UnInstaller 3 Help File Contents

Welcome to UnInstaller

The following topics are provided to help you install **UnInstaller** and become familiar with the product.

Understanding Windows

The following topics will help you learn about Windows.

- What is Windows?
- Initialization Files
- SYSTEM.INI
- WIN.INI
- File Associations
- Fonts
- Drivers
- DOS Startup Files
- Shells

Using UnInstaller

Windows and Windows applications use graphical components to interact with the user. Windows defines several types of standard graphical components including menus and menu items, push buttons, radio buttons, check boxes, list boxes, and scroll bars. Windows applications can use these standard graphical components while offering additional graphical features such as toolbars, status bars, tabs, spin buttons, and so forth.

Collectively, these standard and non-standard graphical components are frequently called controls. **UnInstaller** uses both standard and non-standard Windows components.

UnInstaller Features

UnInstaller is a useful tool for performing many system maintenance tasks. With the many features provided by **UnInstaller**, you can delete applications, archive applications, move applications, remove unnecessary files, locate duplicate files, and much, much more. **UnInstaller** offers the following features:

Delete Applications:

Delete Applications comes to the rescue when Windows is loaded down with unnecessary applications. **Delete Applications** makes it easy to completely remove an application including any files and settings associated with the application. See Delete Applications.

Archive Applications:

Archive Applications compresses and stores an application and its related files until you need them. If you dont use an application often, you can use **Archive Applications** to save space on your hard drive. **Archive Applications** bundles and compresses an application, along with all of its related files and Windows settings, and stores it until you need it. See Archive Applications.

Move Applications:

Move Applications helps you package and move an application and its related files to another directory or drive. Many times, an application gets installed in a default directory that you dont like. **Move Applications** lets you package the application and move it to a new drive or directory. **Move Applications** also updates Windows settings to reflect the new location of the application. See Move Applications.

Transport Applications:

Transport Applications helps you copy an application, and its related files and Windows settings, to another computer such as a laptop. **Transport Applications** makes it easy to take your work home with you. See Transport Applications.

Restore:

Restore allows you to restore backups, archives, transported applications, and more. **Restore** helps you restore any changes made with **UnInstaller**, assuming that backups were enabled for the feature that made the changes. **Restore** also brings back archives created using **Archive Applications** and completes the transport process started by **Transport Applications.** See Restore.

Windows Cleanup:

Windows Cleanup helps you locate and remove extraneous files that you may no longer need. When Windows is installed, it copies a large number of files to your system - just in case you want to use them. Most likely, you will only need a few of these files while the remaining files just take up disk space. **Windows Cleanup** locates files that are not necessary for the proper operation of Windows and allows you to either archive or delete them. See Windows Cleanup.

INIClean:

INIClean allows you to locate, view, and edit any initialization file on your system. **INIClean** allows you to view the sections of an initialization file and edit any entry in any section. You can

also view the file associations found in the WIN.INI file. See INIClean.

 **Duplicate File Finder:**

Duplicate File Finder helps you locate and remove extra copies of files that reside on your system. **Duplicate File Finder** provides several search options so only the duplicate files that you want to find will be displayed. See Duplicate File Finder.

 **Orphan Finder:**

Orphan Finder scans your system for orphaned files. An orphaned file is a Windows executable that is not referenced by or installed in your Windows shell, or a dynamic link library file (DLL) that is not used by any Windows application. **Orphan Finder** locates orphaned files and allows you to delete them. See Orphan Finder.

 **Disk Data:**

Disk Data is a drive, directory, and file viewing tool. With **Disk Data**, you can view the percentage of space occupied on your hard drive(s), the amount of disk space occupied by a directory and all of its contents, and the amount of space occupied by a file. See Disk Data.

UnInstaller Utilities

UnInstaller provides the following utilities:

- PM Sentry
- Setup Monitor
- Control Panel Applet
- UnInstall UnInstaller 3

UnInstaller Procedures

The following topics describe detailed procedures that you can follow to use the **UnInstaller** features.

Quick Steps

The following topics describe quick, abbreviated procedures that you can follow to accomplish a specific task with **UnInstaller**.

Standard Windows Components

The following topics list standard components found in Windows.

- Standard INI Files
- Standard SYSTEM.INI Sections
- Standard WIN.INI Sections
- Standard Associations
- Standard Fonts

UnInstaller Errors

The following are common errors that you may encounter with **UnInstaller**.

Error - Write protected disk

The installation disk has been write protected and the license file cannot be updated. Disable write protection on the disk and begin installation as normal.

The installation gets to the second disk and I get a message that says I have insufficient disk space though I have a large amount of hard disk space left

UnInstaller requires approximately 4 to 6 MB of space on the drive in which your \WINDOWS directory is located so that we may copy and expand the COMBOBJ.DLL, OLE2.DLL, and STORAGE.DLL files. Please allow an extra 2 to 3 MB to compensate for the decompression process, though this may be more space than is truly necessary.

Out of memory or Insufficient resources - Im told to close one or more applications, but I have none open

This will usually occur when a diskette is bad or damaged. A CHKDSK will not usually reveal any problems on the disk in question. However, a DISKCOPY often will detect the problem. Using utilities such as Norton Disk Doctor will not usually correct these errors and the disk must be replaced. Contact your vendor or MicroHelp Inc. for further information on obtaining a new diskette.

MHSETUP.EXE caused a GPF in SETUP.EXE or GDI.EXE

To resolve this error, please revert to the standard VGA driver that ships with Windows for the installation. Generally speaking, computers that produce this error are equipped with either a Paradise or Cirrus video card. Though there are exceptions, these are typically the drivers that conflict in this manner. However the generic VGA driver will manage the installation task just fine. Once you've installed the **UnInstaller**, you may return to your regular video driver and operate the **UnInstaller** without other video conflicts.

I try to launch UnInstaller, but it wont run

This can be the result of a corrupted VBRUN300.DLL file. Use File Manager or another utility to search your system for all instances of the file VBRUN300.DLL. A copy should be located in the \WINDOWS directory. If there are any other copies on your system, make sure that they are not located earlier in your path than the copy in the \WINDOWS directory. To replace the file, simply rename the VBRUN300.DLL file to VBRUN300.OLD and reinstall the **UnInstaller**.

I received a message Unable to load UnInstaller: incorrect VBX version for [name]. Please insure that the VBX files that were included with this product are accessible to UnInstaller.

This is probably because you moved **UnInstallers** executable file (UNINSTAL.EXE) to a different directory from the one where you installed it. First, use File Manager to look at the directory where you installed **UnInstaller** and make a list of the files having an extension of VBX. Then search the \WINDOWS and WINDOWS\SYSTEM directories, as well as any directories listed in your path, for files having the same name as the **UnInstaller** VBX files. If

you find duplicate files, delete all but the most recent file (i.e., the one with the most recent date and time).

I received a message The file [name] is out of date. This program requires a newer version.

This is probably because you moved **UnInstallers** executable file (UNINSTAL.EXE) to a different directory from the one where you installed it. This can happen when you are running another Windows application that uses a VBX file with the same name as one of the **UnInstaller** VBX files. The solution is to exit Windows, restart Windows and then immediately run **UnInstaller**. Use **Duplicate File Finder** to find duplicates of the VBX file and delete all but the most recent one.

My computer reboots midway through an uninstall

This error can be caused by a conflict between **UnInstaller** and Nortons Anti-Virus virus scanner. Disable the virus protection and begin the uninstall again.

UnInstaller beeps many times and then runs normally

Your system is busy trying to complete some other task. This could happen on a network or if you are running a program in the background.

I am experiencing video problems or received the message UNINSTAL caused a GPF in module MHGMUL.VBX at....

Both of these problems are caused by conflicts with video drivers. Acquire the latest drivers for your video board. Simply using the standard Windows video drivers may not be sufficient as these drivers were not designed for use with a specialized video card. When you have a **GPF**, always restart Windows.

I uninstalled an application or two and instead of making space, it took up more

You may have Microsoft DOS 6.0s Delete Sentry or Nortons SmartCam loaded. (These programs keep backups of the files you delete from your system.) DOS will display the Delete Sentry files nicely though Windows File Manager may not. Delete Sentrys files will appear as a series of random capital letters/numbers (i.e. FX310TH8....etc.) See your DOS 6.0 or Norton manual for further details.

I received the error DDE requires ddeml.dll

The designated file, DDEML.DLL, is either corrupt or missing entirely. This is a standard Windows file and will usually be located in the WINDOWS\SYSTEM directory. Obtain this file from your original Windows diskettes.

I got a little overzealous with the Windows Cleanup and now none of my DOS programs work, even after reinstalling Windows

Your PIF files and any third party grabber files that your system requires have probably been deleted. You must recreate the PIFs and reinstall the grabber files (.2GR and .3GR files) from your video driver diskettes or from another machine that is using the same video drivers. The particular files being called are referenced in the SYSTEM.INI file. You may also need to reinstall Windows to replace any other missing files. Reinstalling Windows and/or video drivers will return your ability to run DOS applications from within Windows.

While using the Duplicate File Finder, I received the error An Error Occurred:

ERROR: Internal. Stop. A fatal error occurred while searching for duplicate files. The most common reason is memory.
This is caused by lost clusters/chains on the drive being scanned. Use the CHKDSK or SCANDISK utilities (or whichever utilities are appropriate for use with the disk compression package you may use) to correct the problem.

I click on the UnInstaller 3 Help icon and it tells me that theres No Association for this Application.
Most Windows computers will come with a preset association for Help (HLP) files but sometimes, for whatever reason, this is not the case. Simply go into File Manager and select the File menus Associate option. Associate **Files with Extension: HLP** with **Associate with: winhelp.exe**. Once thats completed, youll likely be stuck with a generic DOS icon for **UnInstaller 3** Help. Refer to the next set of instructions to fix this problem.

