

Disk Manager Manual

for ZETA

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1. Introduction

Disk Manager is a nifty little application that lets you partition your hard drive. It relies on the Paragon Scripting Interpreter.

With Disk Manager you can create FAT16, FAT32, NTFS, HPFS, ext2 and Linux Swap partitions. It is also possible to resize FAT and FAT32 partitions very easily without data loss. Converting partitions to FAT16, FAT32, NTFS and HPFS is no problem too. Disk Manager handles conversion to primary and logical partitions as well as settings different flags for hiding and deactivate partitions. Deleting and Wiping Disks is also possible.



2. Usage - Preamble-

This Disk Partitioning program is not intended for beginners.

If you intend to use Disk Manager you have to be very sure what you are doing, because it allows you direct access for writing and editing partitions. **I take no responsibility for any data losses. So use this program on your own risk.**

Disk Manager has two running modes. If you start it by double clicking it from the tracker it will launch in an none active mode. This means it does not write any changes to hard drive.

If you wish to change partition tables on hard drive you have to start Disk Manager in the second so called "Terminal-Mode" from within a terminal. This mode allows Disk changes and will for security reasons ask you for permission before writing to disk. So don't close the terminal !

Disk Manager was build to run on ZETA from version 1.0 up on. But it is tested only on ZETA 1.2 and 1.21 (and above) so far.

It won't run on Haiku or BeOS ! It does not create BeFS Partitions.

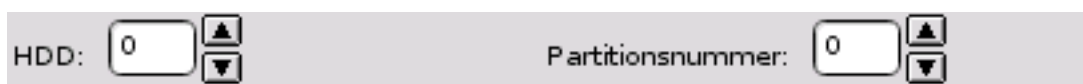
Disk Manager takes advantage of the included psi (Paragon Scripting Interpreter) from ZETA. It allows basic partition editing with a graphical user interface. For more professional editing please refer to paragons scripting language manual and its command line interface use.

2.1 The Graphical User Interface

The GUI brings an easy method for editing partition with psi.

Its basic Interface consists of 6 Tabs with different control functions and options. Ontop of this Tabs there are two choosers for which disk and partition you want to work with.

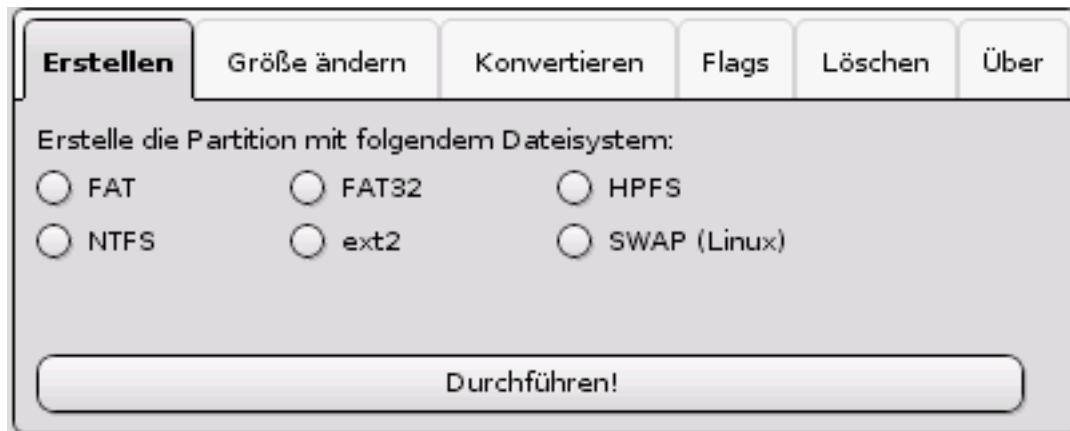
Note: If you don't use the up and down arrows you have to confirm each number with pressing ENTER.



2.1.1 Create Partition

Disk Manager allows you to create 6 different partition types and automatically formats the partition for you. You can easily choose between the six different types by clicking them.

