Control Room™

CONTROL ROOM

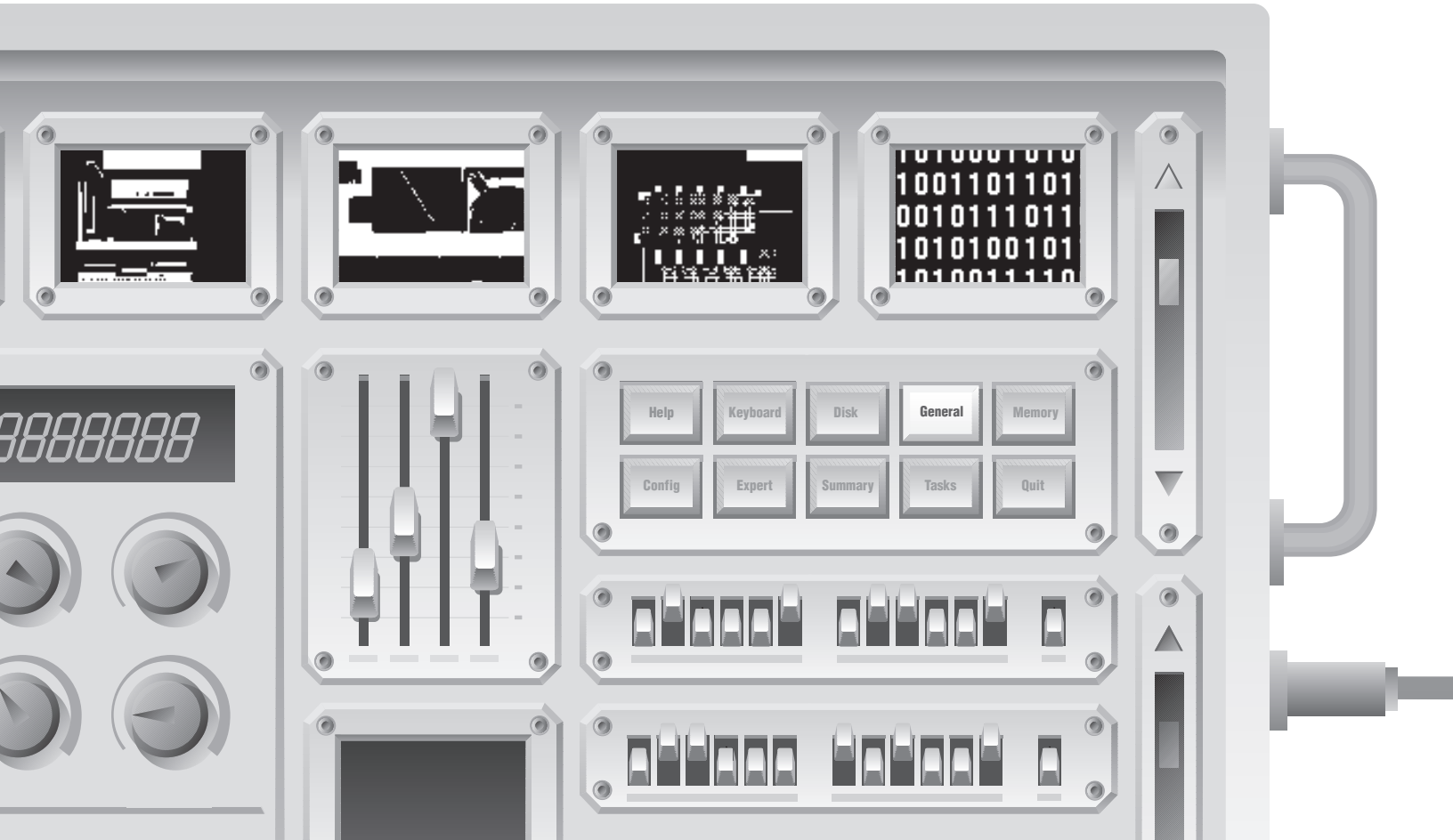
Control Room™ is a multi-purpose utility you can use to conveniently investigate, analyze, understand, configure, and maintain your computer.

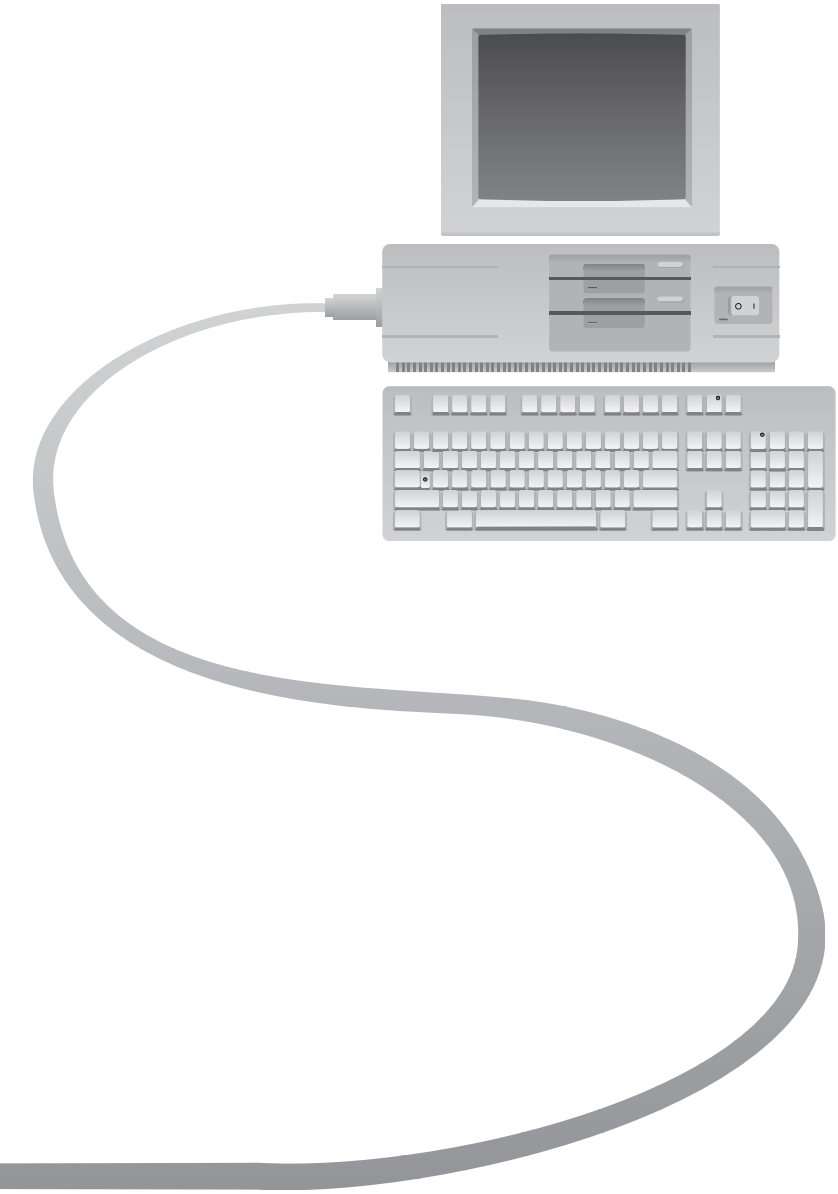
Control Room has built-in documentation. Use this book to install the program and see an overview of its features – but rely on the Control Room Help system to get detailed information on each feature and its use.

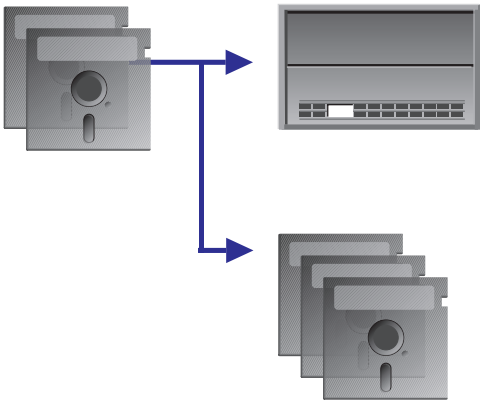
The opening panel tells you how to start using Control Room. The easiest and most pleasant way to learn Control Room is simply to explore the panels for a few minutes.

Be sure to try all the Control Room information features, including

- The Help panels for every item– press **F1** or double-click your mouse, anywhere
- The Expert opinion report, with its automated index – from the panel bar press **E**, **Enter**, and **I**
- The Lookup panel to instantly find any information available on a given subject – press **L**, anytime







Installing Files

Depending on the type of floppy disk drives in your PC, install Control Room from the two 5.25-inch disks or one 3.5-inch disk included. Of the two 5.25-inch disks, start with the one labeled "Program."

The installation process is fully automated. Note the serial number on your Program disk before you start.

The only preparation you need to make is to have blank, formatted floppy disks ready if your target is floppies rather than a hard disk subdirectory. You'll need Control Room on floppy disks if you want to analyze other machines. The disks required are three 360Ks, or two 720Ks, or one 1.2 MB, or one 1.4 MB floppy.

When you've inserted the disk in the floppy drive, log to that drive and type **INSTALL** at the DOS prompt.

During installation, Control Room asks if you'd like to automatically add a command to your Autoexec.bat file. The CRLOAD command runs the memory-resident portion of Control Room each time you reboot your PC and puts your configuration options into effect. If you're not ready to configure your system with Control Room just yet, skip this option and change your Autoexec.bat file later through the Config panel.

Running Control Room

To run Control Room, just type the command **CR** at the DOS prompt.

If you are running Control Room from 360K floppies, put the first disk in drive A and the third disk in drive B. Type the command **CR /UB:** from drive A. This specifies that the B drive also holds user files.

The first time you run Control Room from your hard disk, it immediately performs an in-depth survey of your computer. Depending on what the survey finds, Control Room may ask you to confirm some points about your machine. You can stop a survey in progress by pressing any key. When the analysis is complete, the Help panel appears.

When you run Control Room from floppy disks, it will automatically perform, or ask to perform, this survey each time.

Exploring Control Room

The opening panel tells you how to start using Control Room. The easiest and most pleasant way to learn Control Room is simply to explore the panels for a few minutes.

Another way to explore Control Room is to use its built-in demo mode. To run it as a demonstration, type the command **CR /D1** at the DOS prompt. To exit the demonstration, press **Esc** until you exit.

Advanced PC users will appreciate the special command line parameters available with Control Room. To see a list of the parameters, type the command **CR ?** at the DOS prompt.

On some computers, it may be easier to see selected items with brackets instead of colors. To show brackets, type the command **CR /AL** at the DOS prompt.

Setup

As you explore Control Room, you can experiment with different configuration settings. These settings are automatically added to the configuration file, and take effect when you run Crload.com (the memory-resident portion of Control Room) from the command prompt, or through the Autoexec.bat file when you reboot.

If you didn't add the CRLOAD command to your Autoexec.bat file during Control Room installation, type it in now through the Config panel. In the Autoexec.bat file in the Config panel, move the highlight to where you want to insert the command, press **F7,** and add this line. Add it before any other TSR (terminate and stay resident) commands, but after mouse or network drivers, if you have any. The complete line should read

Yes No **C:\CR\CRLOAD**

Be sure to name your Control Room subdirectory in the PATH statement of your Autoexec.bat file. For example,

Yes No PATH C:\DOS;\dBASE;\FW3;**\CR**

Also, in your Config.sys file, make sure that the FILES and BUFFERS statements equal 20 or more.

System Requirements

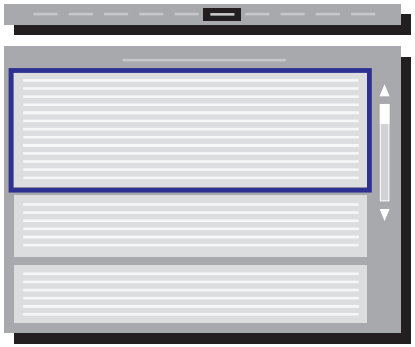
Control Room is designed to run on IBM PC, XT, Personal Computer AT, Personal System/2, and 100% compatible computers.