I have a generic DOS icon for the UnInstaller 3 Help application
UnInstaller 3s Help uses the Windows Help Engines (WINHELP.EXE) icon. To reset it, simply modify the Properties/Change Icon setting so that WINHELP.EXE is designated instead of PROGMAN.EXE. (PROGMAN.EXE is the default if there is no specific icon for an application.) For further information on resetting a pointer to an icon, reference your Windows manual or, if you are using a third party shell, the documentation that was shipped with the shell application.

Im trying to delete a file while running Windows for Workgroups 3.11 and Im immediately thrown out of Windows to the DOS prompt (C:\>). What happened?
This is caused by a conflict between Microsofts Windows for Workgroups 32 Bit File Access feature and Microsofts MSCDEX CD-ROM driver. There are three possible difficulties:

The most common problem is using the **/S** switch after running MSCDEX at startup (MSCDEX.EXE /S). MSCDEX.EXE is Microsofts CD-ROM driver and the **/S** switch sets it to allow sharing a CD-ROM drive over a network. If you dont share the CD-ROM drive over the network, remove the **/S** switch.

If the **/S** switch is not set after MSCDEX.EXE, temporarily disable MSCDEX.EXE in your AUTOEXEC.BAT by typing **REM** before it.

If you dont have a CD-ROM or the **/S** switch is not set after MSCDEX.EXE, run Windows as follows to disable 32-Bit File Access on Windows startup whenever you want to run **UnInstaller**. WIN /D :C

Will UnInstaller 3 work with Windows 95?
UnInstaller 3 is guaranteed by MicroHelp to operate with Windows 95. If necessary, MicroHelp will provide an update to **UnInstaller 3** for Windows 95 compatibility. The update will be available through the MicroHelp BBS within 90 days of the Windows 95 ship date. It will also be supplied on diskette for a small shipping and handling charge.

Troubleshooting
If none of the errors mentioned earlier in this chapter describe your problem, and youve reviewed the installation/operation instructions, and youre doing everything according to instructions, the following suggestion may offer some insight to your problem.

Exit Windows and, at the DOS prompt, type WIN /S to run Windows 3.1 in Standard Mode.

When Windows has loaded, attempt to complete what you were doing when you had the problem, whether it was an installation or an uninstall. If you find that this solves the problem, then there are probably third-party or other applications that are being loaded when Windows is run in enhanced mode and one of those conflicts with the task you were attempting to perform.

The changes that may need to be made to correct this type of problem should be done only by advanced users. This is because the information these drivers use to load is located in the 386enh section of the SYSTEM.INI file. If you are not thoroughly familiar with this information, seek expert advice rather than making any modifications yourself.
Finally, there are certain popular applications that have been found to conflict with the **UnInstaller** on some machines. There are very few occurrences of these conflicts but if you are suffering from difficulties, one of these applications may be conflicting with **UnInstaller**:

Dr. Watson
Adobe Type Manager
After Dark screen savers
Norton Anti-Virus

If none of the solutions presented earlier in this chapter resolve your difficulties, the next step is to determine if you have one of these applications on your machine. Be aware that many of these applications hide their icons or do not have an icon when they load. If you have one or more of these applications on your system and you are experiencing problems, unload or remove the application in question. Follow the instructions enclosed with these products to unload any of these programs, or contact their technical support.

UnInstaller Overview

Microsoft Windows makes computing easier by using icons to represent computer applications such as word processors, spreadsheets, and databases. To start an application under Windows, you simply use your mouse to point and click on the applications icon. This is a significant improvement over the DOS command line which requires you to type cryptic commands, such as C:\WORD55\WORD.EXE, to start an application.

Youd think that removing an application when using Windows would be as simple as deleting its iconunfortunately, this is not the case. Instead, a seek-and-destroy mission is necessary to properly remove a Windows application, and all of its files and settings, from your system. Its an effort that can challenge even the most experienced users.
MicroHelps UnInstaller can easily and efficiently remove an application, its associated files, and its Windows settings from your computer. **UnInstaller** uses SmartLinks technology to intelligently analyze your system and completely remove all traces of an application.

MicroHelp defined the standard for uninstalling utilities when **UnInstaller** was first introduced in 1992. With **UnInstaller 3**, MicroHelp has redefined the uninstalling utility standard. Traditionally, uninstalling has referred to the process of locating an application, and its related files and settings, then removing the files and settings from your system. **UnInstaller 3** expands the definition of uninstalling to include the archiving, moving, and transporting of application files and settings. Several new features are provided in this version so you can **Archive**, **Move** and **Transport** applications. **UnInstaller 3** includes additional features that help you configure and cleanup Windows.
UnInstaller is an invaluable tool for every Windows user!

UnInstaller at Work

UnInstaller is a tool. The way that you use **UnInstaller** depends on what you are trying to accomplish. To use **UnInstaller** effectively, you need to understand a little bit about how **UnInstaller** works and how the **UnInstaller** features can be used to accomplish specific tasks such as uninstalling an application, removing unnecessary files from your system, or reviewing the files on your drive.

UnInstaller provides several features you can use to manage your applications: **Delete Applications**, **Archive Applications**, **Transport Applications**, and **Move Applications**. Delete Applications deletes all traces of an application from your system and is the primary **UnInstaller** feature. Archive Applications takes an application and archives it on your hard drive. Transport Applications allows you to copy an application and transport it to another system - like your laptop or home computer. Move Applications moves an application to another directory or drive. Most of these features use the **SmartLinks** database to effectively delete, move, or archive all the files associated with an application.

UnInstaller offers additional features for removing excess files from your hard drive: **Orphan Finder**, **Duplicate File Finder**, and **Windows Cleanup**. Orphan Finder searches your hard drive for orphaned files (executable files and DLLs that arent being used) and allows you to delete any file it finds. Duplicate File Finder scans your system for duplicate files and lets you delete the ones you dont need. Windows Cleanup locates nineteen different types of potentially unnecessary files used by Windows and allows you to review and remove any file that you dont want to keep.

As you can see, **UnInstaller** offers you a number of features to keep Windows clean and running smoothly. This manual shows you how each feature works and offers some tips on how to get the most out of each feature. As you learn more about **UnInstaller**, youll find new ways to keep your system in top shape.

Installing UnInstaller

Note: If you are upgrading from **UnInstaller** version 1 or 2 to **UnInstaller** version 3, use **UnInstaller 3** to remove version 1 or 2. Be sure to install version 3 to a different directory than version 1 or 2.

1) Insert the disk marked **Disk 1** into floppy drive A or B.

2) Select **File** | **Run** from the Program Manager menu.

3) In the Command Line box, type **A:SETUP** or **B:SETUP** (depending on the drive in which you placed the disk), then press **<Enter>.**

4) Select any or all of the following **UnInstaller** utilities to install:

Setup Monitor - watches the installation of Windows applications so they can be uninstalled more easily later.

Viewers - displays the contents of a file or information about a file.

Program Manager Sentry - works in Windows Program Manager to automatically launch **UnInstaller** when an icon is selected to be deleted in Program Manager.

Control Panel Applet - launches **UnInstaller** from within the Windows Control Panel.

5) You can move the mouse over each utility name to see a brief description of the utility. We recommend that you install **all** utilities.

6) Select the **OK** button to continue installing **UnInstaller** and any selected utilities.

7) Specify an installation directory. Setup suggests a directory named UNI3 on the drive where Windows is installed. For example, if you have Windows installed on drive C, C:\UNI3 is the suggested installation directory.

Warning: Do **not** specify the \WINDOWS or \WINDOWS\SYSTEM directories as the **UnInstaller** directory.

8) Select the **OK** button to begin copying the files.

9) Enter your name and serial number (found on **Disk 2**).

10) When prompted, insert **Disk 2**.

11) **UnInstallers** FILOG.COM program is entered into your CONFIG.SYS file. FILOG.COM is used by **Setup Monitor** during the installation of other applications.

12) Complete the electronic registration process. If you have a modem, you can register via the 800 number that is dialed automatically. Otherwise, the registration program prints out a form for you to mail or fax to MicroHelp.

Only by registering do you receive free technical support, discounts on other products and become eligible for special offers from MicroHelp.

13) Read the MHREADME.TXT file to learn about any late-breaking news on **UnInstaller 3**.

14) Let **UnInstaller** restart Windows for you.

System Requirements

Your **UnInstaller** package should contain the following:

2 Installation disks, 3.5 1.44 MB
User Manual (this manual)
Quick Reference Card

If any items are missing, please contact MicroHelp Customer Service immediately at (404) 516-0899.

The following is required to run **UnInstaller 3**:

Microsoft Windows version 3.1 or higher.
Microsoft Windows file PROGMAN.EXE.
Monitor supporting VGA or higher resolution.
4 MB hard disk space (on any drive) for storage of the program.
3.5 1.44 MB floppy drive.
Mouse.

Contacting MicroHelp

MicroHelps offices can be reached by phone any business day, between the hours of 9a.m. and 5p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

Technical Support:	Voice:	(404) 591-6448
	Fax:	(404) 516-1099
Sales and Service:	Voice:	(800) 922-3383 or (404) 516-0899
	FastFax:	(404) 591-6454

Technical support questions submitted in writing to MicroHelp, whether by letter or fax will be answered in the most expedient method available. Please be sure to include a phone number, a FAX number or a return address. Please use a dedicated FAX number **only** when specifying a return FAX number. Our address:

MicroHelp, Inc.
4211 J.V.L. Industrial Park Dr., NE
Marietta, GA 30066-2789

We also operate a 24-hour, multi-node Bulletin Board System (BBS) that you can call for technical support questions and product information. The telephone number is (404)516-1497. The communications parameters are: no parity, 8 data bits and 1 stop bit (N-8-1). The BBS supports baud rates up to 28800. A dedicated conference area is available for **UnInstaller** users. Once logged in to the BBS, type **J 22** to join conference number 22, the **UnInstaller** conference. Latest release files (available by Patch file) and instructions on their use are available on the BBS, CompuServe and our Internet FTP site and are updated regularly. If you run into a problem with **UnInstaller**, please download the latest Patch file and see if it resolves the problem. If the latest files do not solve the problem, then please call technical support at the number shown above.

