might be useful to see right from the FileName :
 "Yes, it's a SVObject" (svo#?) or "Yes, it's a SVDriver" (svd#?).
 An Example
 Version V2.1 of my JPEG.svobject is distributed as :
 "svoJPEG21.LHA"
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1.7 jpegnote

Where - the hell - is the JPEG.svobject ?

The JPEG.svobject is distributed in a separate archive, due to the fact that most people don't like to download megabyte-sized archives, just to find out, that they contain hundreds of kilobytes they do not need actually.

Those who need JPEG-Support should look out for an archive called "svoJPEGxy.LHA" where "x" stands for the version and "y" for the revision number.

JPEG.svobject requires at least an 68020+ and allows 8 Bit and 24 Bit output. If you only have ECS, you will perhaps not get any results on the Screen. You will at least have to use the AGA-SVDriver (for well-dithered 8 Bit output) or EGS-SVDriver (for 24 Bit output or dithered OCS/ECS/AGA output).

1.8 bugnote

One of the advertised features does not work ...

Well, sometimes it happens, that the elimination of one minor bug causes two major bugs, so that a version of a SVObject or SVDriver is actually much less useful, than previous versions, although a bug has been fixed.

If you sometimes face such a problem, just install the old version of this specific SVObject or SVDriver and keep the rest of the new installation intact. SVDrivers and SVObjects are fully compatible from the first version upto the current version.

Of course there might be exceptions, but those would be again Bugs ...

If you do not have any older versions to replace an existing SVObject or SVDriver, you have to decide, whether you'll remove it completely and just wait, until the next version comes out, or if you want to use the buggy one nevertheless.

Besides : if you'll decide to report the bugs to me, they'll perhaps be eliminated sooner ...

But what I'm talking about ?
I guess, this version is totally free of bugs ...; -)

1.9 philosphy

"Bei Risiken und Nebenwirkungen essen Sie die Packungsbeilage und @\$_!@*# Sie Ihren Arzt oder Apotheker"

(I do not feel able to translate this $^{\circ}$ into any other languages ... It's just a parody on a slogan, which has to be placed at the end

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of german commercials, if they offer pharmaceutical products, which might cause physical problems for the consumer \dots)

Murphy's laws of working with BitMapped Graphics :

(excerpt)

- No. 23: When you've integrated the fastest, smartest C routines for Huffmann-decoding, which you were able to find in the whole public domain, you'll see, that there's someone out there, which wrote a 20 times faster version in 68030 assembler.
- No. 55: After 20 nights and days of un-interrupted programming it'll happen, that in the 21th night a mysterios bug appears, which will make all of your previous work obsolete.
- No. 64: If you're making great usage of the OS and you've integrated all features, which this version offers to the programmers, it will take about half an hour and all BBS will post the message, that the new OS 999.1 is out and that it contains support for almost any BitPlane graphic formats in the whole wide world.
- No. 99: If you've written a program, that writes BitMaps, you will perhaps have forgotten that sometimes the data has to be padded to giga-word boundaries, to make reading of the data faster on the new H.A.L. 5000.

1.10 copyrights

Copyrights

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