

DiskSweep Contents

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Purpose

DiskSweep allows you to effectively manage the files on your hard disk drive(s). Many applications only *read* some critical files such as setup files. By keeping track of the last time you *accessed* a file, DiskSweep tells you which of your files have not been used within a certain number of days since the last sweep. Some of these files may be valid candidates to being swept off to secondary storage. DOS and Windows do not keep track of this critical piece of information. They only keep track of the last time you *edit* or *change* a file.

DiskSweep furnishes several ways to analyze the files on your disk:

Usage Scan

All files which have not been used within a certain period of time are found and listed.

Largest Scan

The largest files on your disk are found and listed. You can specify how many large files to find.

Larger Than Scan

All files larger than a defined size are found and listed. You can set the size to a value you feel is appropriate.

Duplicates Scan

All files which have duplicate names on the disk are listed with their full path locations.

Installation

DiskSweep is installed from Windows. Place the installation disk into the floppy drive. From the program manager, select File, Run and in the prompt area, enter the floppy drive letter (A or B) followed by a colon, followed by the word **setup** and press the Enter key.

DiskSweep will then prompt you for an installation directory. If the default is acceptable, just press the enter key or click OK. If not, enter the desired installation directory. DiskSweep uses the installation directory to store most of the executable and data files. Also, any temporary files used by DiskSweep are created in this directory.

After the DiskSweep system files are copied to your hard disk, setup will ask you how you want to modify AUTOEXEC.BAT. You should allow it to go ahead and modify your AUTOEXEC.BAT file at this time. If you have specific reasons for not doing this, use one of the other options and manually update your AUTOEXEC.BAT file with the necessary lines.

Next you will be asked if you want to modify your SYSTEM.INI file to automatically start the Windows resident file notification part of DiskSweep. You should allow it to do this so that you will be fully informed of the need to restore files dynamically by DiskSweep while Windows is running.

The setup program creates a record of files installed and changes made in a text file named INSTALL.LST.

After DiskSweep modifies your AUTOEXEC.BAT file it is important to remember that you must reboot the PC in order for the changes to take effect. Windows also needs to be restarted to have the SYSTEM.INI changes take effect.

Getting Started

After installing DiskSweep, you should initialize the hard disk. The first time you attempt to run DiskSweep from Windows, DiskSweep will prompt you to initialize the disk. This process can take up to 5 minutes, depending on how large your disk is and how many files exist. You may want to schedule this for a time when you can give the PC a break of this length. You need not be present during this time so a walk or coffee break is a good time to do this.

Once the disk is initialized, DiskSweep begins marking files as they are used. It does this by watching all uses of files that occur through the DOS file system. The file watcher resident software kernel, DSWTSR.EXE provides this capability. It must be started in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file at boot time. The normal DiskSweep installation process inserts the proper command into the AUTOEXEC.BAT file.

NOTE: DiskSweep begins dating usage times from the last time a disk initialization process was done. In other words, after an initialization, DiskSweep treats all files as if they had been used on that day.

How it works

DiskSweep keeps track of all file usage by filtering all DOS commands and watching out for key file activation commands. We use a terminate and stay resident (TSR) program to do the actual tracking. Both Windows and DOS file usage are tracked. The Windows DiskSweep program is both the manager of this TSR and a disk analyzer that looks at the data compiled by the TSR file watching system.

The actual recording of the various file updates for the file system is recorded in an unused part of the DOS directory structures.

The DiskSweep Windows application uses these file usage timestamps to perform the Usage Scan. This scan detects all files that have not been used within a certain period that you define. These unused files are then displayed in the Scan View window and you may select and move them down to the Cleanup window where you can either Sweep them off to floppy disk or Delete them totally from your disk.

Later, if an application attempts to use a file that was swept off the disk, DiskSweep detects this and gives you an opportunity to load the floppy and restore the file before the application detects that the file is missing. Then the application is allowed to proceed as if nothing had happened.

DiskSweep also allows a manual Restore so that you may selectively restore a file or group of files from a sweep floppy.

Activating DiskSweep

DiskSweep activation is done in the standard Windows manner. Select the icon for DiskSweep and double click on it or use the Enter key. The main DiskSweep window will be activated. You may then choose an appropriate command such as Scan, Load, or Options.