You can also reach us on CompuServe, just type **GO MICROHELP**. Our CompuServe address is 74774,55.

We also can be reached via Internet e-mail. Address mail to: **tech@microhelp.com** We also maintain an FTP site on the Netcom system. Anonymous FTP to **ftp.netcom.com**, our directory is **pub/mi/microhlp**.

If you have a problem with **UnInstaller**, please include your serial number when you leave a message so we can locate your record in our customer database.
In addition to utility programs, MicroHelp publishes tools for visual programmers. From your fax phone, please call our FastFax Service at (404) 591-6454 for more information on any MicroHelp product.

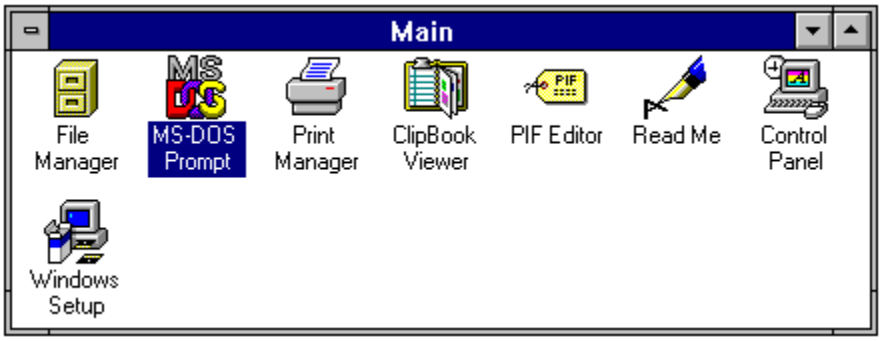
What is Windows?

Windows is an operating environment. It makes computing easier by protecting you from the cryptic DOS command line. Instead of using DOS commands to manipulate data, files, and applications; Windows uses icons and other graphical objects to represent the data, files, and applications that you use. By using icons and other graphical objects to represent data and applications, Windows allows you to use your computer and your applications without knowing a lot about your system.

When you start Windows, the Windows Program Manager is started. Program Manager is the Windows shell. The shell is what you use to access the icons that are used to represent your applications. Although most Windows users use Program Manager as their Windows shell, other shell applications are available including Dashboard and Norton Desktop for Windows. This overview assumes that you are using Program Manager as your Windows shell.

Application icons in Program Manager are found in program groups. The standard program groups that are created when Windows is installed include the Main, Accessories, and Games program groups. The following is an example of a program group.

Program groups contain program items. Program items allow you to quickly access applications or application files. Double-clicking a program item launches the associated application. The following is an example of program items in the Main program group.



Windows stores information about program groups and program items in special files called group files. Group files are found in the \WINDOWS directory and have the GRP file extension. Each program group has a group file associated with it that fully describes the group and all the program items in the group.

Since Windows allows you to manipulate applications graphically, it would seem that you could also uninstall applications graphically. It seems that all you would need to do is delete the program item for the application and it would disappear. In many ways, this happens. When you delete a program item, it does disappear from the Program Manager; however, all the application files and settings are still there on your hard drive taking up precious space. Windows does not provide any easy way to remove application files and settings from your system.

Initialization Files

Windows uses special files, called initialization files, to store information such as configurations and settings. You will find two types of initialization files on your system: Windows initialization files and private initialization files. Private initialization files are used exclusively by an application. For example, the Microsoft Mail application uses the MSMAIL.INI file to store configurations and settings.

Windows uses two initialization files: SYSTEM.INI and WIN.INI. When Windows is started, Windows reads the information in these files to configure itself for your system and settings. The SYSTEM.INI and WIN.INI files are also used by applications to store application-specific values and settings.

Initialization files are standard text files and are formatted into sections and entries. A section is a group of related entries. An entry defines a value or setting used by Windows or an application. When Windows or an application needs a setting or value from an initialization file, it searches for a particular section. Once it finds the section that it is looking for, it looks for the appropriate entry and obtains the value or setting.

When an application is installed it may create its own initialization file, add one or more sections to the SYSTEM.INI or WIN.INI files, or both. When you uninstall an application with **UnInstaller**, any sections and entries added to WIN.INI and SYSTEM.INI are removed and any private initialization file created by the application is deleted.

Note: Initialization files have the INI file extension and are often called INI files.

When you use **UnInstallers** Delete Applications feature to uninstall an application, **UnInstaller** searches the SYSTEM.INI and WIN.INI files for sections and entries added by the application you are removing. **UnInstaller** locates and removes those sections and entries so that these files are kept uncluttered and arent wasting system resources. **UnInstaller** also searches for private initialization files created by the application and removes them.

The INIClean feature helps you review and cleanup INI files when you are not removing an application. **INIClean** allows you to view the sections and entries of any INI file.

SYSTEM.INI

SYSTEM.INI is the first initialization file that is loaded when Windows is started. It contains information about how Windows should handle specific hardware, drivers and certain applications. When you first install Windows, SYSTEM.INI contains only the most basic information. As you install new applications or hardware, new information is added to the SYSTEM.INI file.

When you remove the hardware or the application, all modifications made to SYSTEM.INI on behalf of the hardware or application should be removed. Leaving unnecessary information in the SYSTEM.INI file wastes system resources and may cause problems when you run Windows. **UnInstaller** automatically cleans the SYSTEM.INI file when you uninstall an application.

Changes made to SYSTEM.INI do not take effect until Windows is restarted. The SYSTEM.INI file is critical to the operation of Windows and should only be modified by advanced users.

See Also

Standard SYSTEM.INI Sections

The following sections may appear in SYSTEM.INI:

[boot]
[boot.description]
[drivers]
[keyboard]
[mci]
[NonWindowsApp]
[standard]
[386enh]

WIN.INI

The WIN.INI file is loaded when Windows is started. Most of the common entries in the WIN.INI are used by Windows to configure the visual aspects of Windows (the colors, the desktop, screensaver, etc). Other entries describe output devices, drivers, and so forth. Many applications add information to the WIN.INI file when the application is installed. As you install applications, the size of the WIN.INI file grows quickly.

When you uninstall an application with **UnInstaller**, all references to the application are automatically removed. Since Windows may read through the WIN.INI list numerous times while you are running Windows, keeping the WIN.INI file as small as possible improves Windows performance and saves system resources.

See Also

Standard WIN.INI Sections

The following sections may appear in WIN.INI:

[windows]
[Desktop]
[Extensions]
[intl]
[ports]
[fonts]
[FontSubstitutes]
[TrueType]
[mci extensions]
[network]
[embedding]
[Windows Help]
[sound]
[printerPorts]
[devices]
[programs]
[colors]

File Associations

Windows uses file associations to associate types of document files with applications. For example, all bitmap files that use the BMP or DIB file extensions are associated with the Windows Paintbrush program.

During installation, Windows applications often define additional file associations. These associations are listed in the WIN.INI file. When you use **UnInstaller** to uninstall an application, **UnInstaller** finds any associations used by the application and removes them from the WIN.INI file.

UnInstaller also uses any associations that it finds in WIN.INI to search for document files associated with the application. **UnInstaller** locates all associated document files and gives you the chance to delete them.

UnInstallers INIClean feature shows you the file associations listed in WIN.INI. Using this information, you can delete any associations that belong to applications that are no longer installed on your computer.

See Also

Standard File Associations

Fonts

In Windows, a *font* is the name for a typeface. Fonts are used to display letters on devices, such as video monitors and printers. Fonts are kept in various types of files, depending on how they were designed and implemented. When Windows is installed, it loads fonts onto your hard disk and references them in the WIN.INI file.
The three types of fonts that Windows uses are raster fonts, vector fonts and outline fonts.

Raster Fonts: Raster fonts are bit-mapped fonts that use dots to represent numbers and characters. Raster fonts are not designed to be scaled and are most attractive at small sizes.

Vector Fonts: Vector fonts are rendered mathematically using connecting dots and lines. They are perfectly suited for output to pen plotters because they can be scaled and rotated, but are not very attractive for monitor or printer output. Their use has diminished considerably since the introduction of technologies such as TrueType and PostScript.

Outline Fonts: Outline fonts are more commonly known by their commercial names TrueType and PostScript (Type 1 & 2). Outline fonts can be scaled to any point size.

You can use **UnInstallers** Windows Cleanup feature to remove font files from your system. Removing TrueType fonts is a personal decision, depending on the typefaces you use in your applications.

See Also

Standard Fonts

Drivers

Windows interfaces with peripherals such as monitors, keyboards, printers, plotters, pointing devices, networks and memory through drivers. Basically, a driver is a translator between Windows-specific commands and peripheral-specific commands.

The standard extension for driver files is DRV. However, driver files can have any legal DOS file extension. Other common extensions used for drivers are 386 (Windows enhanced mode), DLL (Dynamic Link Library) and EXE (Executable).

Most of the drivers that Windows uses are listed in various sections of the SYSTEM.INI file. You can use INIClean to list, view and edit the sections of the SYSTEM.INI file.