Your PC needs at least 384K of available RAM, although use of some options may require more. Disk drive requirements are one of the following:

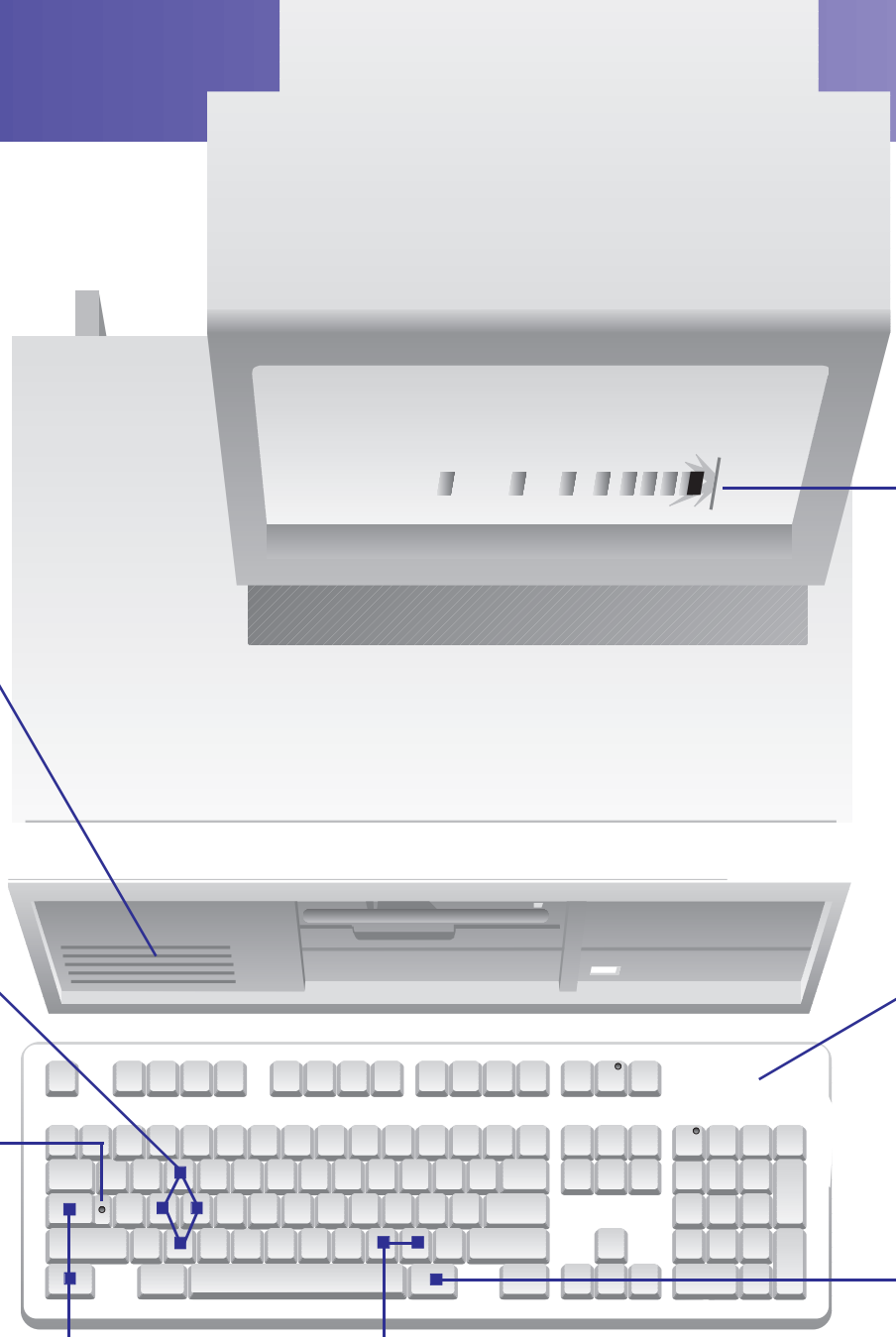
- Two 5.25-inch 360K floppy drives or one 5.25-inch 1.2 MB floppy drive.
- Two 3.5-inch 720K floppy drives or one 3.5-inch 1.4 MB floppy drive.
- One floppy drive and a hard disk

You need DOS version 3.0 or higher, and a monochrome or color monitor (CGA, EGA, or VGA).

Use of a mouse is optional.



KEYBOARD CONTROLS



Adjust the loudness of the beeps you hear when you type faster than your computer can handle.
keyboard

Enable the control keys made popular by WordStar to keep your hands properly positioned on the keyboard.
keyboard

Set the default on/off status of your **Caps Lock**, **Scroll Lock**, and **Num Lock** keys.

Set the **<** and **>** keys to work as math keys or as punctuation, and swap the functions of the **Ctrl** and **Caps Lock** keys.

Personal computers have many internal settings that you usually can't reach. Your PC probably has several keyboard options that would make it easier to use, if you could find those switches and change them. With Control Room, you can.

The Keyboard panel has a variety of settings. For your convenience, here is a summary of the switches you now control.

Set your keyboard's key repeat speed and the delay before repeating begins.

End the problem of repeat key overrun with the quick-stop option. keyboard

Turn a key click sound off or on, and adjust its loudness. *keyboard*

Set the keyboard buffer size to accommodate your typing speed. *keyboard*

Switch on and customize special hotkeys that can paste in the time, the date, or elapsed time. *keyboard*

Switch on and customize your own macros for use in any program.

DISK AND GENERAL CONTROLS

When a printer isn't connected, switch your output to a disk file instead.

GENERAL

Add a memory stack to the DOS command line so you can repeat commands without retyping.

GENERAL

Set your system's time and date without DOS commands.

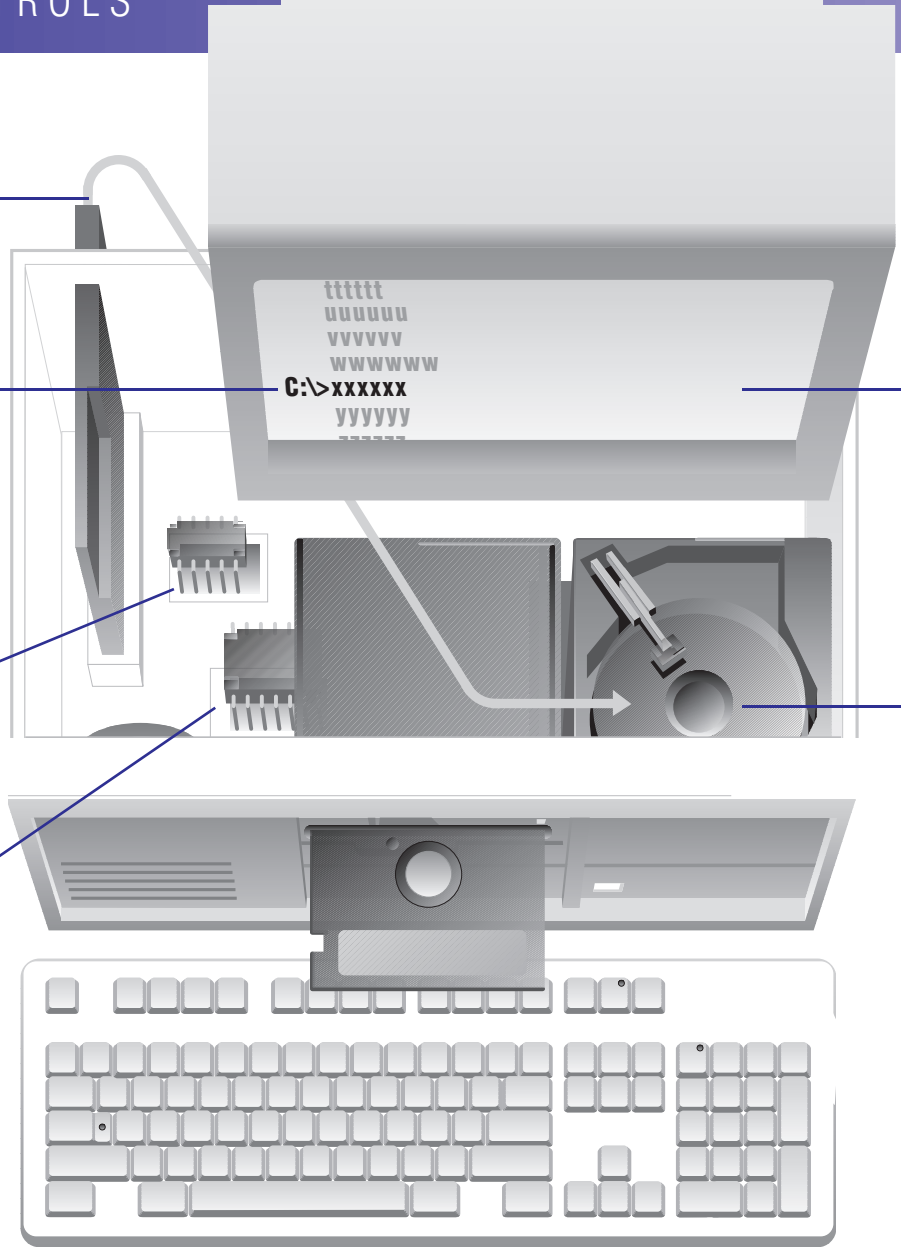
GENERAL

If your machine has a math co-processor, you can switch it off without lifting a screwdriver.

GENERAL

Find and list the programs in your PC's main, XMS, and EMS (expanded) memory.

GENERAL



The Disk and General panels have a variety of settings for components throughout your computer. The Config panel also makes it possible to instantly change the contents of your Autoexec.bat and Config.sys configuration files.

For your convenience, here is a summary of the switches you now control. Following each description is the name of the panel that contains that feature.

Set the color and resolution mode of your screen, and the number of lines it displays.

GENERAL

Blank your screen with a key press, or have the screen blank automatically after an adjustable delay time.

GENERAL

Set the hard disk read/write head to park itself automatically between uses, to give your data extra protection.

DISK

Scan the contents of specified files on your hard disk to detect changes that could mean a potential virus infection.

GENERAL

Improve the efficiency of your hard disk by adding a fault-tolerant cache to hold frequently needed data.

DISK

Any time you wish, you can restore all the Control Room settings back to the default settings.

RESTORE

You can rerun the survey of your machine as often as you like. For example, to verify a component change or the success of a repair.