DiskSweep can automatically notify you when a sweep needs to be done. Automatic notification is done by enabling the Automatic Notify checkbox in the Options dialog box. This option causes DiskSweep to blink its icon when a sweep period has expired. If the DiskSweep window is full size, it will blink the title bar of the window to indicate that a sweep should be done. The blinking action may be stopped by clearing the Automatic Notify checkbox.

DiskSweep must be running on the Windows system in order for the above actions to take place. The easiest way to ensure this is to place the DiskSweep icon into the Startup group in Windows 3.1. That way it will always be started every time you run Windows.

Scanning the hard disk

The Usage Scan is probably the most valuable feature in DiskSweep as it gives you information about the files on your hard disk that is not available from DOS or Windows. The other scans enable different views of the files on your hard disk that will also be valuable in managing the file system.

1. Usage Scan
2. Largest Scan
3. Larger Than Scan
4. Duplicates Scan
5. Locking out files
6. Resetting the windows

Pressing the Scan button in the main window brings up the Scan Options dialog box. Here you choose the type of scan and any protection locks you wish to enable. When the desired options are set, press either Accept to proceed with the scan or Cancel to abort the scan.

A scan in progress may take quite a while as the various files are being analyzed. The status bar of the main window displays a count of Files Processed to keep you informed of progress. Pressing either the **Esc** key or clicking on the Cancel button in the Toolbar will abort the scan and return you to the main view.

Usage Scan

The Usage Scan scans the Selected Scan Area for all files that have not been used within the last scan period. These files are displayed in the Scan[Usage] View window. You may select files from this window by choosing the available listings for drives, directories, and finally files, and then moving the selected files to the Cleanup window. Either the Move button or drag and drop may be used to transfer the files.

Choose this option by clicking on the Usage Scan radio button.

Largest Scan

The Largest Scan scans the Selected Scan Area for the largest files. You may set the number of largest files to find in the Scan Options Dialog. These files are displayed in the Scan[Largest] View window. You may select files from this window by choosing the available listings for drives, directories, and finally files, and then moving the selected files to the Cleanup window. Either the Move button or drag and drop may be used to transfer the files.

Choose this option by checking the Largest Scan radio button and filling in the maximum number of large files you wish to scan for in the field to the right of the checkbox. For example, entering the number 20 will find the 20 largest files in the search area.

Larger Than Scan

The Larger Than Scan scans the Selected Scan Area for all files larger than a size that you set in the Scan Options Dialog. These files are displayed in the Scan[Larger Than] View window. You may select files from this window by choosing the available listings for drives, directories, and finally files, and then moving the selected files to the Cleanup window. Either the Move button or drag and drop may be used to transfer the files.

Choose this scan by selecting the Larger Than Scan radio button. Then fill in the size in bytes of the smallest file you want to scan for. For example, a size of 100000 will find all files larger than 100000 bytes in the search area.

Duplicates Scan

The Duplicates Scan scans the Selected Scan Area for all files that have duplicate names on the disk but are in different directories. These files are displayed in the Scan[Duplicates] File Window. You may select files from this window by choosing the available listings for drives, directories, and finally files, and then moving the selected files to the Cleanup window. Either the Move button or drag and drop may be used to transfer the files.

The Scan[Duplicates] window has an additional listbox, the **Duplicate Files:** list. This list contains all duplicate filenames found on the disk. Selecting a particular filename causes the window to be loaded with all the files matching that filename. By examining the different disks and directories, you can determine if files are really duplicates and if you wish to remove them.

Choose this scan by selecting the Duplicates Scan radio button.

Note: We suggest carefully examining file size and creation dates to make sure the files are really duplicates.

Locking out files

Locking out files from being scanned is accomplished at the Scan Options Dialog Box by choosing the Lock button to bring up the Protect Options dialog. The Protect Options dialog allows you to selectively exclude entire volumes, directories, entire directory trees, and file suffixes.

Resetting the windows

At any time, pressing the Reset button in the top button bar resets the windows to the initial configuration.

Scan Options Dialog Box

Scan Area

The options in this section control how the scan is applied to the hard disk(s).