> **Note:** Removing drivers from a system should be done only by advanced users who have a good understanding of Windows and their own system configuration.

DOS Startup Files

Applications often add or modify information in the DOS (Disk Operating System) startup files CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT. When you boot your computer, DOS reads the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files to determine information about the system and loads the appropriate files that the system needs to operate properly.

Most Windows applications do not modify the CONFIG.SYS or AUTOEXEC.BAT files. However, when you uninstall an application with **UnInstaller**, **UnInstaller** determines whether any changes were made to the DOS startup files by the application and removes any modifications that were made. **UnInstaller** also allows you to remove primary batch files and PIF files (Program Information Files) used to run DOS applications through Windows.

> **Note:** **UnInstaller** will only search and remove primary batch files and the associated programs. **UnInstaller** does not search or remove a chain of batch files called within other batch files.

One of the changes that a Windows application might make to your AUTOEXEC.BAT file is an addition to your PATH statement. DOS and Windows use the PATH statement to search for files on your system. When an application is loaded, it often adds its directory to the PATH statement so DOS and Windows can find the applications files. For most Windows applications, this is not necessary.

When Windows need to find an application file, it searches the current directory, the application directory, the applications working directory, the \WINDOWS directory, the \WINDOW\SYSTEM directory, and the directories in the PATH statement. Instead of modifying the PATH statement, most Windows applications define application and working directories using the properties associated with the applications program item.

Shells

The Windows shell is the program that determines the appearance of your Windows environment. The shell organizes your application icons and program groups.

The standard Windows shell is Program Manager. Other shell programs are available from various vendors. Windows determines which shell program to run by looking at the [boot] section of the SYSTEM.INI file. In the [boot] section, youll find a line defining the name of the shells executable file as follows:

shell = progman.exe

When you install an aftermarket shell program, the install program for that shell will modify this line appropriately. The different types of shells are broken down into 3 categories as follows:

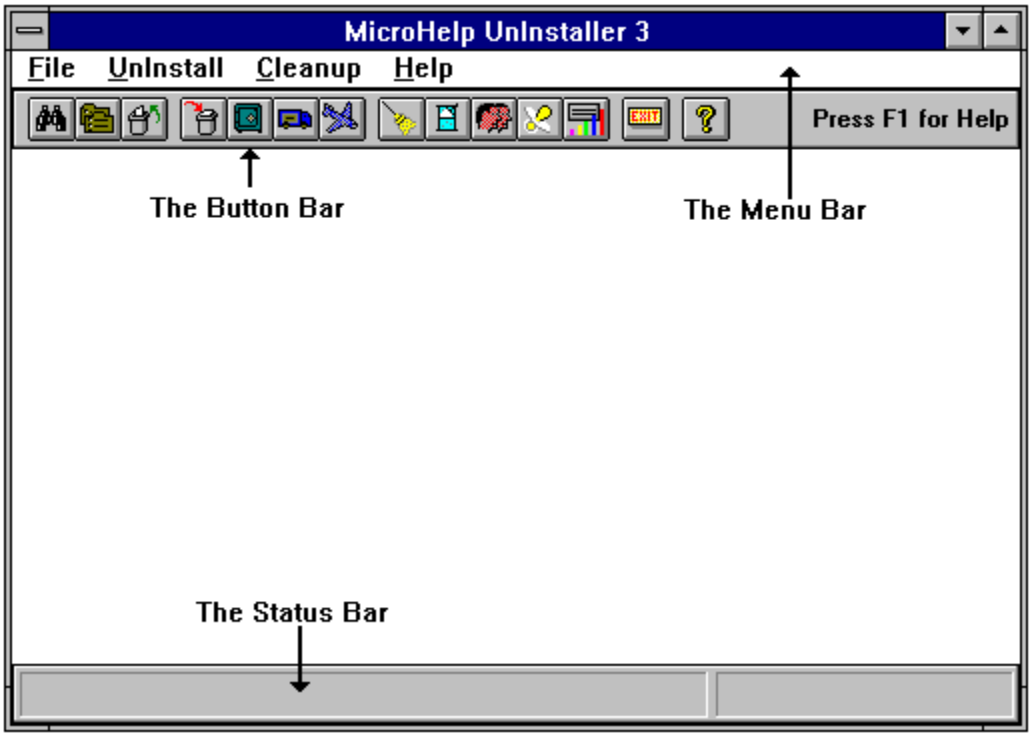
Program Manager Clones: This type of shell reads and updates the Program Manager group (GRP) files directly. Dashboard is an example of this type of shell.

Program Manager Imitators: This type of shell intercepts and processes all Program Manager requests transparently, without loading Program Manager. Norton Desktop for Windows (NDW) is an example of this type of shell.

Program Manager Replacements: This type of shell is not aware of Program Manager except when it is installed, at which time it copies the current group (GRP) file settings to its own files. These shells keep all data in proprietary files and ignores all Program Manager requests. PCTools for Windows version 1 is an example of this type of shell.

The Main Window

When you launch **UnInstaller**, youll see the main window. The main window has three primary components: the button bar, the status bar, and the menu bar as shown below.



See Also:

- The Button Bar
- The UnInstaller Menus

The Button Bar

UnInstaller provides a button bar for quick access to the **UnInstaller** features. To open one of **UnInstallers** features, just click the appropriate button on the button bar. The following buttons are provided on the button bar:

View Report File
Displays the **Report Viewer** window. See View Reports.

Preferences
Displays the **Preferences** window. See Preferences.

Restore
Displays the **Restore** window. See Restore.

Delete Applications
Displays the **Delete Applications** window. See Delete Applications.

Archive Applications
Displays the **Archive Applications** window. See Archive Applications.

Move Applications
Displays the **Move Applications** window. See Move Applications.

Transport Applications
Displays the **Transport Applications** window. See Transport Applications.

Windows Cleanup
Displays the **Windows Cleanup** window. See Windows Cleanup.

INIClean
Displays the **INIClean** window. See INIClean.

Duplicate File Finder
Displays the **Duplicate File Finder** window. See Duplicate File Finder.

Orphan Finder
Displays the **Orphan Finder** window. See Orphan Finder.

Disk Data
Displays the **Disk Data** window. See Disk Data.

Exit
Closes **UnInstaller**.

 **Help**

Displays **UnInstaller** Help.

See Also:

 Using Button Bars

The UnInstaller Menus

UnInstaller provides the following four menus in the main menu bar:

- The File Menu
- The UnInstall Menu
- The Cleanup Menu
- The Help Menu

The File Menu

The following menu items are available from the **File** menu.

 **View Report File**
Displays reports created while using **UnInstaller**. See View Reports.

Preferences
Opens the **Preferences** window. See Preferences.

Set/Change Password
Enables security for **UnInstaller**. See Using a Password with UnInstaller.

Restore
Opens the **Restore** window. See Restore.

Rebuild Orphans
Rebuilds the Orphans Database.

Rebuild SmartLinks
Rebuilds the SmartLinks Database.

Exit
Closes **UnInstaller**.

Show Program Manager
Displays Program Manager when running **UnInstaller** if you are using a desktop shell other than Program Manager.

The UnInstall Menu

The following menu items are available from the **UnInstall** menu.

Delete Applications
Opens the **Delete Applications** window. See Delete Applications.

Archive Applications
Opens the **Archive Applications** window. See Archive Applications.

Move Applications
Opens the **Move Applications** window. See Move Applications.

Transport Applications
Opens the **Transport Applications** window. See Transport Applications.

Restore Archive
Opens the **Restore** window initialized for archives. See Restore.

Activate Transport
Opens the **Restore** window initialized for application transports. See Restore.

The Cleanup Menu

The following menu items are available from the **Cleanup** menu.

Windows Cleanup
Opens the **Windows Cleanup** window. See Windows Cleanup.

INIClean
Opens the **INIClean** window. See INIClean.

Duplicate File Finder
Opens the **Duplicate File Finder** window. See Duplicate File Finder.

Orphan Finder
Opens the **Orphan Finder** window. See Orphan Finder.

Disk Data
Opens the **Disk Data** window. See Disk Data.

The Help Menu

The following menu items are available from the **Help** menu.

Contents
Displays the contents of **UnInstaller** Help.

Search For Help On
Displays a search window for **UnInstaller** Help.

Technical Support
Displays information about technical support.

How to Use Help
Displays help about using Windows Help.

About
Displays information about the **UnInstaller** version.

Understanding SmartLinks

SmartLinks is the brains behind **UnInstaller**. It is the fundamental technology that ensures that applications can be safely deleted or archived. SmartLinks examines your system to learn the relationships between Windows programs and library files commonly known as DLLs. The results are recorded in the SmartLinks database.

Whenever you use the Delete Applications, Archive Applications**,** and Move Applications features, SmartLinks checks the integrity of the SmartLinks database by scanning your system and comparing the results with the database file. If the SmartLinks database doesnt exist, a dialog box asks if you would like to run SmartLinks. Select the **OK** button to begin the SmartLinks analysis.

If you have run SmartLinks before, but have made changes to your system, you may need to update SmartLinks. The **Update SmartLinks** window appears. Select the **OK** button to update your SmartLinks.

SmartLinks analysis may take several minutes, but it is time well spent. **UnInstaller** uses the information obtained by SmartLinks to make accurate decisions when archiving, deleting, and moving applications.

> **Note:** Selecting the **Disable Cancel option (for faster processing)** check box speeds up the SmartLinks analysis. However, you cannot stop the SmartLinks analysis once it begins.
>
> **Note:** The **SmartLinks** dialog will not appear when using **Move Applications** and **Transport Applications**. These are different from the other **UnInstaller** features because they do not delete anything from your system.
>
> **Note:** **UnInstaller** also uses Program Manager Sentry to monitor the installation of Windows programs. This provides **UnInstaller** with complete information about applications being installed. **UnInstaller** combines information gathered during installation of an application with SmartLinks data to do a thorough analysis of an application and its related files and settings.