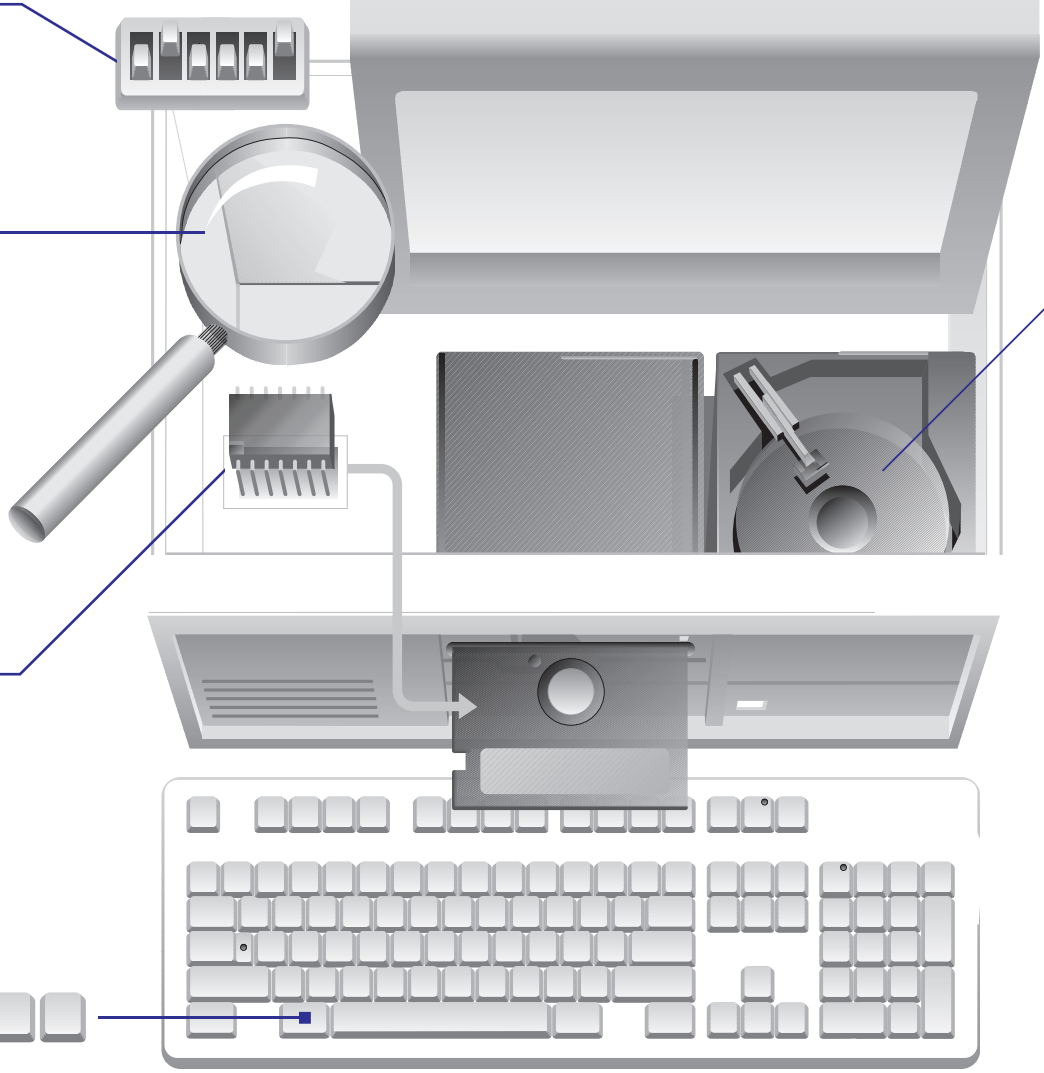
RESURVEY

Make a permanent record of your CMOS RAM settings (in AT-class or newer machines) in a file on a bootable diskette, to restore your system in case of battery failure.

BACKUP

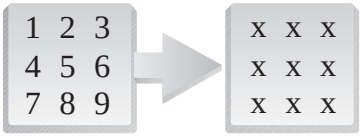
Edit any part of any macro you've created with Control Room.

UPDATE



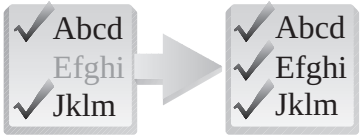
Put your hard disk's read/write heads in a safe position before moving the PC.

PARK



Wipe out a file completely – leaving none of its former contents anywhere on the disk.

WIPE

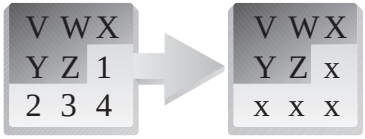


Restore files or directories that were deleted by ordinary means.

UNDELETE

Protect selected files by encrypting their contents. Only someone with the correct password can decrypt them.

PROTECT



Insure that disks you share contain no sensitive hidden data – by cleaning out the extra space that exists at the end of DOS files and in any other formerly used, but now unassigned, disk space.

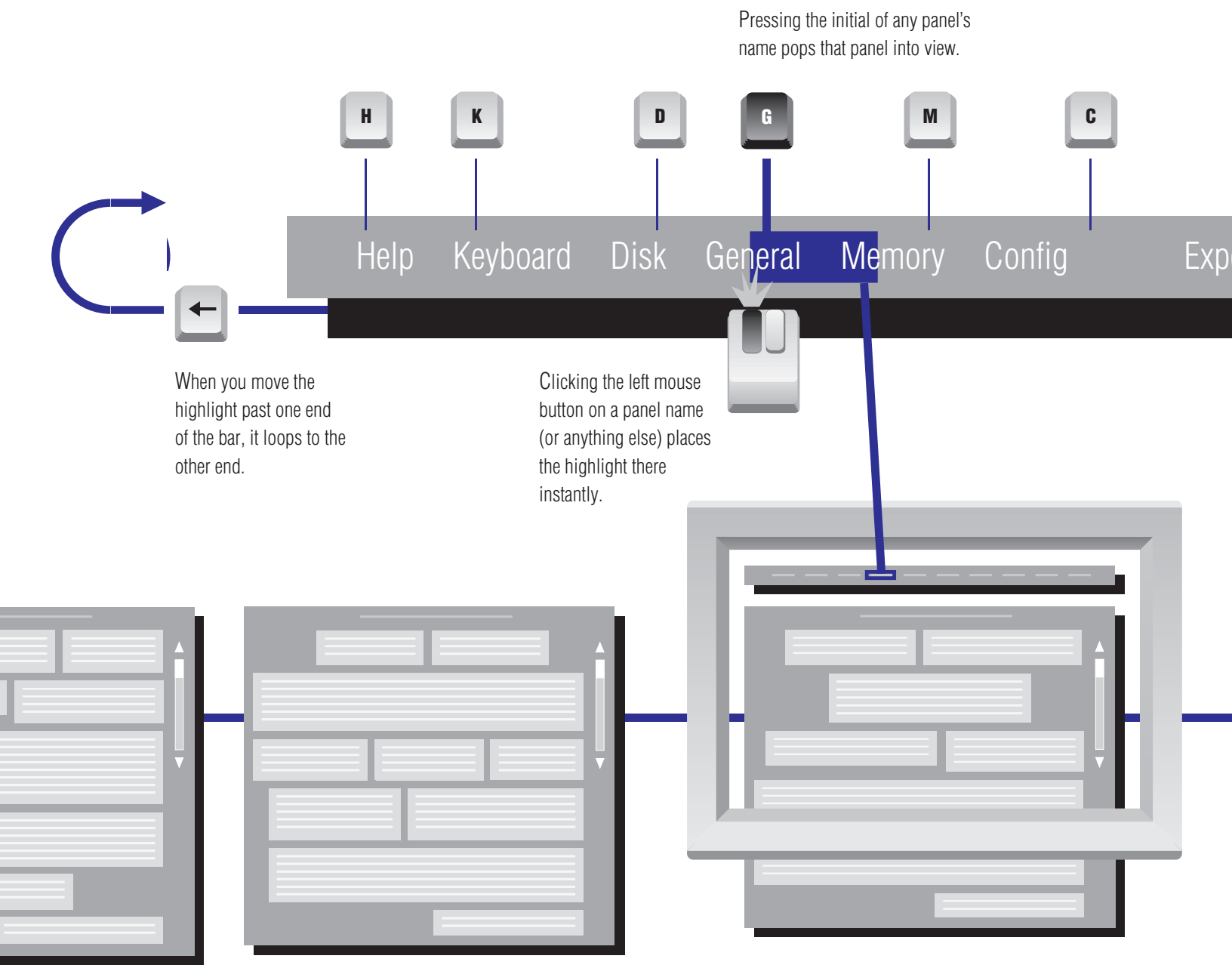
PURIFY

Maintaining and safeguarding your personal computer can involve jobs that are difficult or impossible without expert knowledge and assistance from special software tools.

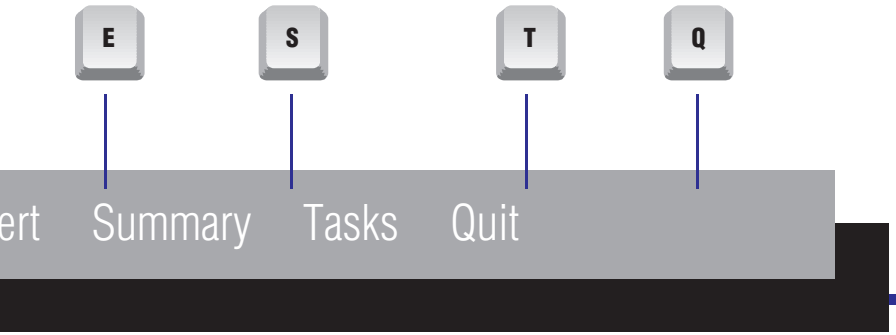
Even if data confidentiality isn't an issue for you, accidental data loss concerns everyone. With Control Room, you can easily upgrade both the confidentiality and security of your files.

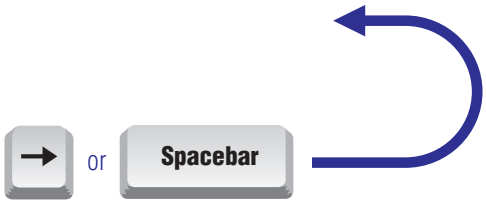
The Task panel has a collection of utilities that turn sophisticated data management procedures into routine menu selections. Here is a summary of the procedures Control Room automates. Following each description is the name of the specific task option.

NAVIGATING BETWEEN PANELS



Control Room has ten panels of switches, settings, and information. All the panels are named in the panel bar, which is always available to get you to any panel you need.

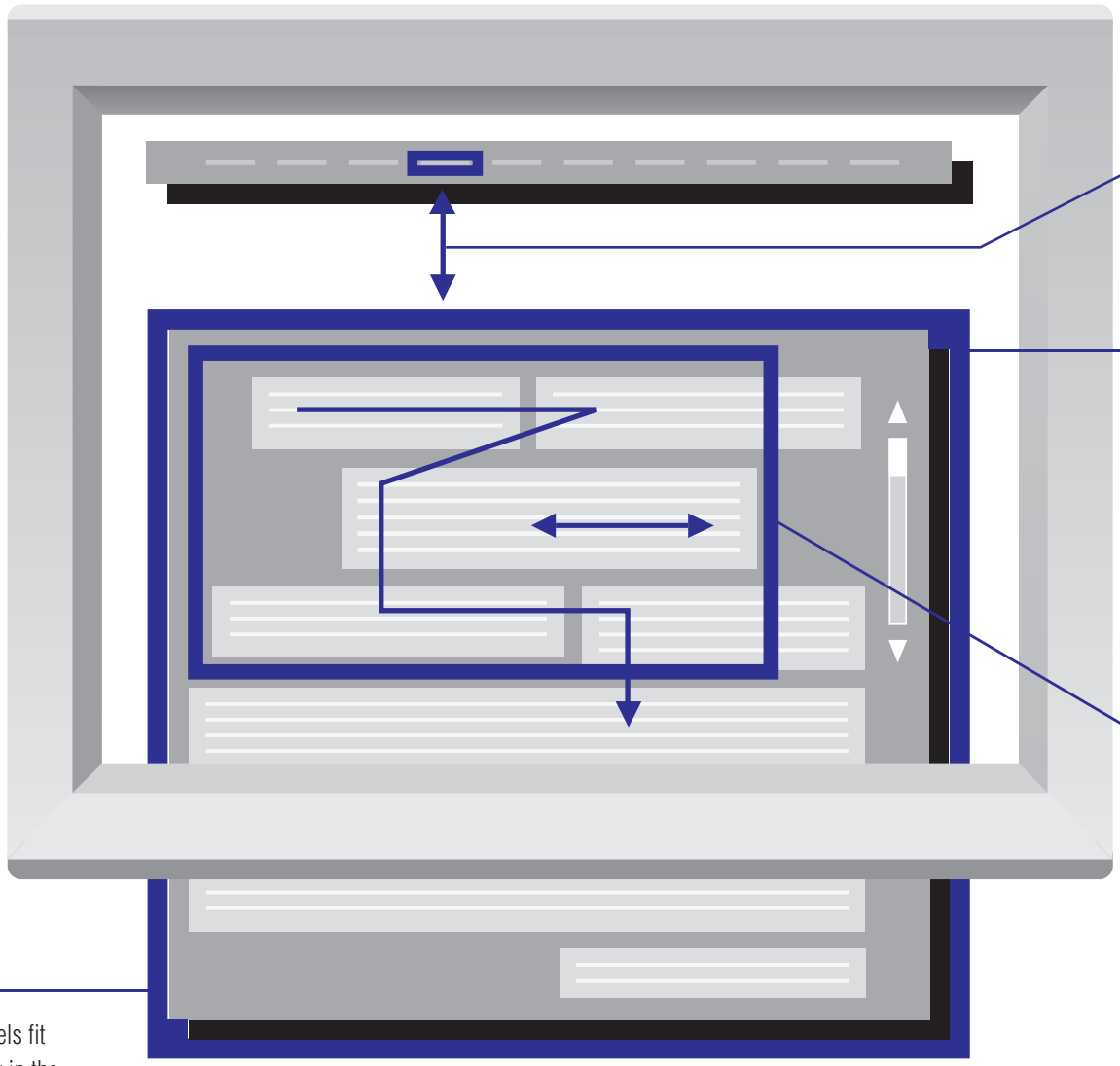




You can slide the panels left and right with the arrow keys. The **Spacebar** also moves to the right one panel at a time.