Scan All Areas scans all possible areas. Network, CD-ROM, and floppy drives are not scanned.

Scan Volume scans the selected disk volume only.

Scan Directory Tree scans the selected directory and all its subdirectories.

Scan Directory scans the selected directory but *not* any subdirectories.

Scan Type

The options in this section control the type of scan applied to the hard disk(s).

Usage Scan scans for all files not used within the sweep period(s).

Largest Scan scans for a number of the largest files in the scan area. You set the number of files to look for in the entry field to the right of the checkbox option.

Larger Than Scan scans for all files larger than a certain size in the scan area. You set the size in bytes in the entry field to the right of the checkbox option.

Duplicates Scan scans for all duplicate file names in the scan area

Scan Filter

The name filter is applied as a file name mask globally across all scans. Only files with names matching this filter will be scanned. The default filter, "*. *" accepts all files.

Lock

The Lock command button will bring up the **Protect Options** dialog box where you can set permanent protections and filters. Global File Protection allows you to lock all files ending in a specific suffix. For example, all EXE files can be locked preventing them from being scanned or swept from your hard drive.

Accept

Accept allows the scan to proceed. Since the scans can take a long time, depending on complexity and disk size, the status bar at the bottom of the main window is updated with a file count periodically to monitor progress.

Cancel

Aborts the scan and returns to the main menu.

Sweeping files

Sweeping files allows you to remove files from your hard disk and store them onto a floppy disk. DiskSweep keeps track of these files and floppy disks for you and allows you to restore your files either automatically on demand or manually by using the Restore command.

The View button allows you to change the order in which the files are displayed in the Scan View window. It also allows you to adjust how much detail about each file is displayed.

The Lock and Unlock buttons are used to protect and unprotect files from being swept. Simply select the file you wish to lock and then click on the Lock button. A # symbol will then appear by the locked file. To unlock a file, select the locked file and then click on the Unlock button.

Sweeping files is a two step process. First, you must move files from the Scan View window down to the Cleanup window.

You select files in the Scan View by clicking on them with the mouse. Holding down the **shift** key while clicking will extend a selection over all files between a selected file and the cursor. Holding down the **ctrl** key while clicking will add only the file beneath the cursor to the current selection. In addition, the Select All button can be used to quickly select the entire contents of the Scan View window.

Remember, the Scan View window only shows files in the current disk and directory. You have to look into each disk and subdirectory separately to find all files.

When you have the files you want selected, you move them to the Cleanup window. This is done by either by using the Move button or dragging them down with the mouse and dropping them onto the Cleanup window.

When the Cleanup window contains the files you want to sweep, select them for sweeping either by using the mouse as above, or by pressing the Select All button. Once the files have been selected, pressing the Sweep button starts the sweeping process. The Sweep Options dialog will appear and here you may choose which of your floppy drives to use for sweeping. Insert a formatted floppy at this time and press Accept. The status bar at the bottom of the DiskSweep main window monitors the progress of the sweep. The files are encoded and stored on the floppy as numbered files. If the sweep needs more than one floppy or a single file is too large to fit onto a single floppy, you will be prompted to insert another floppy.

Note: After a file is swept to floppy, it remains in the directory as a reminder to you. However, it will now show a size of 0 bytes since DiskSweep has recovered all the space occupied by the file for other uses.

DiskSweep inserts special volume labels onto the floppy disks to allow it to correctly identify the floppies when restoring files from floppy.

The Cleanup window also gives you the option to delete a file by selecting the file and then clicking on the Delete button. This option is similar to the "Delete" option in File Manager. It will remove the file from your hard drive without sweeping it.

The **Clear** button allows you to remove selected files from the Cleanup window without sweeping or deleting them.

Automatically restoring files

DiskSweep restores files that have been swept off the hard disk. When an application looks for a swept file, DiskSweep displays a message on the screen asking whether or not you wish to restore the file from the named floppy disk. Inserting the floppy disk and answering yes causes DiskSweep to restore the file onto the hard disk and then allow the application to proceed as if the file was always present. If the file spans several floppies, DiskSweep will prompt you for each floppy in the order needed.