View Report

UnInstaller has the ability to create a report of everything it does. To have a report automatically created when you use a particular feature, simply open the **Preferences** window to the Report tab and select the name of the appropriate feature. A report shows which application you work with and which applications, files and configuration files were modified.

To view a report, select **File** | **View Report File** or choose the **View Report File** button. The Viewer window will be displayed. The Viewer window displays a button bar that contains the following buttons:


View File
Selects and opens another file for viewing.


Copy
Copies the selected text to the Clipboard.


Print
Prints the file being viewed.


Launch
Launches the selected file (if it can be normally launched in Windows).


Search
Looks for the specified text in the file.


Search Up
Looks for the specified text from the cursor to the top of the file.


Search Down
Looks for the specified text from the cursor to the bottom of the file.


Exit
Closes the Viewer window.


Help
Opens help for the Viewer.

UnInstallers Viewer can be used to view more than just reports. It is a full-fledged file viewer. Use the **View File** button to view plain text files, word processor files, spreadsheet files and even some graphics files.

Preferences

UnInstallers Preferences window controls the way that **UnInstaller** creates reports, saves files, and more. There are three main types of preferences you can set in **UnInstaller**:

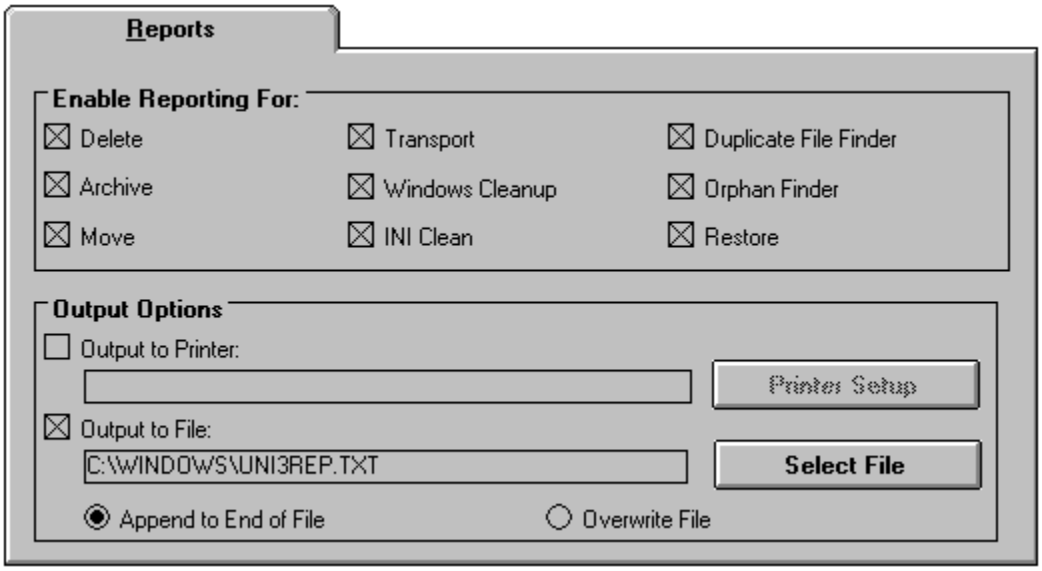
 Reports Preferences

 Backup Preferences

 View Preferences

Reports Preferences

Select **File | Preferences**. Click on the **Reports** tab to display the **Reports** options.



Select the appropriate check boxes from the **Enable Reporting For** options. **UnInstaller** will generate reports for each feature you select.

Check the **Output to Printer** check box from **Output Options** to print the report automatically or the **Output to File** check box to create a report file. Select both check boxes if you would like both options.

The **Select File** button allows you to specify the output file and destination directory for the report.

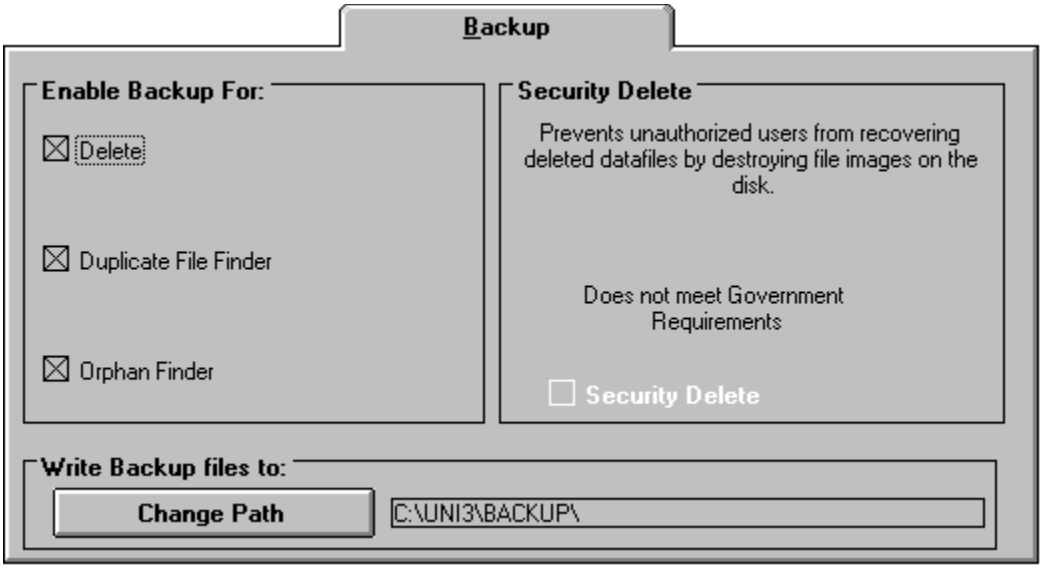
If you selected **Output to Printer:** choose the **Printer Setup** button to select a printer and printer options.

If you selected **Output to file:** choose the **Append to End of File** radio button to add the new report information to the end of an existing file. Choose **Overwrite File** to overwrite a previous report.

> **Note:** You must choose one of the **Output Options**, either the **Output to Printer** or **Output to File** (or both), to generate reports.

Backup Preferences

Select **File | Preferences**. Click on the **Backup** tab to display the **Backup** options.



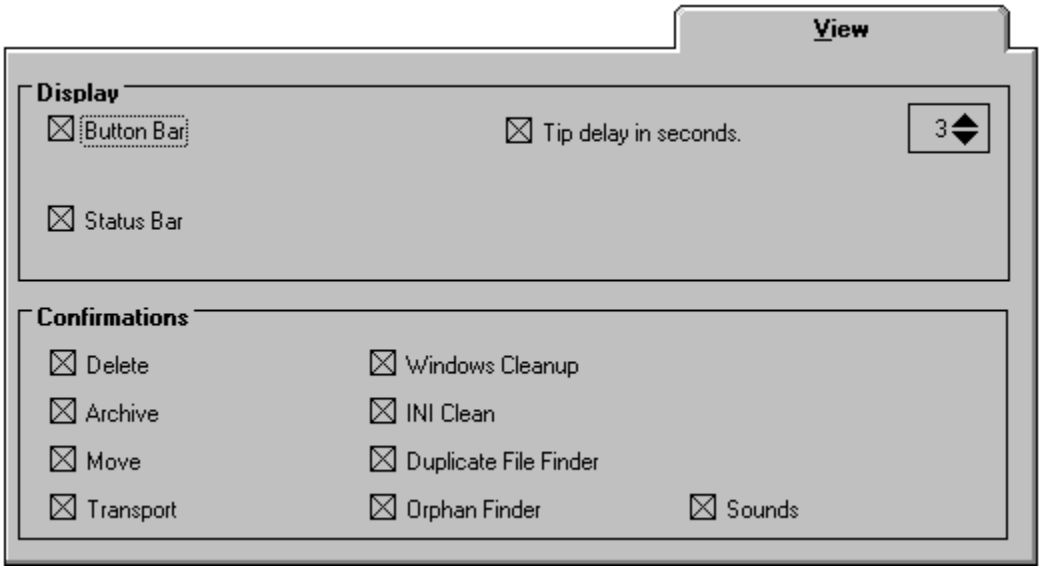
Check the appropriate boxes from the **Enable Backup For** options. **UnInstaller** will automatically generate backups for the selected items.

Select the **Security Delete** check box, to have files overwritten when deleted. This procedure helps prevent the contents of the file from being recovered and viewed. **Security Delete** does not meet government requirements for data deletion.

The **Change Path** button can be used to define the path of the backup files. When the **Change Path** button is selected, the **Select Backup Directory...** dialog is displayed. Use this dialog to select the directory for backup files.

View Preferences

Select **File | Preferences**. Select the **View** tab to display the **View** options.



The **Button Bar** and **Status Bar** options, when enabled, will display the **Button Bar** and **Status Bar**, respectively, in the **UnInstaller** Main Window.

Select the **Tip delay in seconds** check box to enable **UnInstaller** tips. You can set the amount of time (in seconds) that the cursor must remain over a control before tips are displayed. Tips are yellow boxes that provide information about a control.

Using the **Confirmations** options, check the appropriate boxes to enable confirmations. If you enable confirmation for an **UnInstaller** feature, **UnInstaller** will ask you for confirmation before altering your system or files.

Select the **Sounds** check box to play sounds during some events in **UnInstaller**.

Using a Password with UnInstaller

UnInstaller offers password protection to prevent other users from accessing **UnInstaller** on your system. To set or change the **UnInstaller** password, follow these steps:

> **Note:** Setting the password feature of **UnInstaller** only protects your system from changes using **UnInstaller**. Files can be copied and removed using other Windows applications such as File Manager.