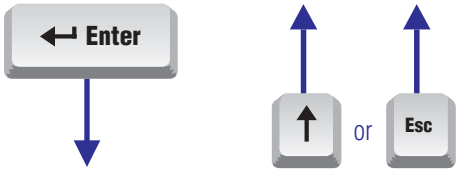
NAVIGATING IN A PANEL

There are three kinds of panel movement. The first is between the panel and the panel bar. The second is the panel's vertical movement, so you can see the parts that extend downward. The third is movement up and down through the groups of options, and within the selections or text of any one option.



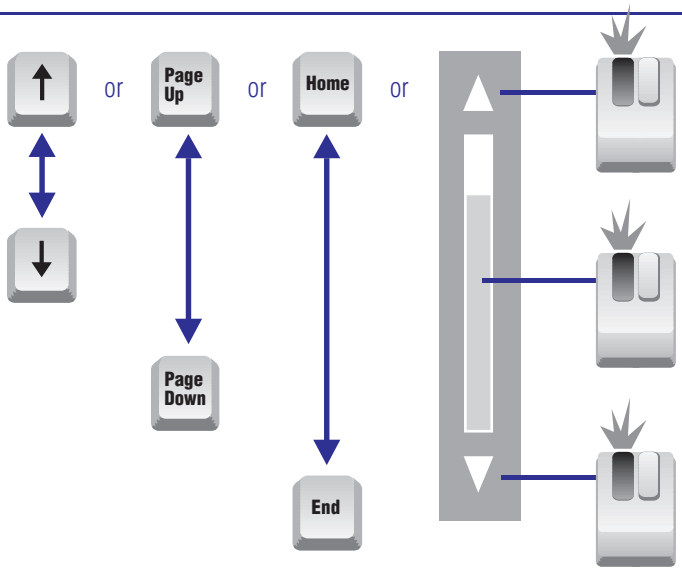
Some panels fit completely in the monitor display, but most have extra information or options that extend downward.

Within Control Room, you can also use WordStar navigation keys to move around. For example, **Ctrl**+**E** moves the cursor up a line, and **Ctrl**+**C** scrolls down a screen.



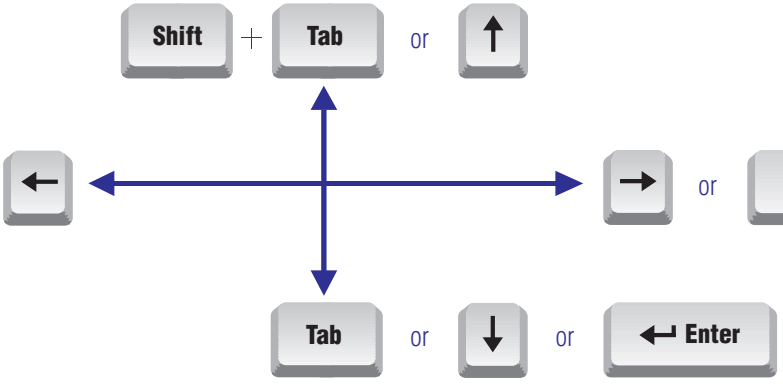
You can jump down to panels from the panel bar with the **Enter** key, and return to the bar with the up arrow or **Esc** keys.

Press the **Esc** key to back out of any panel and save your changes. If you press it enough times, you'll return to DOS.



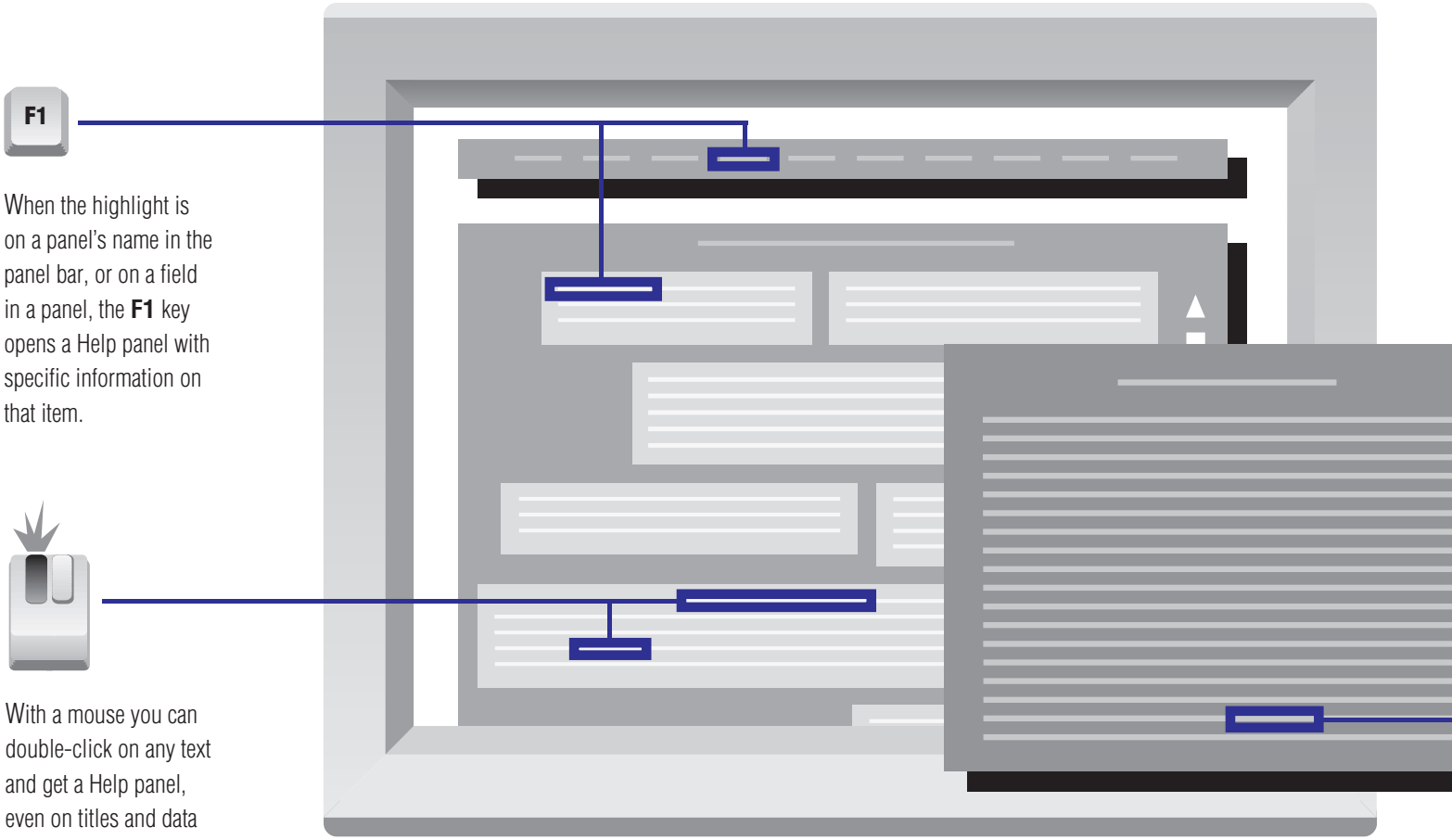
A panel moves up or down by lines, screens, or its full length, using the arrow, page, or **Home** and **End** keys. With the mouse you can move a screen at a time, or scroll continuously, by clicking on the scroll bar or its arrows.

Clicking the left mouse button instantly places the highlight anywhere you like, in the panel bar or in a panel.



Motion between groups and in groups comes from the same set of keys. **Tab** or the down arrow go down and across; **Shift-Tab** and the up arrow go up.

When an option has multiple selections, use the left and right arrows, or the **Spacebar**, to move the highlight. Use the left and right arrows to move the cursor when editing text.

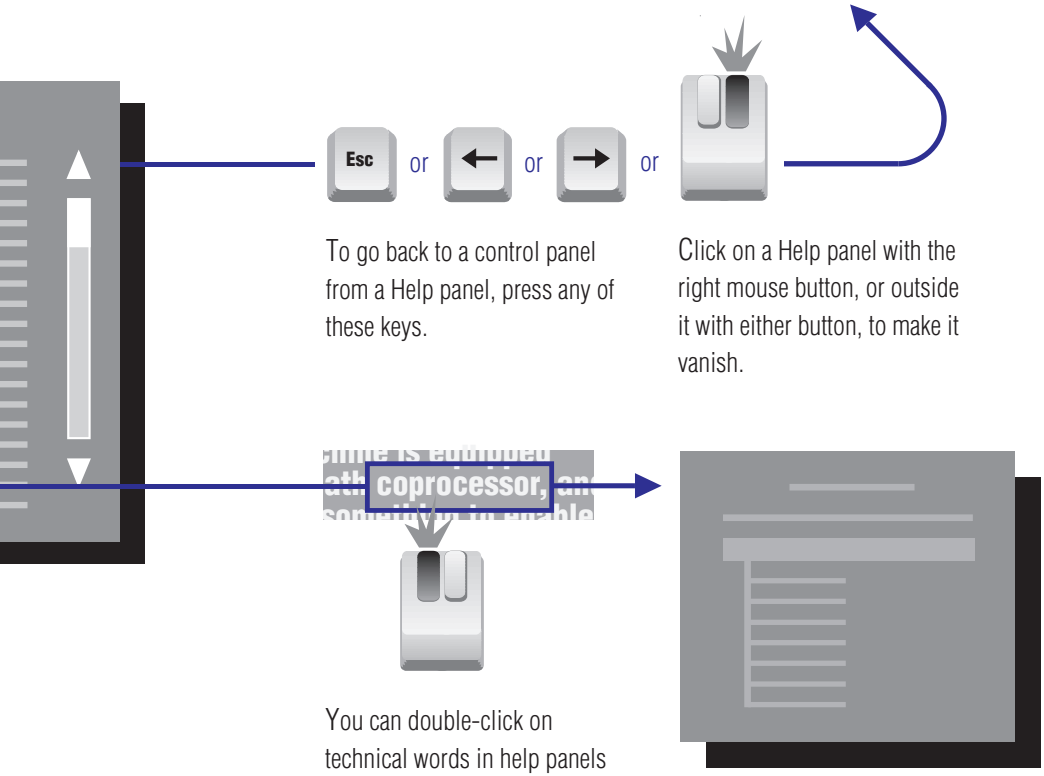


When the highlight is on a panel's name in the panel bar, or on a field in a panel, the **F1** key opens a Help panel with specific information on that item.

With a mouse you can double-click on any text and get a Help panel, even on titles and data display fields.

Help panels work like the control panels. They move up or down by lines, screens, or full length, using the arrow, page, or **Home** and **End** keys. With the mouse, you can move a screen at a time, or scroll continuously, by clicking on the scroll bar or its arrows.