If you insert the wrong floppy, DiskSweep will warn you and again prompt for the proper sweep floppy.

Manually restoring files

DiskSweep allows restoring files on user command. The Load button starts the restore process by allowing you to select a particular floppy to reload. Load verifies that the volume label of the floppy is the correct one before allowing you to proceed. Next, the contents of the floppy will be displayed for you in the Restore window. You may then select which of these files you wish to restore.

The Clear button can be used to remove a selected file or files from the list.

Pressing the Restore button brings up the Restore Options dialog. At this time you can either perform a full restore which will restore the file into its original path, recreating any missing directories, or you can choose Restore To Directory which will restore the file under the directory you choose.

Options

Automatic Notify. Insures that DiskSweep will automatically tell you when you Sweep Time Period has expired and it is time to do a sweep by causing the icon and the main window frame to blink.

Sweep Time Period. Allows you to set the time period for a usage scan. It also sets the length of time between sweeps if you have activated the Automatic Notify button. It can be set in increments of days or weeks. For example, if you only want to see files that you have not accessed in two weeks, you would set the Sweep Time Period for two weeks.

Restore Time Period. Allows you to set the time period that DiskSweep will keep track of the floppies containing sweep files. Once the Restore Time Period has expired on a swept file, DiskSweep will automatically discard it from the maintenance database.

Customize. Brings up the Custom Sweep Filters window. This allows you to customize your sweep by specifying the Sweep Suffix(s). For example, entering "EXE" and specifying a period of 100 days would prevent any EXE files from being scanned and swept for 100 days. It allows you to customize the sweep as to the Sweep Time Period and the Restore Time Period. When set under the Customize window, these settings only affect the "customized" sweep.

Advanced. Brings up the Advanced Options window. This allows you to select File Tracking, Reset Sweep, and Uninstall. File Tracking tracks the usage dates of all files. Turning it off makes DiskSweep "blind" to when a file was last used until File Tracking is turned on again. Reset Sweep allows you to selectively reset the usage dates to the current date. Uninstall removes DiskSweep from your PC.

Compress Backup. Enables the use of compression when sweeping files to floppy. This allows you to store more data on a floppy. The method of compression used is a "sliding window dictionary" style of compression.

The media choice listbox in the **Default Target Media** section allows you to choose which of your floppy drives you want as the default sweep destination. DiskSweep automatically determines how many floppy drives and of what types are present in your PC.

Sweep Read Only Files and **Sweep Hidden Files.** These checkboxes enable you to sweep Read Only Files and Hidden Files. If this box is not checked, these files will not be swept.

Simulate Sweep. This checkbox allows you to simulate a sweep without actually removing the files from your hard disk. Note that the sweep will actually be performed to the floppy(s).

Verify Sweep Backups. This checkbox causes DiskSweep to perform a comparison between the original file and the file copied to the floppy to make sure they are identical. Using the option increases the confidence that the floppy contains an undamaged version of the file being swept but slows down the sweep.

Print Backup Media Label. This checkbox gives you the option of printing a label for your floppy disk when a sweep is performed.

Pressing the **Accept** button sets the system options to the current settings of this dialog. Pressing the **Cancel** button allows you to restore the previous state of the Options dialog. However, Advanced and Custom options will not be restored.

Printing Reports

DiskSweep supports the following reports:

Scan Report

A listing of all files found in a current scan that have not yet been moved down to the Cleanup View window.

Cleanup Report

A listing of all files currently in the Cleanup View window.

Options Report

A summary listing of the current option settings for DiskSweep.

Fonts

Fonts for both the Title and Body of the report are selectable in the two list boxes. Titles print in a 12 point size and bodies print in 10 point size.

Troubleshooting

General Discussion

This chapter can assist you in solving some of the problems that might occur as you use DiskSweep. The following is a list of "error messages" that you might encounter and suggested procedures for correcting the errors. If you receive an error message not listed below or are unable to clear the message using the suggested "fix" please contact our technical support BBS or personnel for further assistance.

ErrorMessages

Error Messages

12-bit FAT disk volumes are not scanned.

DiskSweep does not support scanning 12-bit FAT disk volumes. Disk volumes of size 17 MB or less are 12-bit volumes.