1) Select **File | Set/Change Password**.

2) **UnInstaller** will ask you to confirm that you want to set or change the password. Choose the **Yes** button.

3) The **Set Password** dialog appears. Enter a password between 2 and 16 characters in the edit field.

4) Select **OK** to confirm the password.

5) Enter the password again to verify it.

If the password was accepted and confirmed, **UnInstaller** will inform you that your password is in effect. To change your password, select **File | Set/Change Password** and modify the password.

To disable your password, select **File | Set/Change Password** and enter your password. Click the **Disable** button to turn off password protection. **UnInstaller** confirms that the password feature is disabled by displaying a dialog box. Click **OK** to continue.

> **Warning:** If you forget your **UnInstaller** password, you must reinstall **UnInstaller**. MicroHelp **cannot** recover lost passwords.

Getting Help

UnInstaller provides many kinds of help in working with your system including tips, tips tabs, online help, and technical support.

Tips:

UnInstaller uses tips to provide information about a control. Tips are yellow boxes that are displayed when you move the cursor over a control. You can enable tips by selecting the **Tip delay in seconds** check box in the View tab of the **Preferences** window. See Using Tips.

Tips in Tabs:

UnInstaller provides some tips in the **Tips** tab in each feature that uses tabs. These hints and suggestions can help you use the associated feature. See Using Tabs.

Online Help:

Help is always available when using **UnInstaller** by pressing the **<F1>** key, pressing the Help button, or selecting an item from the **Help** menu.

All the main **UnInstaller** features have online help available.

Technical Support:

MicroHelp is happy to assist you with technical problems directly relating to the functionality of **UnInstaller**. However, MicroHelp cannot offer guidance in determining what should be removed from your computer. There are simply too many applications and computer systems out there to know about all of them. See Contacting MicroHelp.

Thirty Day Limited Warranty

MicroHelp warrants to the original end-user purchaser that the diskettes and the manual contained in this software product (the Product) will be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use an service for a period of thirty (30) days from the date the Product is purchased. This warranty is in lieu of all other express warranties which might otherwise arise with respect to the Product.

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In the event of a malfunction or the indication of failure attributable to faulty workmanship and/or materials, MicroHelp will at its option repair or replace the Product or refund the full purchase price that you paid for the product (excluding shipping), or, if you purchased the product directly from MicroHelp, you may request a full refund of the purchase price paid by you for the Product (excluding shipping). the remedies described above are the exclusive remedies extended to you by MicroHelp for any default, malfunction, or failure of the Product to conform with this warranty or otherwise for the breach of this warranty or any other warranty, whether express or implied.
If you need to return the Product, please package it securely and mail it to MicroHelp Customer Service, 4211 J.V.L. Industrial Park Dr., N.E., Marietta, GA 30066-9958. Please return the Product in its original package and packing. Be sure to include your name, address, and daytime telephone number, proof of purchase and a complete description of the defect or malfunction.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Selecting Menu Items

UnInstaller offers a menu for selecting **UnInstaller** options and features. To select from an **UnInstaller** menu using the mouse, click on the name of the menu, pull the mouse down to highlight the appropriate menu item, then release the mouse button. The following is an example of an **UnInstaller** menu.

To use a keyboard to select a menu item, press and hold the **<Alt>** key followed by the underlined letter in the menu name. Then press the underlined letter in the appropriate menu item.

Using Button Bars

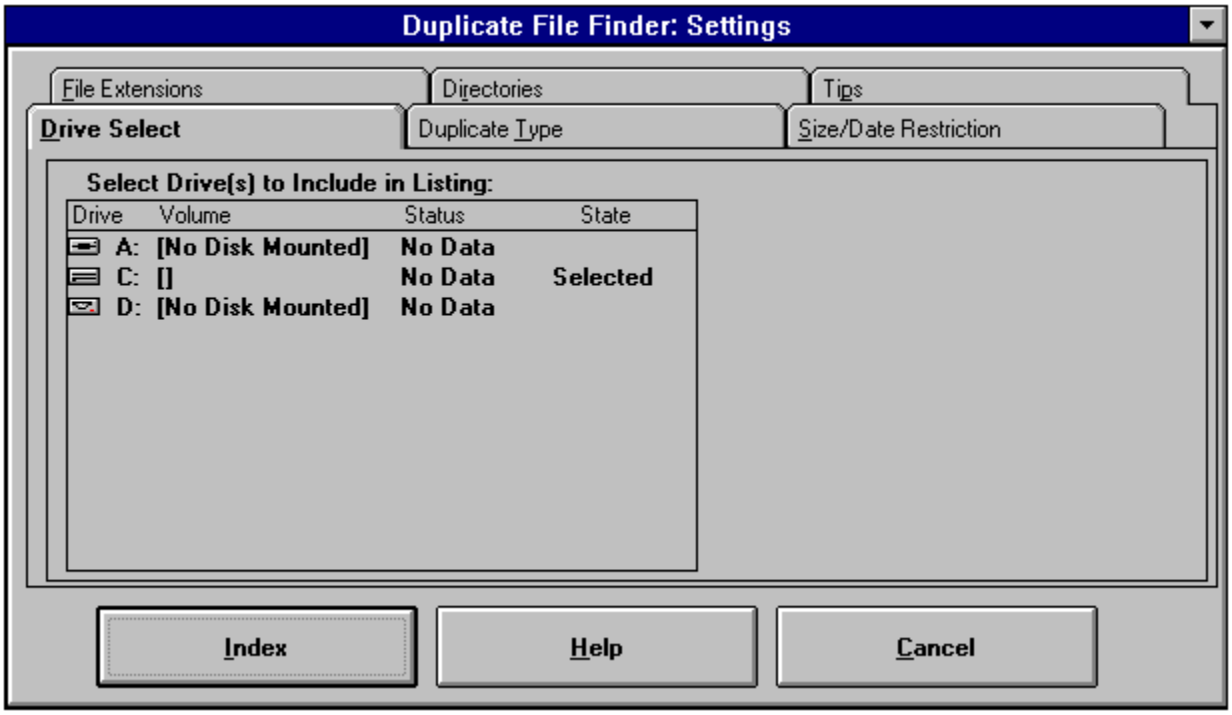
To select a choice from the button bar, just click the appropriate button. The following shows the uninstaller button bar.

See The Button Bar for a description of the buttons on the button bar.

Using Tabs

Several of **UnInstallers** features provide tabs to switch between and display information. Tabs work just like file folders in a filing cabinet. Each tab displays the content of a different file, or tab. To work with a series of tabs, click on a tab to bring it to the front of the window. When a tab is at the front of the feature window, the title of the selected tab is displayed in bold with a focus rectangle around the title and the tabs display area is in front of the other tabs. To switch to another tab, simply click on the appropriate tab.

The following is an example of an **UnInstaller** window that uses tabs.



To use the keyboard to navigate through tabs, use the Tab key to put the focus on the tab name (the tab name will be surrounded by a box). Then use the left and right arrow keys to switch between tabs.

Selecting Items in a List Box

Several of **UnInstallers** features let you select one or more items within a list box. When an item in a list box is selected, or *highlighted*, Windows changes the color used to display the item. **UnInstaller** supports the following three types of list boxes for selecting items in a list box:

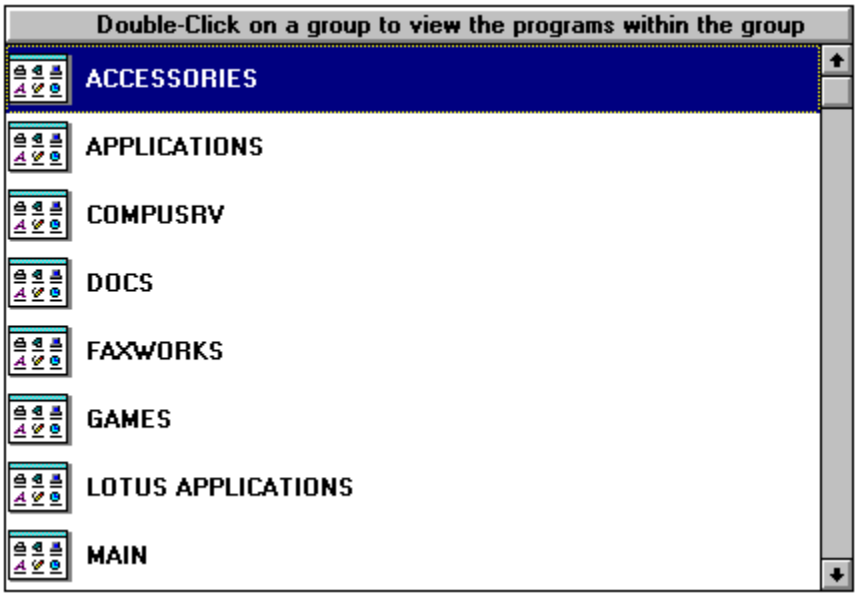
 Single Selection List Boxes

 Extended Selection List Boxes

 Multiple Selection List Boxes

Single Selection List Boxes

Single selection list boxes allow each item in the list box to be selected or deselected individually. Only one item can be selected at one time. The following is an example of a single selection list box.