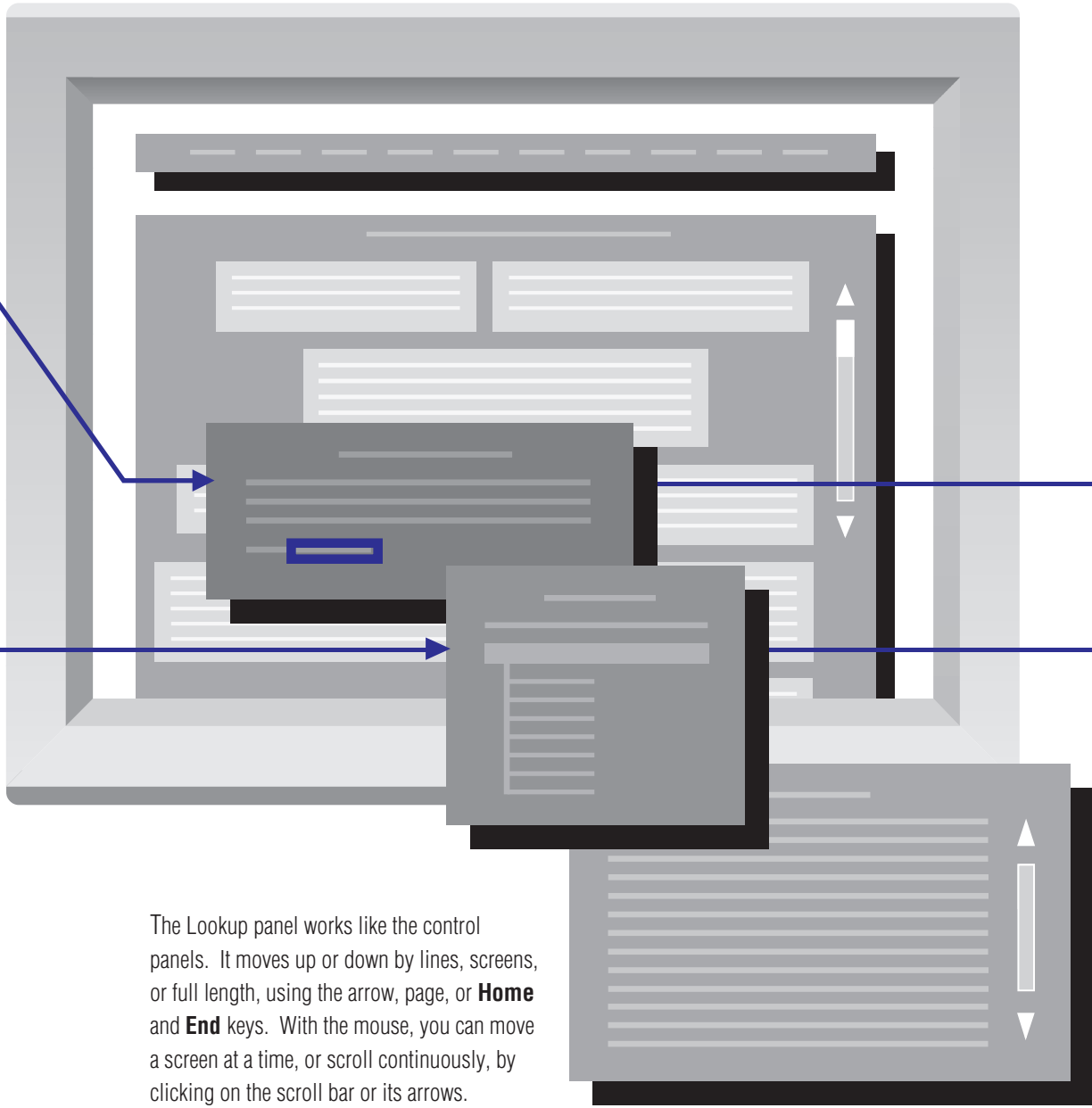
Control Room has help available for every panel and every item in each panel. More than just explaining features and their use, the help system tailors its information to the configuration of your particular computer. Control Room can do this because it automatically incorporates your computer's hardware analysis into the help text.



To go back to a control panel from a Help panel, press any of these keys.

Click on a Help panel with the right mouse button, or outside it with either button, to make it vanish.

You can double-click on technical words in help panels to activate the Lookup feature. (Lookup is explained on the next page.)



L

You can press the **L** key to display the Lookup panel anytime Control Room is running (as long as you're not using the keyboard to edit characters).

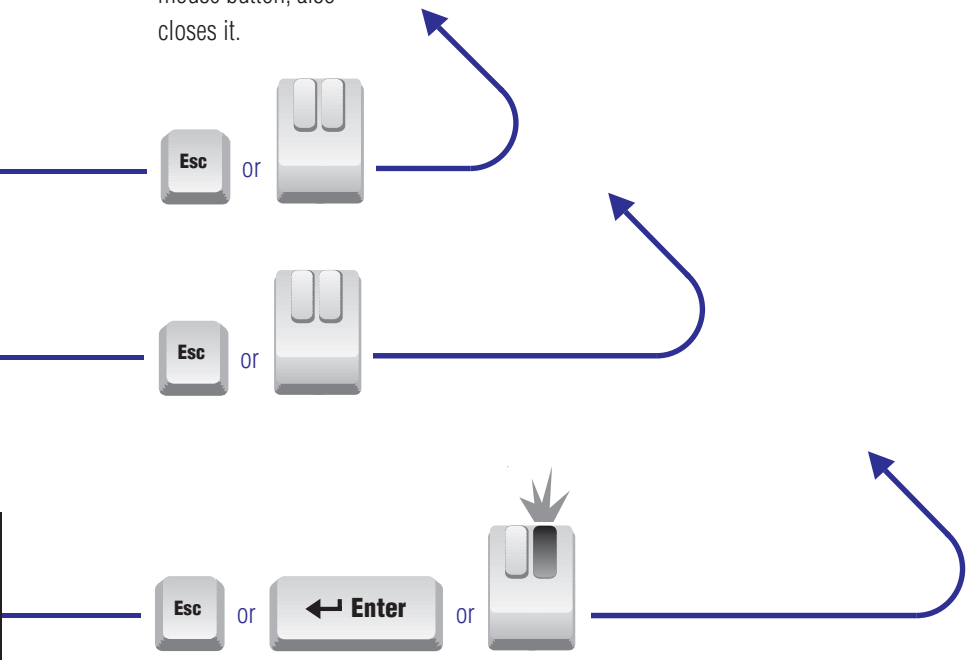
Enter or

Press the **Enter** key, or double-click the left mouse button, to open an entry on the Lookup list.

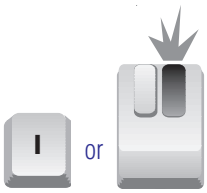
The Lookup panel works like the control panels. It moves up or down by lines, screens, or full length, using the arrow, page, or **Home** and **End** keys. With the mouse, you can move a screen at a time, or scroll continuously, by clicking on the scroll bar or its arrows.

Beyond the help feature is another computer information resource that you can consult through the Lookup panel. This information has the range of a small dictionary, covering subjects from ASCII to Zero Wait States.

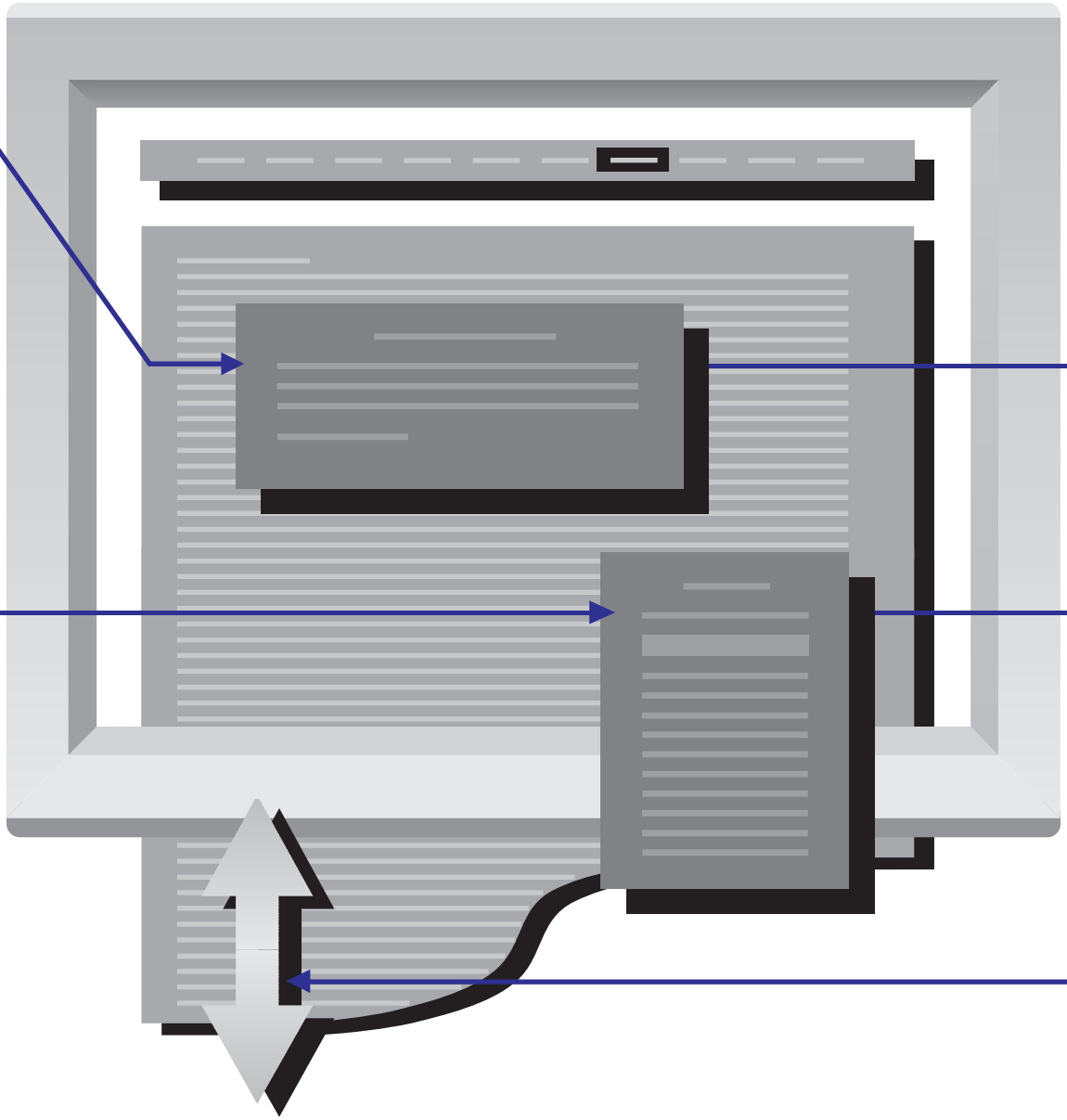
Anytime you'd like to know more about something you've seen in Control Room, or elsewhere, on the subject of computers, just press **L** to display the Lookup panel. You only need to type in enough characters to indicate the word or phrase. The more exact you are, the narrower the search. You can also try looking up subjects in different ways.

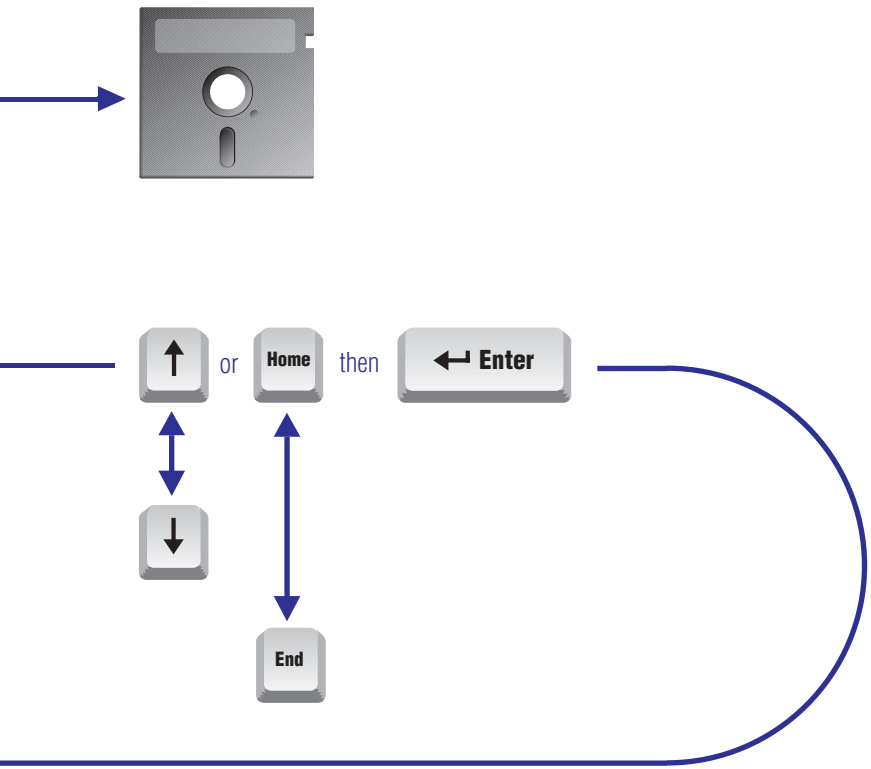


Press **P** to print the report to disk. After you name the disk file, you can also add a note that will go at the top of the report to identify it. If you'd like to skip the note, just press **Enter** or **Esc**.