Copy of file = *filename* failed to verify.

DiskSweep's verify after backup function detected a bad copy on the backup floppy.

Fix: Try doing the Sweep backup again to a new floppy.

DiskSweep cannot initialize its driver = DSWTSR.EXE, Unloading.

The DSWTSR.EXE File Watcher TSR is not being loaded in AUTOEXEC. BAT.

Fix: Make sure that DSWTSR.EXE is being run in AUTOEXEC.BAT. A typical line in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file might look like:

```
C:\DSWEEP\DSWTSR.EXE
```

DiskSweep cannot run without initializing the hard disk, unloading.

DiskSweep needs to initialize the hard disk directory structure before it can correctly begin tracking file usage. This message occurs if you answer no to the DiskSweep prompt to initialize the hard disk.

Fix: Allow DiskSweep to proceed and initialize the hard disk.

Disk not available.

DiskSweep is unable to access the given disk volume.

Fix: Make sure the drive is not a floppy, network, or CD-ROM drive.

Duplicate file names cannot exist in single directory.

This is a warning that the attempt to find duplicate files makes no sense when only a single directory is being searched.

Fix: Choose another scan area such as Directory Tree and try again.

Duplicate Sweep File, skipping to next file.

DiskSweep detected the same file already swept to the floppy and is skipping the current one.

Fix: If you really want to sweep this file to floppy, you will have to use a new floppy.

DiskSweep does not allow multiple copies of the same file on a single floppy.

Error, unable to break up large file for sweeping to floppy.

DiskSweep has encountered an error while backing up a very large file that must be saved on 2 or more floppies.

Fix: Try again with new floppy disks. There may be a bad sector on the floppy. If this still fails, you may not be able to sweep this file.

Floppy Error, please check drive.

DiskSweep was unable to physically access the floppy disk.

Fix: Check to see if the disk is inserted correctly and the floppy door is properly secured.

Floppy may contain valid data, Continue?

DiskSweep has detected that the target floppy for a sweep contains some preexisting data.

Fix: Either use another blank floppy, or if you know it is OK to overwrite the data on the current floppy, allow DiskSweep to proceed.

Floppy Not Formatted, Would you like to format this floppy now?

DiskSweep has determined that the floppy you want to sweep to is unformatted. If you allow it to format, it will attempt to use DOS's `FORMAT.COM` program to format the floppy. If this should fail, you can still manually format floppy disks ahead of time for use with DiskSweep.

Floppy Not Ready, Please Insert Floppy.

DiskSweep has detected a missing floppy diskette in the target drive.

Fix: Check to see if the disk is inserted correctly and the floppy door is properly secured.

Graph Error, unable to compute storage.

The size of file or subdirectory is not added to Total size.

Go on to next file or subdirectory.

DiskSweep has encountered a problem determining the size of a file or subdirectory. This is not a serious problem since it will only reduce the accuracy of the measurement a little. However, it indicates that the file may have a possible problem and should be examined.

Hard Disk Initialization aborted or failed.

DiskSweep's hard disk initialization either was aborted or failed. DiskSweep will not work correctly until this procedure is complete.

Fix: If you aborted the initialization, you need to allow it to complete at some later time. If failed, try again. If it fails again, notify technical support.

Invalid File Size.

Valid size must be a number and must be less than 2000000000.

DiskSweep requires a number in this particular data field that is less than 2000000000.

Fix: Enter a valid number.

Invalid File Name.

DiskSweep has detected an invalid or damaged file name on your disk.

Fix: Use a disk repair utility to remove the bad file.

Invalid File Filter.

The input text must specify a valid DOS path or file name.

The path or file name may include a drive specification or valid wildcard characters.

DiskSweep requires a valid file filter specification. You can use any valid DOS file name character as well as "*", "\$" for wildcard pattern matches.

Fix: Enter a valid specification string.

Invalid Suffix = *bad suffix* must be 3 or less characters.

DOS file suffixes must be 3 or less characters.

Fix: Use a valid suffix. Make sure the characters are valid DOS file name characters.

Path not found, create?

DiskSweep was unable to find the full restore path for a file. This is a warning that the original path has disappeared from your disk in the time between the sweep and restore.