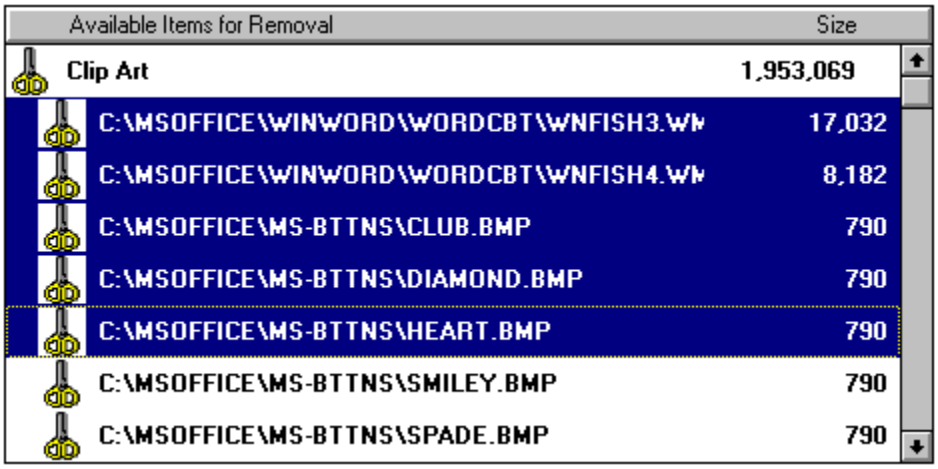
To select or deselect a single list item with the:

Mouse:
Click on the item.

Keyboard:
Use the up and down arrow keys to change which item is selected.

Extended Selection List Boxes

Extended selection list boxes allow more than one item to be selected at once. The following is an example of an extended selection list box.



To select or deselect extended list items with the:

Mouse: Click on the first item to be selected, and while holding down the left mouse button, drag the cursor to the last item to be selected. You can use the following key - mouse combinations to select multiple items.

Shift+Click>
Extends the selection from the previously selected item to the current item.

<Ctrl+Click>
Selects or deselects an item in the list.

Keyboard: Use any of the following to select one or more items.

<Shift+Arrow key>
Extends the selection from the previously selected item to the current item.

<Ctrl+/>
Selects all items in the list.

<Ctrl+\>
Deselects all items in the list.

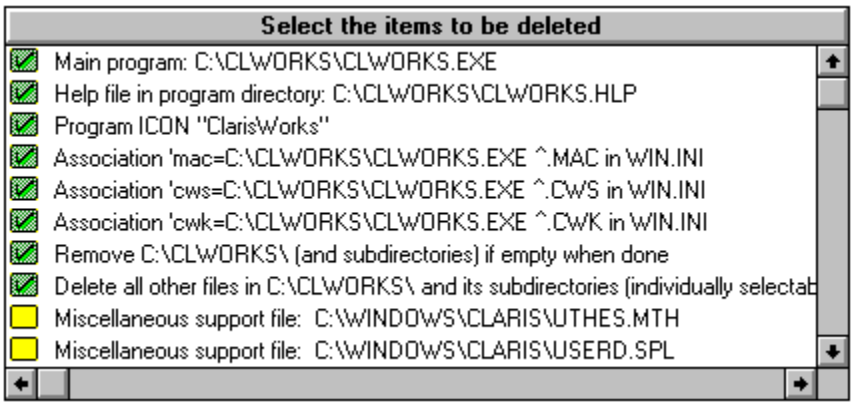
<Ctrl+*letter*>
Selects the first item found in the list that starts with the specified letter.

<Shift+*letter*>
Selects all items between and including the currently selected item and the first item found

in the list that starts with the specified letter.

Multiple Selection List Boxes

Multiple selection list boxes allow more than one item to be selected at once in a list with different types of items. You can select or deselect any item with just one mouse click. Multiple selection list boxes normally use check boxes for each item in the list. The following is an example of a multiple selection list box.



To select or deselect multiple list items with the:

Mouse:
Click on the item.

Keyboard:
Use the up and down arrow keys to change which item is highlighted and press the space bar or enter key.

Using Radio Buttons

UnInstaller uses radio buttons (sometimes called option buttons) to display a group of options where only one option can be selected at a time. To select the appropriate option, click on the specific radio button or its description. The other options will automatically be changed if necessary. The following is an example of a radio button.

Using Check Boxes

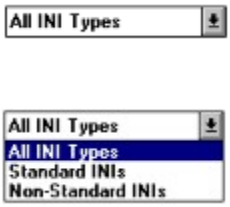
Several of **UnInstallers** features use check boxes to let you enable or disable options. To select a check box, click on the check box itself or the check boxs description. The following is an example of a check box.

Using Combo Boxes

UnInstaller uses combo boxes (combination boxes) to select a file or option from a group of files or options. Combo boxes are often used when there are so many possible choices, that a group of check boxes or radio buttons would take up too much space in a window.

To select an item from a combo box, click on the down arrow at the right of the combo box to see the view the options. If a scroll bar appears, you can scroll down to view all the options.

The following is an example of a combo box is its normal state and its dropped-down state.



Using Spin Boxes

Several of **UnInstallers** features use spin boxes to set values. Spin boxes are easy to operate - click on the up arrow to change the setting to a larger value - click on the down arrow to lower the value.

If there is more than one setting in the spin box (as in the example below - month/day/year), click on the specific part of the setting to change and use the up and down arrows to make changes.

You also have the option to highlight the value and change it by entering the appropriate value with the keyboard. The following is an example of a spin box.

Using Tips

UnInstaller uses tips to explain buttons, lists and other items. Tips are yellow boxes that appear when you move the mouse pointer over a control.

Delete Applications

UnInstallers Delete Applications feature is useful when your PC contains applications that you are not using and would like to delete. Deleting an applications icon from your Windows shell does not remove an application from your system. Neither does removing the applications directories.

Even if you delete an applications icon and remove the application directory, you leave behind information about the application and other files associated with the application. Application information is stored in your system files - AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, WIN.INI, and SYSTEM.INI - and elsewhere on your system. Various files associated with the application (DLLs, VBXs, etc.) are often found in your \WINDOWS or \WINDOWS\SYSTEM directory. These items steal precious resources from your PC and take up space on your computers hard drive. The result is slower, less efficient performance from your PC.

See Also

 Delete Applications Procedures

 Quick Steps: Delete Applications

Delete Applications Procedures

Step 1:

Select **UnInstall | Delete Applications,** or choose the **Delete Applications** button, to open the **Delete Applications** window.

The list of items on the left side of the window represents groups of applications that are installed on your computer. If you use Program Manager as your shell, notice that these groups exactly match those in your Program Manager window.

Step 2:

Double-click the icon for the appropriate group to expand the group. Once expanded, a list of applications within that group is displayed. Select the appropriate application from the list.

There are four buttons in the **Delete Applications** window. The following explains the use of each. Click:

Analyze if you have selected the application that you would like to delete and you are ready to move to the next step in the **Delete Applications** process.

Browse to locate an executable file (EXE) on your system and select it for deletion.

Search if the application that you would like to delete cannot be found in the **Delete Applications** list box. **UnInstaller** searches your system for all Windows EXE files and allows you to select one for deletion.

Close to close this window and stop the **Delete Applications** feature without deleting an application.

Step 3:

Press the **Analyze** button after selecting an item for deletion. Once **UnInstaller** has analyzed the selected application, the window is updated to display four option tabs.

Note: Pressing the **Analyze** button does not cause the application to be deleted.

The updated window is a more advanced window that allows you to select individual parts of an application to delete. **UnInstaller** displays the selected applications icon at the top of the window, along with the applications file name and description. Make the appropriate selections from the following four tabs.

The Recommended Tab

The Advanced Tab

 The Estimate Tab

 The Tips Tab

Note: If you select an application that is installed on a network server, and **UnInstaller** thinks that the application is in use by another person, **UnInstaller** will notify you and ask you if you wish to continue the delete process.

 **Step 4:**

Press the **Delete** button once you have set all your options using the tabs. Pressing this button does not immediately delete the selected application.

If you selected the **Application data files of the following type(s)** check box on the **Recommended** tab (Step 3), **UnInstaller** scans all of your local hard disks (i.e., all non-network drives) to find all files with the given extension.

During the **Delete Applications** process, the **Confirm Deletion** window appears asking you to confirm the deletion of these files. The following describes the five buttons in the **Confirm Deletion** window. Choose:

Yes to delete the displayed file. Each subsequent file is displayed for confirmation.

Yes to All to delete all the selected files at once. When this button is chosen, no further confirmations are given.

No to skip the file and move on to the next file (the file is not deleted).

Cancel to stop the entire **Delete Applications** process with nothing deleted.

View to review the contents of a file before deleting it.

Note: **UnInstaller** can be set to automatically delete applications without prompting you for each file. This is done in the **Preferences** sections View tab.

If the application selected for deletion is a part of Windows, a message appears recommending that the application not be deleted. **UnInstaller** may also display a message asking what part of an application to delete (For example, a Notepad application is selected; **UnInstaller** asks whether to delete Notepad completely from Windows or to delete the file created with notepad).

UnInstaller can also make a backup copy of the deleted application. The backup is a compressed copy of the application (a compressed file uses considerably less space on your disk than a normal or uncompressed file). **UnInstaller** still removes the icon from your shell and deletes references to the application from the system files. Setting backup options is done in the **Preferences** sections Backup tab. When the backup option is enabled, an application can be restored by selecting the **File | Restore...** option from the **UnInstaller** main menu.

Once the application is deleted, you are returned to the original **Delete Applications** window (see the diagram in **Step 1**).

Note: Although **UnInstaller** compresses its backups, you may not notice any disk savings with backups enabled if you are running a disk compression utility such as Disk Doubler.