After pressing **I** or the right mouse button to display the Index, use the up and down arrow keys to choose a subject, then press **Enter** to position the report. You can also move the highlight to the beginning or end with the **Home** and **End** keys.





Press **Enter** or click the left mouse button to create the expert opinion report. The report can contain quite a bit of information about your computer and the level of technology it represents. So much information, in fact, that you may appreciate some assistance in managing it.

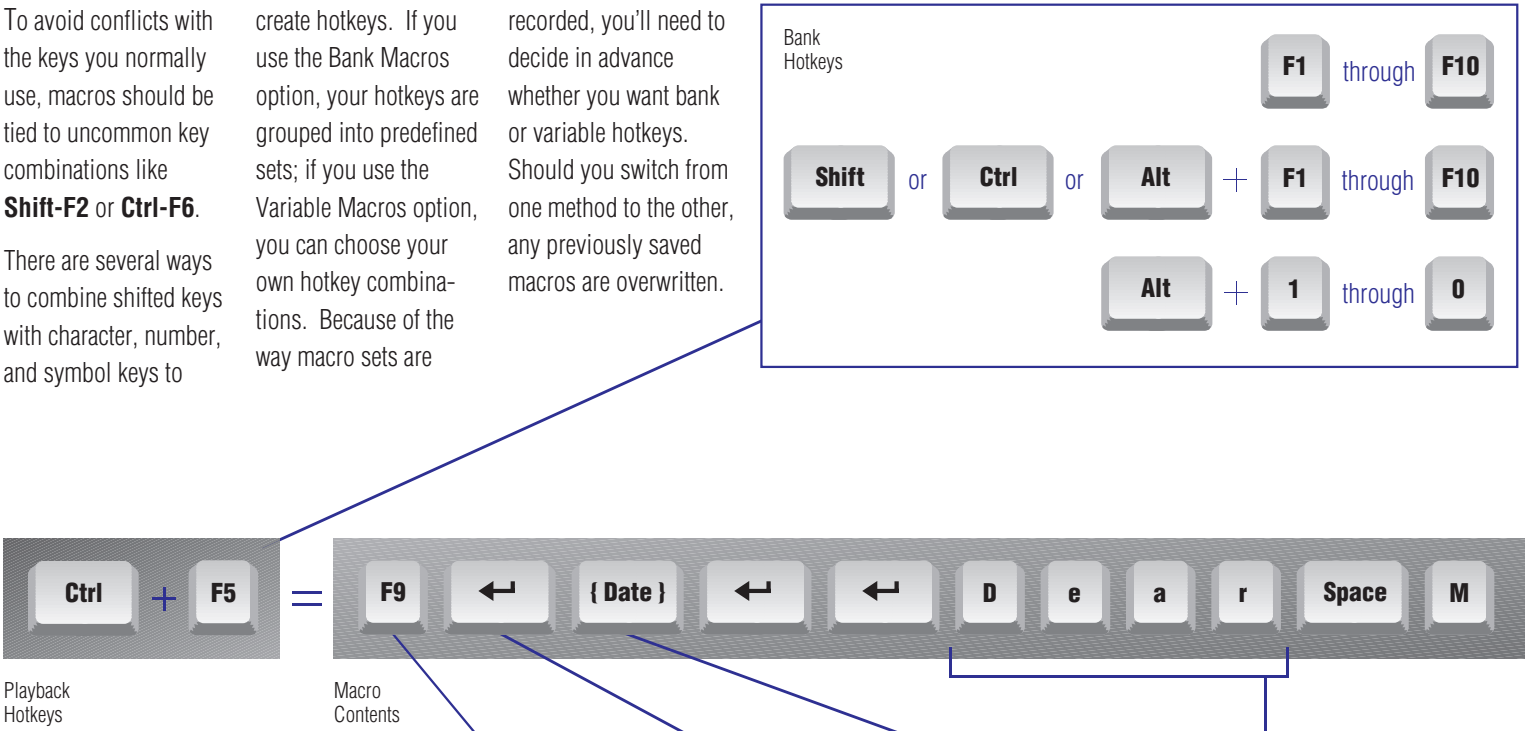
The Expert panel has two special features: you can press **I** or click the right mouse button to use the report's own electronic subject index or press **P** to print a copy of the report to disk. The report includes a convenient summary of your system.

Once the report is on disk, you can print it to read later or electronically forward it to someone else. The index automatically positions the report at the subjects you choose, to save you the effort of skimming through other material.

As always in Control Room, double-click on any term in the Expert Opinion Report, or press **L** for Lookup, to receive more information.

To avoid conflicts with the keys you normally use, macros should be tied to uncommon key combinations like **Shift-F2** or **Ctrl-F6**.

There are several ways to combine shifted keys with character, number, and symbol keys to create hotkeys. If you use the Bank Macros option, your hotkeys are grouped into predefined sets; if you use the Variable Macros option, you can choose your own hotkey combinations. Because of the way macro sets are recorded, you'll need to decide in advance whether you want bank or variable hotkeys. Should you switch from one method to the other, any previously saved macros are overwritten.



Macros are popular because they can hold more than the usual keystrokes and can be fed to your computer much faster than fingers can type. Macros are really a type of programming, and are often the most customized part of a PC's software. Use macros to automate your favorite shortcuts and routine chores.

Macros can include the function keys your programs use.

Your keyboard's utility keys can be recorded in a macro. The only exceptions are the **Print Scrn**, **Scroll Lock**, **Pause**, and **Num Lock** keys.

Control Room has markers you can use to give the date, time, and elapsed time.

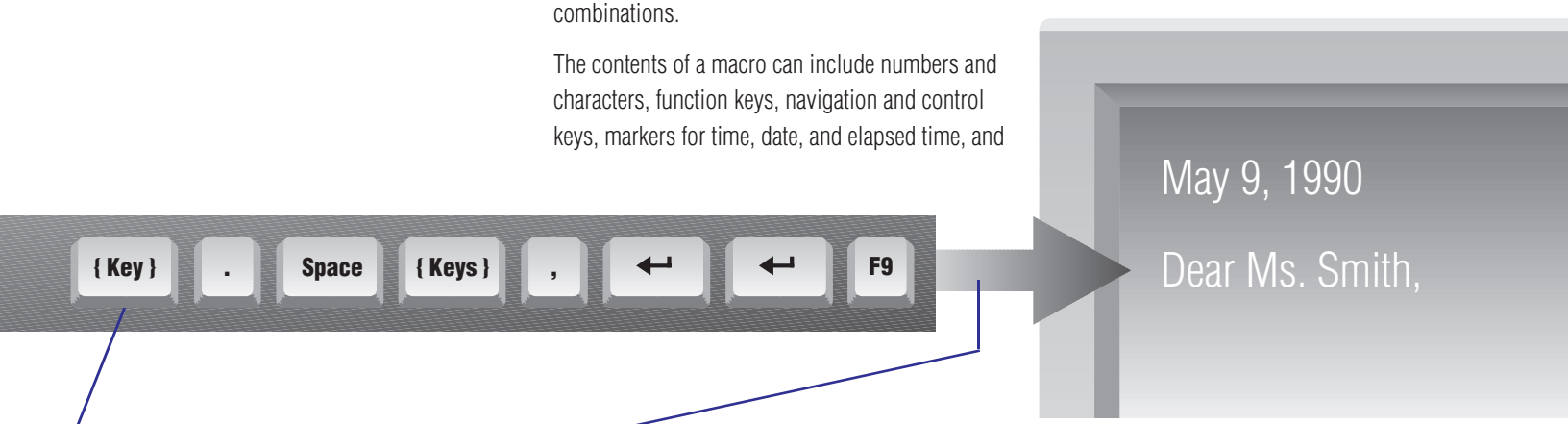
Text is recorded and played back exactly as typed.

Macros are groups of recorded keystrokes that you can play back by pressing one or two special keys. These keystrokes are fed into your computer as if they had come from the keyboard.

Control Room macros are called “mini-macros” because they take up so little memory. The key combinations you press to play a macro are called “hotkeys.” Control Room comes with half a dozen special hotkeys already built in. You can define up to five sets of custom macros, with each set containing macros for as many as 60 hotkey combinations.

The contents of a macro can include numbers and characters, function keys, navigation and control keys, markers for time, date, and elapsed time, and special markers that help you control how macros work with other keys you need to press.

Control Room hotkeys and macros work in all your programs, taking precedence over any other program’s use of function and control key combinations. To avoid conflict, you can disable the other macros and implement all of them through Control Room. Or, you can adjust the Control Room hotkeys so they don’t match hotkeys used elsewhere.



Markers are available to pause a macro while you type one or a group of keystrokes.

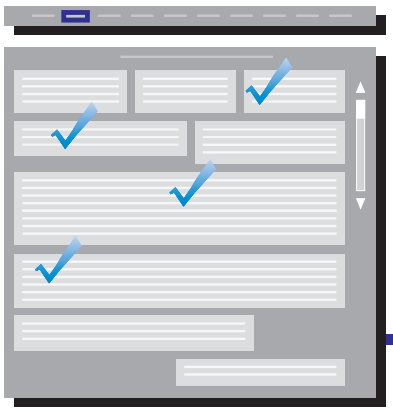
Control Room’s macros move fast. You may need to slow a macro’s playback if some other program needs time to react. If you do, use the Keyboard panel’s macro setup options.

Macros wait in memory until you call them. When you press its hotkey, a macro zips from memory into the processor, by way of the keyboard buffer. The processor takes appropriate action, depending on what the macro contained. For example, text might appear on the screen and be added to a file present in another part of your computer’s memory.

Creating a Macro

To use macros, first set Mini-Macros on, then choose bank or variable hotkeys, and adjust the options under Mini-macro set-up.

KEYBOARD

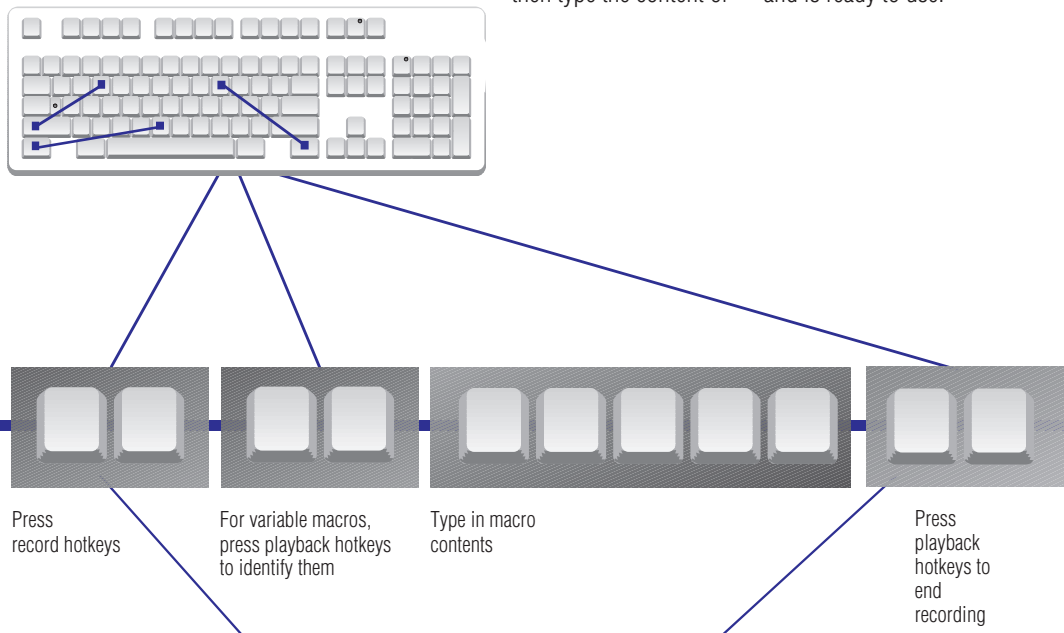


Whether you use bank or variable hotkeys, every macro contains keystrokes and hotkeys to record the macro and play it back. When macros are switched on, you can create them in any application you may be using.