Fix: Either let DiskSweep create it for you or abort the restore operation.

Printer Error, Floppy Label not printed.

DiskSweep was unable to print a label for the sweep floppy.

Fix: Check printer and connections. You may also elect to simply proceed and not make a label at this time.

The largest number allowed in this field is 100.

DiskSweep enforces a maximum number of large files to search for of 100.

Fix: Enter a number less than or equal to 100.

Timeout waiting for DOS's FORMAT.COM to run, please format disk manually.

DiskSweep encountered a problem when attempting to use the DOS `FORMAT.COM` program to format a floppy. This may have occurred because it could not find `FORMAT.COM` on the current search path.

Fix: Use either File Manager's format command or manually run `FORMAT.COM` to format the sweep floppies.

Unable to delete DiskSweep file = *DiskSweep system filename*

DiskSweep was unable to delete one of its system files during uninstallation.

Fix: Manually delete the files by using either the `INSTALL.LST` or `DSWDEL.DAT` files. These are text files that can be viewed by using the DOS `TYPE` command.

E.G.

```
>TYPE INSTALL.LST
```

```
>TYPE DSWDEL.DAT
```

You can also use the Windows NOTEPAD accessory to view them.

Unable to delete file = *filename*

DiskSweep was unable to delete a file that the user selected.

Fix: Check to see if the file is write protected or if you have sufficient access to delete the file. It may also be a shared file in use by another application.

Unable to find your AUTOEXEC.BAT file, Abort Uninstall?

DiskSweep is attempting to remove the `DSWTSR.EXE` command from the `AUTOEXEC.BAT` file but cannot find an `AUTOEXEC.BAT` file.

Fix: If you know you have one you may elect to allow the uninstall to proceed and manually remove the call to `DSWTSR.EXE` from the `AUTOEXEC.BAT` file yourself.

Uninstall unable to clear file system.

DiskSweep was unable to completely remove itself from the hard disk. Unless you feel this is causing you problems, there is probably no reason to do anything else.

Wrong Floppy = *floppy label name*

DiskSweep detected the wrong floppy on a restore action.

Fix: Check and find the correct floppy. The floppy Volume Label identifies the floppy.

Technical Notes

1. Configuration Information
2. Compatibility Issues
3. Performance Issues
4. Disabling DiskSweep
5. Periodic Versus Continuous Use
6. Uninstalling

Compatibility Issues

The main issues of compatibility arise in 2 areas.

The first is the use of several unused bytes in the DOS directory structure. As long as no other program conflicts in using this structure, there should not be a compatibility conflict. DiskSweep has several built in checks to detect such conflicts and warn the user if they exist.

NOTE: DiskSweep is incompatible with PC Tools' **DiskFix** utility. DiskFix incorrectly examines the unused bytes in the DOS directory structure and interprets them as damaged. *It will erase the hard drive if allowed to proceed and fix the directory structures!*

The second possible point of conflict is if the File Watcher TSR (DSWTSR.EXE) conflicts with any existing programs. As of this release, we have not detected any such conflicts.

Periodic Versus Continuous Use

DiskSweep can be used in 2 different ways to manage your disk, depending on your preferences. Continuous use just means letting it always track file usage dates. This is the simplest to use and most people will find this the preferred method.

Periodic use offers the ability to increase disk performance by only turning on DiskSweep for periodic monitoring of the disk. In this mode, you would normally disable the File Watcher TSR. Periodically, you would enable the File Watcher TSR and monitor the disk for a set period, e.g. 2 weeks. At the end of that period, you can scan your disk to see what is not used and sweep those files off. Then you would disable the File Watcher TSR until the next time you felt the need to monitor the disk.

Note: Periodic use will disable the automatic restore capability of DiskSweep because that is also a part of the FileWatcher TSR.

Configuration Information

When DiskSweep is installed, the following startup files are modified:

AUTOEXEC.BAT
SYSTEM.INI

AUTOEXEC.BAT modifications

The following line is added to the beginning of the AUTOEXEC.BAT file:

C:\DSWEEP\DSWTSR.EXE

The disk and directory path may differ from above, it just depends on where you installed the software. This line causes DOS to load the DSWTSR.EXE Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR) utility. This is the part of DiskSweep that monitors all file accesses and tracks usage dates.