Note: You can only create partitions if you have enough disk space on your drive and you don't overwrite an existing partition. Don't forget it is only allowed to create 4 primary partitions. Disk Manager only allows to create primary partitions. If you want to have logical ones just convert them after creating.



Create Tab

2.1.2 Resizing Partition

Disk Manager allows you to resize any supported partition (FAT16 and FAT32 lossless). Use this option also if you want to create an partition with an specific size. (resize after creation) . You can also specify a new cluster size for your partition.

Note: You need to unmount your partition before resizing



Resizing partition

2.1.3 Convert Partition

Disk Manager allows you to convert any supported partition to FAT16, FAT32, NTFS and HPFS. It can also convert any supported partition to primary or logical.

Note: Remember converting filesystem and converting partition type (primary/logical) is not possible. Remember also that MS-DOS and Windows 9x / Me can only handle FAT16 partitions up to 2GB. DR-DOS and Windows NT can handle FAT16 partitions up to 4GB. Conversion between FAT16 and FAT32 is lossless.



Convert partition

2.1.4 Flags (Hide/Unhide,Activate/Deactivate partition)

Disk Manager is able to hide and unhide partitions and can even activate and deactivate them. This function is really useful if you want to hide a partition from a operating system. One example would be installing more than one Windows 95 installation.

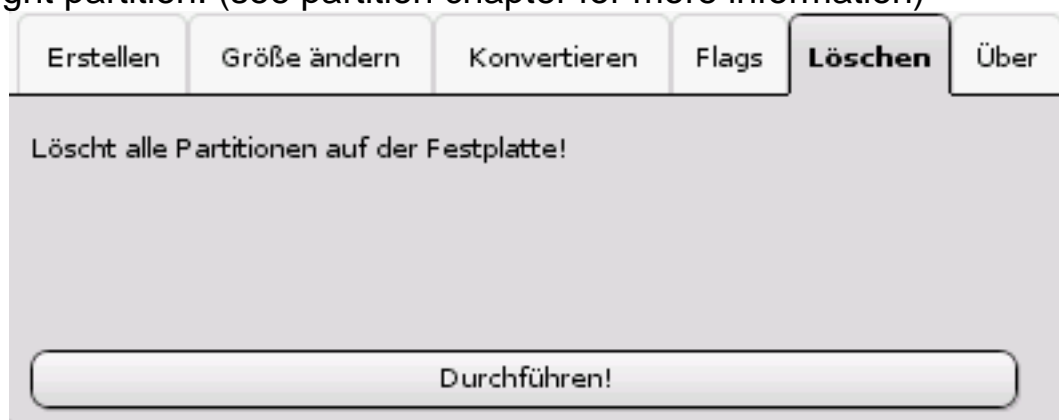


Flags Tab

2.1.5 Delete partitions

Disk Manager can delete and wipeout whole disks and its partitions.

Note: The default action will try deleting all partitions. The terminal prompt will ask for permission to delete one partition after another. If you only want to delete one specific partition enter cancel in the prompt until you reached the right partition. (see partition chapter for more information)



Delete Tab

3. Partitions

Disk Manager uses numbers to specify the disk and partition it is working on. It counts from zero on. So if you want to make modifications on your first disk and your first partition you need to enter:

A screenshot of a software interface with a light gray background. On the left, the text 'HDD:' is followed by a white input box containing the number '0' and a small square button with an upward-pointing triangle above it and a downward-pointing triangle below it. To the right, the text 'Partitionsnummer:' is followed by another identical white input box containing '0' and a similar square button.

First Hard Disk and first partition chosen

One disk can store a maximum of 4 primary partitions. If you want to have more you need convert at least one to logical partition. (see conversion chapter).

To list all your disk on System type `ls /dev/disk/scsi/` in terminal.

```
Willkommen in der ZETA Shell

$ ls /dev/disk/scsi/
0 1
$
```

List your disks within the terminal

To view the current partitions on disk type in `ls /dev/disk/scsi/0/` to see the current partitions on the first disk.

Note: Before modification unmount the partition or disk. **Do not edit the current system partition.**

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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

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```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
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```

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