Variable

Variable hotkeys are hotkey combinations that you make up yourself. You must make sure your choices don't conflict with any other existing hotkey combinations.

To record a macro in an application or in DOS, press the variable record hotkey for recording, then the hotkey that plays the macro back, then type the content of the macro itself. End recording by pressing the variable playback hotkey again. The macro is saved automatically and is ready to use.



Bank

Bank hotkeys are predefined. You choose record and playback banks from the setup options on the Keyboard panel. The ten keys or key combinations of each bank can be assigned macros.

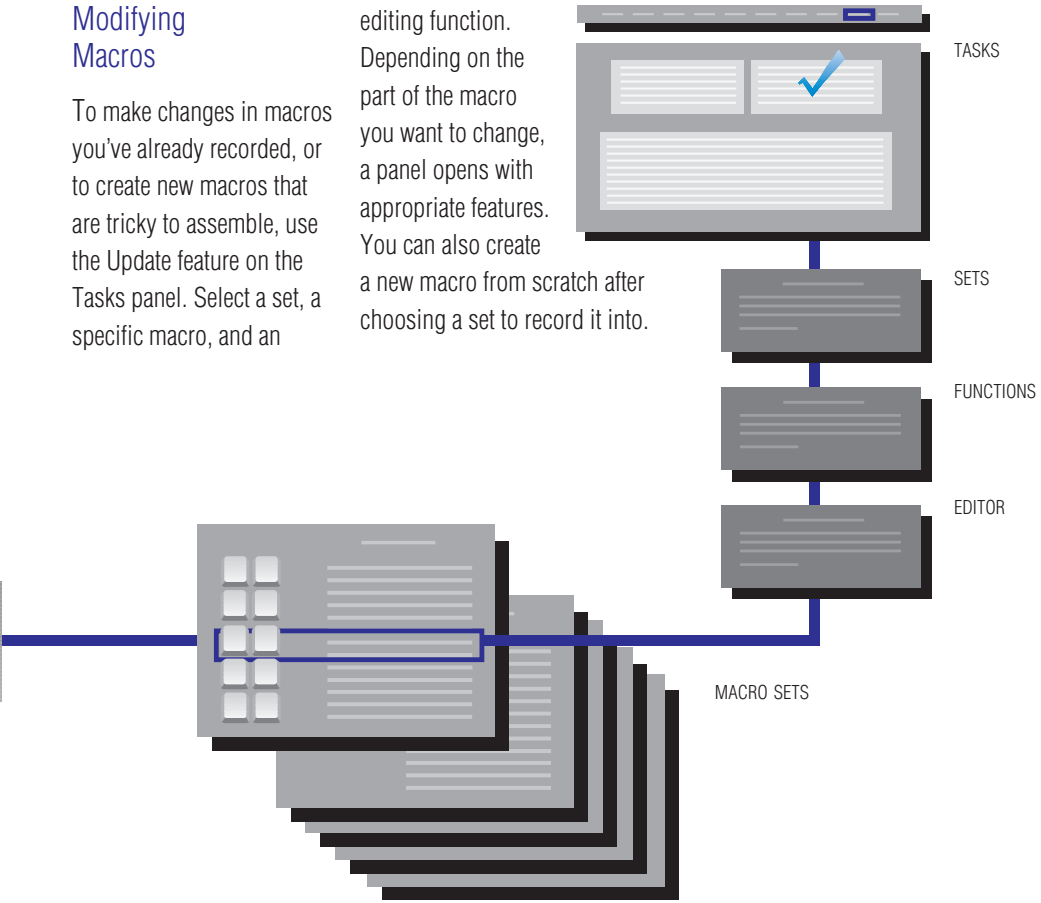
The record and playback hotkeys are associated by number.

For example, if **Shift-3** is used to record a macro, you would play it back with **Alt-3, F3, Ctrl-F3** or **Alt-F3**.

To record a macro in an application or in DOS, press the bank record hotkey and type the content of the macro itself. Then press the bank playback hotkey to end recording. The macro is saved automatically.

Modifying Macros

To make changes in macros you've already recorded, or to create new macros that are tricky to assemble, use the Update feature on the Tasks panel. Select a set, a specific macro, and an editing function. Depending on the part of the macro you want to change, a panel opens with appropriate features. You can also create a new macro from scratch after choosing a set to record it into.



Macros are recorded in sets, each of which can hold macros for up to 60 hotkey combinations. There are five sets available, with one set active at any time. You can organize your macros into sets that support certain activities and switch sets as needed, using either the macro set setting on the Keyboard panel or the /m command line parameter.

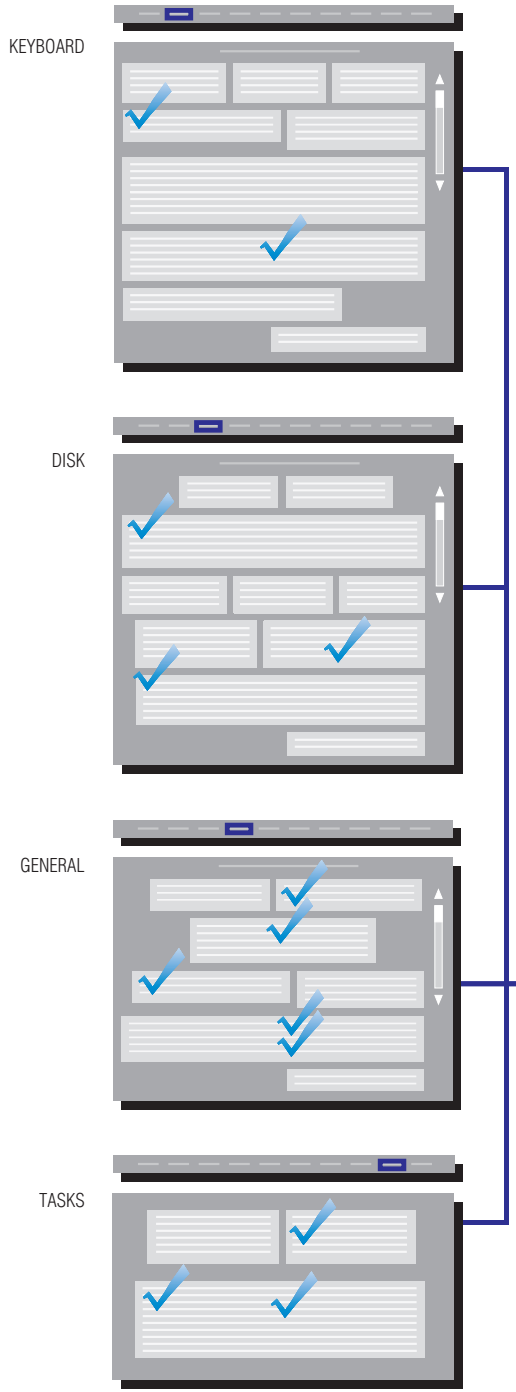
The Keyboard panel holds all the switches and options you need to use macros. For convenience, you can also fine-tune or create macros through the Tasks panel's Update editor.

To begin using macros you need to switch the feature on, then choose whether to use bank or variable hotkeys. After you customize the way your macros work, you can begin creating and using them.

First you should decide whether macros default to on or off when you boot (you can turn them on or off anytime). Then consider options for speed, capacity, control keys, and so forth. Remember to run the CRLOAD command from the DOS prompt or the Autoexec.bat file to put your macros into effect.

In the Extra keys group, the Special hotkeys are small built-in macros you can use with your other programs. You may want to adjust the Special hotkey assignments so they don't conflict with the hotkeys you create.

The WordStar keys control cursor movement in your programs, using the same **Ctrl** key format made popular by that word processor. Keep in mind that the WordStar keys use **Ctrl** key combinations that you might prefer to use as macro hotkeys.



These four panels display the settings and macro controls you use to define your PC's operation.

Control Room automatically records configuration settings in the Cr.set file, and macros are stored in Cr-set#n.mac files. You don't need to deal with these files directly.

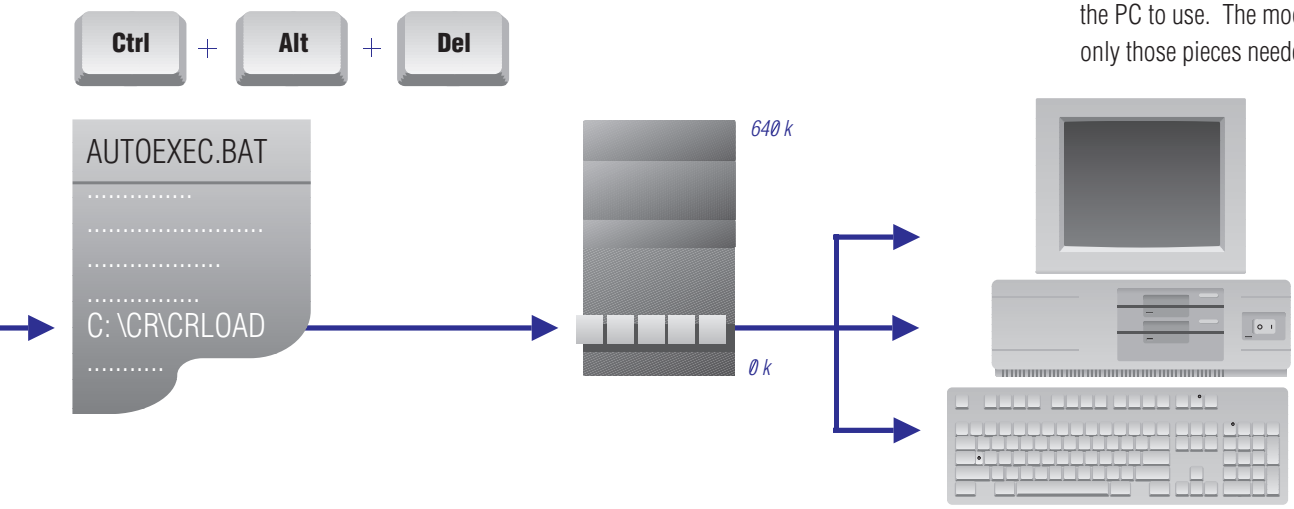
Whenever you reboot your PC, it always reads the Autoexec.bat file to get its operating parameters. That's when the CRLOAD command checks the setting and macro files, and loads an appropriately sized module into memory to enhance your PC's operation.

The Install program places the CRLOAD command first in your Autoexec.bat file. CRLOAD must precede other memory-resident programs. But if you have any mouse or network drivers, you must move them ahead of CRLOAD.