If you remove or comment this line out, DiskSweep will no longer be able to track file usage dates. However, if you suspect something is not working correctly after you loaded DiskSweep, the first thing to do is to comment this line out with a REM statement and see if things work better.

DiskSweep creates a backup of the original AUTOEXEC.BAT file prior to modifying the current one. The backup files have names of the form, AUTO001.BAT. If you have installed DiskSweep more than one time, the last backup will have the greatest number in the last 3 letters of the name. E.G. AUTO005.BAT is more recent than AUTO001.BAT.

SYSTEM.INI modifications

The SYSTEM.INI file is normally found in your WINDOWS directory. DiskSweep modifies the drivers= line in the [boot] section of the file. We add a filename DSWKERN.DLL to this line. If you are not starting DSWTSR.EXE, when you start Windows, you will see a dialog box warning you that DSWTSR.EXE is not loaded. To remove this dialog, you can edit the SYSTEM.INI file to remove the reference to DSWKERN.DLL from the line. However, you must exercise caution when modifying this file, incorrectly editing it can cause Windows to stop loading.

DiskSweep creates a backup of the original SYSTEM.INI file before making any modifications. The backup is named SYST000.BAT. If you have installed DiskSweep more than one time, the last backup will have the greatest number in the last 3 letters of the name. E.G. SYST005.INI is more recent than SYST000.INI.

Performance Issues

In order to monitor the file usage dates, DiskSweep imposes a modest performance penalty on opening files on your hard disk. Normally, this overhead is relatively small compared to everything else that is happening in the system and you will not notice it. However, certain actions such as starting Windows are very disk intensive and do slow down somewhat.

Also, the first time each day that a file is accessed is slower than on subsequent accesses during the same day. That is because the first time a file is used, the current date must be stamped into it. After that, DiskSweep will compare the file's usage date with the current date and only mark it if it is different. This means that things definitely get faster as the day moves on.

Disabling DiskSweep

If for any reason, you wish to temporarily disable the part of DiskSweep that watches file accesses, you can easily do this by clearing the **File Tracking On** checkbox. This is found in the Advanced Options dialog box which is accessed from the standard Options dialog box via the Advanced button.

Uninstalling

DiskSweep allows you to easily uninstall it by invoking the Uninstall command. This command is available by opening the Options menu and clicking on the Advanced button. In the Advanced Options dialog, click on the Uninstall button.

DiskSweep will remove all files it loaded that were unique to it as well as any entries in `AUTOEXEC.BAT` and `SYSTEM.INI`. After the Uninstall procedure completes, you should restart your PC to purge any memory resident effect. The text file `INSTALL.LST` contains a complete record of the installation process, including all files installed on the disk. The `INSTALL.LST` file can be found in the DiskSweep installation directory.

Here is a list of files that are installed. This list is current as of the writing of this manual. The most current list is in the `INSTALL.LST` file described above.

In the `\Windows\System` directory:

- `DSWEEP.VBX`
- `DSWKERN.DLL`

In the `\Windows` directory:

- `DSWEEP.INI`

All files in the DiskSweep installation directory.

Note, there are several "shared" files that are not removed because there may be other programs on your system that use them. Here is a list of these files:

- `THREED.VBX`
- `VBRUN200.DLL`

After uninstalling DiskSweep, you must reinstall from floppy if you again want to use the software.

Technical Support

Technical support is available either through our on-line 24 hour BBS, via fax during normal working hours, or via mail. We strongly suggest the use of the BBS for the best service response. We guarantee a response within a 24 hour period, after receipt of your inquiry, holidays and weekends excepted.

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Fax Support

Fax support is available from 9:00 PM to 5:00 PM Pacific Time, Monday through Fridays, holidays excepted. The phone number for this support is (310) 543-0588.

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Mail support can be obtained by sending your inquiry to the post office box below. Your response will be sent via first class mail within 24 hours after our receipt of your inquiry.

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Be sure to send in your registration fee and receive your copy of the DiskSweep Manual. This establishes your warranty start date and lets us inform you of program upgrades.

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