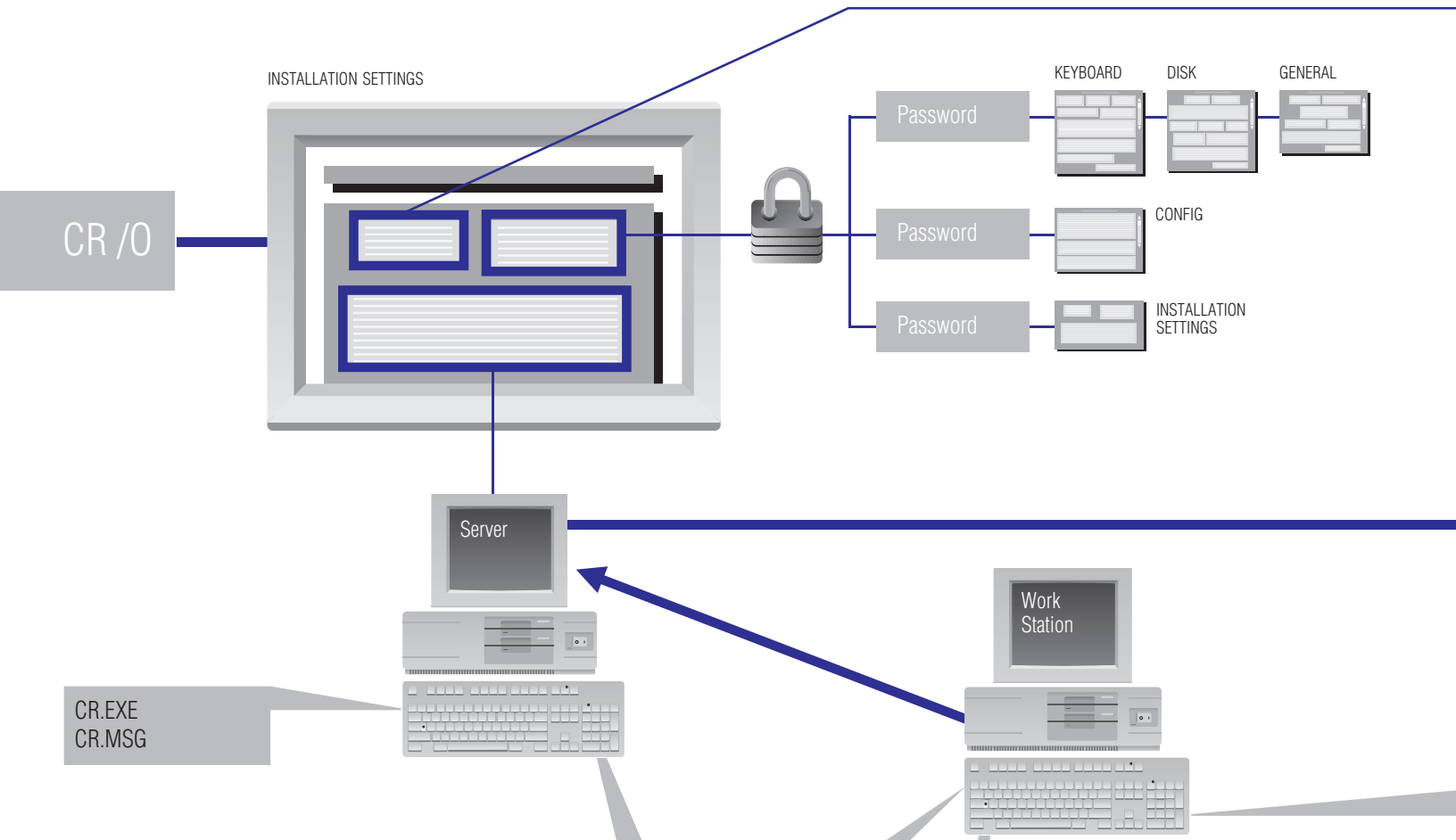
CRLOAD places a software module in your PC's low RAM, where it can reside without interfering with other programs. This memory-resident module works constantly, providing your macros, settings, disk cache, and other Control Room services.

Control Room really has two parts. You see the first part when you run Cr.exe and work with the control panels. After you've changed some settings and quit, the second part goes on working no matter what programs you use or how often you reboot.

Your configuration settings from the Keyboard, Disk, and General panels are saved in a file named Cr.set. Macros and their settings are saved in files named Cr-set#n.mac. When you boot your computer, the Autoexec.bat file gives the command C:\CR\CRLOAD (if Control Room is in a subdirectory named CR). This program consults the contents of your settings and macros files, then builds an appropriate module and places it in memory for the PC to use. The module is small, containing only those pieces needed to do the jobs you ask.



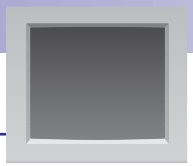
Any change you make in a Control Room panel is automatically recorded in its appropriate setting file at the moment you do it. You never need to expressly save a change.



On a network, you can type a command at your workstation and run Control Room from a subdirectory of the file server. The Cr.exe and Cr.msg files created by Install need to be located in that sub-directory.

These four working files are ordinarily kept in the subdirectory from which Control Room is run. You have the option of placing these files elsewhere on your hard disk or in your own private server directory by specifying their location as part of the command line. For example:
CR /UZ:\CRFILES.

Your Crload.com and Crload.ovr files must be kept on your workstation. The subdirectory containing the Crload files must be named in the Autoexec.bat file's PATH statement. If yours is a diskless workstation, the files must be in your private startup subdirectory. When you run Crload.com, use the **same** /u parameter you use to run Cr.exe when its working files are in a different directory.



When you type the command **CR /O** at the DOS prompt, the Installation Settings panel opens ahead of the usual panels. The Installation Settings panel gives you access to several options of interest to advanced users or network administrators.

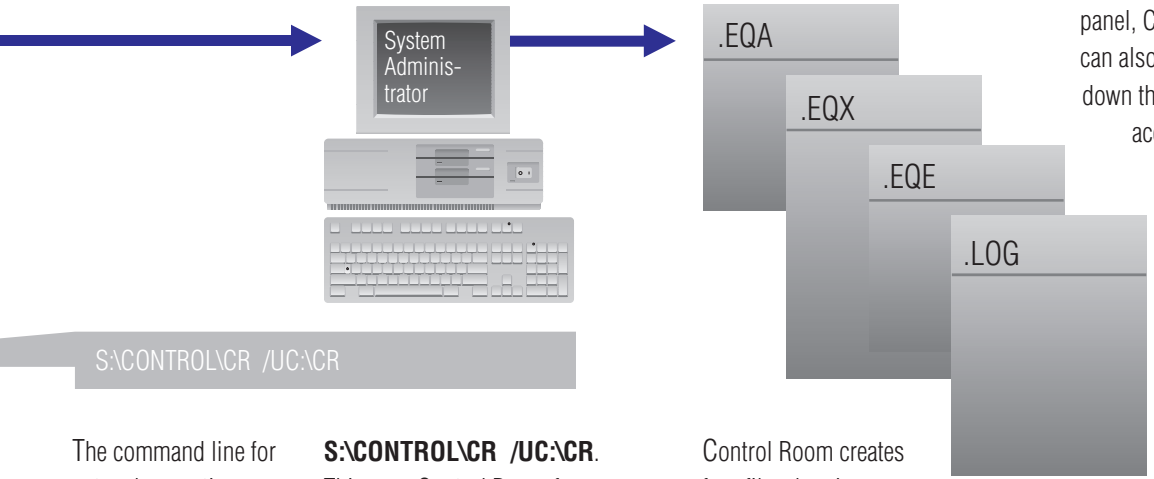
The video display settings help you adjust Control Room to the type of monitor on your PC and to the degree of compatibility your video system has with established standards.

Passwords protect the panels that contain changeable options. The settings panels are Keyboard, Disk, and General. The configuration panel, Config, and the Installation Settings panel can also be password protected. Be sure to write down the passwords you use. There is no way to access a protected panel without a password – other than to completely reinstall Control Room.

The system administration settings identify your workstation among others on the network, specify where your equipment and software inventory will be uploaded on a network, and switch on monitoring options for your equipment and executable file tracking.

Adding a password automatically creates password protection. Deleting all password characters deactivates protection. Be especially careful to write down and save the password for the Installation Settings panel itself.

The video display defaults are optimum settings determined during Install. You don't need to override these settings unless there's a problem with your display (for example, if you're using a copy of Control Room that was installed for a different computer.)



The command line for network operation can specify the drive and subdirectory from which to run Control Room, and the location of the working files, if they aren't in the same place. For example, you might type **S:\CONTROL\CR /UC:\CR**. This runs Control Room from the CONTROL subdirectory of server drive S, and locates the user working files in the CR subdirectory of drive C, your hard disk. Note that a space goes between the two sets of parameters.

Control Room creates four files, bearing your system ID, that contain important information about your computer's hardware, software, and usage history. You, or your system administrator, can designate a server log directory where these files are automatically placed. From the server log directory, the administrator can compile information on every workstation in the system.

Here is a summary of the files used, created, or maintained by Control Room after it is installed.

CR.EXE
CR.MSG

You work with these files directly when you run Control Room. They contain the panels (.EXE) and the on-line text (.MSG).

CR.SET
CR-SET#n.MAC
CR.EQP

These files retain your configuration information. The .SET file holds your current settings, and the .MAC files each hold a set of macros. The .EQP file references the equipment surveyed on your PC. If the .EQP file isn't present or doesn't match the current machine environment, Control Room automatically resurveys the PC.

AUTOEXEC.BAT
CONFIG.SYS

These are configuration files routinely used by DOS and your PC. Autoexec.bat should contain the CRLOAD command, to install the memory-resident module each time you reboot. You can instantly edit either of these files through the Config panel.

CRLOAD.COM
CRLOAD.OVR

Each time you start up or reboot your computer, the Autoexec.bat file should give the CRLOAD command. CRLOAD consults the .SET and .MAC files for configuration and macro information, then builds a memory-resident module in RAM to put these options into effect. The .OVR file contains additional programming components that CRLOAD might need to use. If you are running Control Room from floppy disks, you must specify the location of these files when you invoke CRLOAD. For example, if CRLOAD is on drive B:
CRLOAD /UB:

EXPERT.REP

You can print a copy of an expert opinion report to disk as an ASCII file. When you do, you need to give the file a name something like this one.

PRINTER.OUT

Through an option on the General panel, you can redirect all printer output to a disk file. This feature is especially useful on portable computers when a printer isn't attached. The disk file will need a name similar to this one. Unless you specify a path for printer redirection, this file is created in the current subdirectory at the time of printing. Control Room always appends to this file rather than overwriting the existing file.

YOURNAME.EQA
YOURNAME.EQE
YOURNAME.EQX

On a network, you can use the Installation Settings panel to create status information files about your workstation. Control Room will maintain the files at a designated file server location, where your system administrator can retrieve them easily. These files should have a name that identifies them with your workstation.

.EQA – inventories the status of more than 80 factors about your PC's hardware.

.EQE – identifies all the .EXE and .COM programs present on the disk drives you have specified for scanning in the Cr.scn file.

.EQX – records any data you have typed into the Additional Equipment Info section of the Config panel.

CR.SCN

When you turn on the viral scan from the General panel or the executable file scan from the System Administrator panel, Control Room takes its instructions from the Cr.scn file.

Although this file is automatically created for you when you turn on these features, you can create or edit Cr.scn yourself with an ASCII editor using the following guidelines.

Each section of the file has its own heading:

- Comment lines begin with an asterisk (*).
- Executable file scan instructions begin with "> E" or "> Executable."
- Viral scan instructions begin with "> V" or "> Viral scan."

Following the headings, type in the drive names or file names you want scanned:

```
* Control Room - File scan control file
* ____________________________
> Executable file scan - Drives to scan
C:
D:
E:
> Viral scan - Files to scan
C:\IBMBIO.COM
C:\IBMROM.COM
C:\DOS\COMMAND.COM
```

If you create your own Cr.scn file, or if you modify the one Control Room creates, you should include the system files and any programs that might be used to copy, edit, or move files.

CR.LOG

Control Room automatically maintains a log (an ASCII file) of its use, plus data on surveys and file scans. This information may be useful to you or your system administrator. As the file grows with use, you may want to delete it, or some of its contents, with a text editor.

READ.ME

This is a file created by Control Room during installation. It includes last minute additions, warnings, and usage notes. Be sure to read it before you run Control Room.

CR.DEM

This file contains instructions that Control Room follows when running in demo mode.