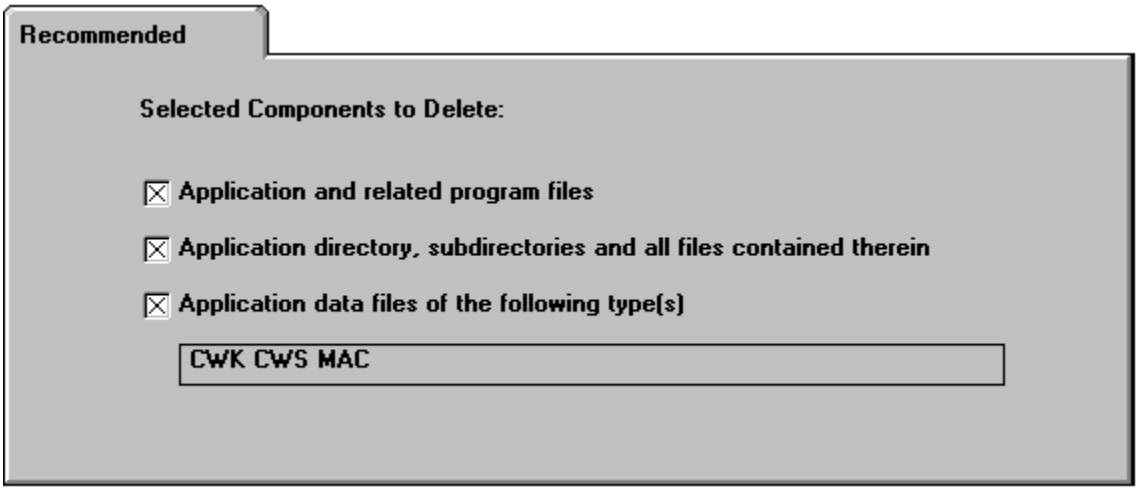
See Also

 Delete Applications

 Quick Steps: Deleting Applications

Delete Applications: The Recommended Tab

The **Recommended** tab shows the recommended or default settings that **UnInstaller** has set for the deletion of the application.



There are three check boxes on this tab:

Application and related program files
Selects the applications executable file (EXE) along with any other files (DLLs, etc.) that are directly related to the application (without these files the application would not run).

Application directory, subdirectories and all files contained therein
Selects the directory in which the application is located along with its subdirectories. If other applications are located in the any of these directories, they are also selected for deletion.

Application data files of the following type(s)
UnInstaller searches your PC for files that are associated with the selected application. For example, the files associated with Microsoft Word are DOC, DOT and RTF. When this check box is checked, **UnInstaller** selects for deletion any files with these extensions.

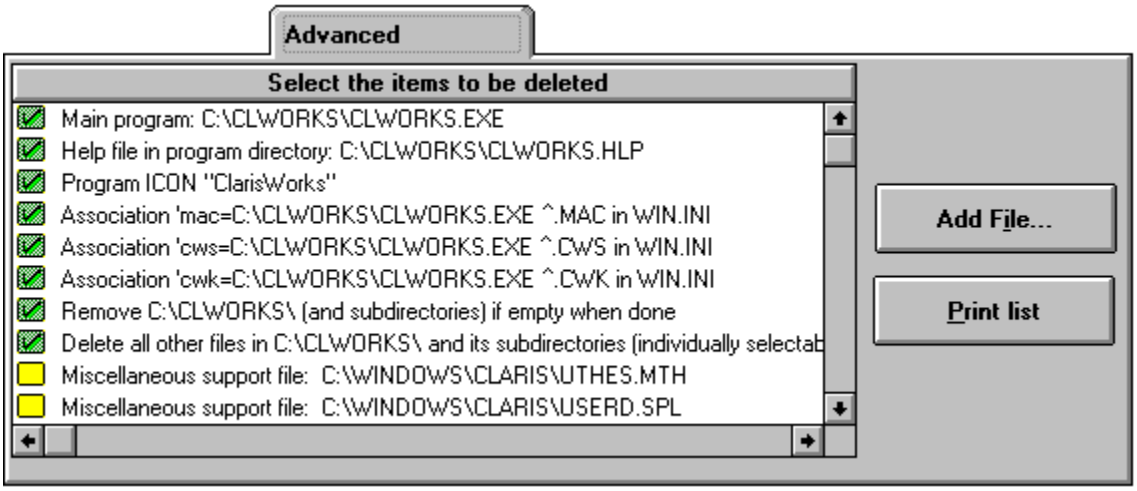
See Also

Delete Applications

Delete Applications Procedures

Delete Applications: The Advanced Tab

The **Advanced** tab displays a detailed list of the files to be deleted. Also listed are entries in the system files (AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS, WIN.INI, SYSTEM.INI, etc.) that are removed when the application is deleted. **UnInstallers** recommendations are selected by default. Highlight an item in the list by selecting the item with the mouse. Placing a check on an item includes it for deletion.



The following is an explanation of the check box colors:

Green
Component marked for deletion by UnInstaller.

Yellow
Files that may be safely deleted.

Red
Files that are most likely used by other applications. If you are uncertain if another application is using the file, it is best not to delete it.

Blue
Files that have been selected using the **Add File...** button.

Black
Files that cannot be deleted. The file is either in use or on a read-only drive such as a CD-ROM.

The **Advanced** tab contains two buttons:

Add File...
Used to select additional files to delete with the selected application.

Print List

Outputs a list of the items in the **Select the items to be deleted** list box. The list is output to a printer, file, or both depending on the settings in the **Output Options** section of the **Reports** tab in the **Preferences** window.

See Also

 Delete Applications

 Delete Applications Procedures

Delete Applications: The Estimate Tab

The **Estimate Tab** displays the amount of disk space that will be freed and the number of files that will be deleted once the **Delete Applications** process is complete.

See Also

Delete Applications

Delete Applications Procedures

Delete Applications: The Tips Tab

The **Tips** tab provides useful tips for deleting applications. The fourth paragraph on this tab lets you know if a backup of the application is created before deletion.

See Also

- Delete Applications
- Delete Applications Procedures

Quick Steps: Deleting Applications

This section explains the fastest method for deleting an application from your PC.

1) Select **Uninstall | Delete Applications**. **UnInstaller** displays the **Delete Applications** window.

2) Double-click the group that contains the application to delete.

3) Select the application icon from the listing and press the **Analyze** button (or double-click the application icon in the listing). If the application you want to delete is not listed, choose **Browse** or **Search** and select the application to be deleted.

4) Choose the **Delete** button to begin the delete operation.

Note: Depending on the application selected for deletion, you may be prompted at different points to confirm the deletion of directories, files and icons.

5) Answer **Yes** to the *Are you sure that you want to delete the following Program Manager icon?* message.

6) Answer **Yes to All** in the **Confirm Deletion** window to delete all files related to the application at once (without prompting for each file).

7) If the **Delete all local documents** window is displayed, choose the **Select All Files** button and then choose **Delete File(s)**. Answer **Yes** to the *Are you sure that you want to delete all of the selected files?* message.

8) Answer **Yes** to *Are you sure that you want to Delete the directory <directory name> and all subdirectories and files*? If you select **No**, you can confirm files individually.

9) If the **Delete all other files** window is displayed, choose the **Select All Files** button and then choose **Delete File(s)**. Answer **Yes** to the *Are you sure that you want to delete all of the selected files?* message.

10) **UnInstaller** deletes the application and displays the message *Delete completed successfully*. This message indicates the amount of space that was freed on your hard disk.

Note: Confirmation dialogs are discussed in this Quick Steps process on the assumption that **Confirmations** have been selected in Preferences for the **Delete Applications** feature.

See Also

 Delete Applications

 Delete Applications Procedures

Archive Applications

Archive Applications is used to package and compress an application and its related files and Windows settings into a single archive file. **Archive Applications** is useful when you are trying to save hard disk space. If you dont use an application very often, you can archive the application using **Archive Applications**.

Archive Applications uses SmartLinks technology to locate all the files and settings used with an application and to store the files and settings into an archive file. The files and settings are compressed as they are copied into the archive file so that the archived application takes us less space on your hard drive than the original application.

> **Note:** **Archive Applications** deletes the original application from your system. **UnInstaller**s Restore Archive feature can be used to restore an archived application.

When **Archive Applications** archives an application, it replaces the original application with an archived version of the original icon.

If you want to use an application that has been archived, simply double-click on the archived icon to restore the application. **UnInstaller** will open the Restore feature to extract the application files and settings. As an alternative, you can open **UnInstaller** and use the **Restore Archive** feature to restore the application files and settings.

> **Note:** Although **UnInstaller** compresses as it archives, you may not notice any disk savings by archiving an application if you are running a disk compression utility such as Disk Doubler.

See Also

 Archive Applications Procedures

 Quick Steps: Archiving Applications

Archive Applications Procedures

The following steps are used to archive an application with **UnInstallers Archive Applications** feature.

Step 1:
Select **UnInstall | Archive Applications**, or choose the **Archive Applications** button, to open the **Archive Applications** window.

The list of items on the left side of the window represents groups of applications that are installed on your computer. If you use Program Manager as your Windows shell, notice that these groups exactly match those in your Program Manager window.

Step 2:
Double-click the appropriate group icon to expand it. Once expanded, a list of applications within that group is displayed. Select the application to archive.

There are four buttons in the **Archive Applications** window. The following explains the use of each. Choose:

Analyze if you have selected the application that you would like to archive and you are ready to move to the next step in the **Archive Applications** process.

Browse to locate an executable file (EXE) on your system and to select it for archiving.

Search if the application that you would like to archive does not appear in the listing of groups. **UnInstaller** searches your system for all Windows EXE files and allows you to select one for archiving.

Close to close this window and stop the **Archive Applications** feature without archiving an application.

Step 3:
Press the **Analyze** button once you have selected an application to archive. Once **UnInstaller** has analyzed the selected application, the **Delete Applications** window is updated.

> **Note:** Pressing the **Analyze** button does not cause the application to be deleted or archived.

The updated window allows you to select individual parts of an application to archive. **UnInstaller** displays the selected applications icon at the top of the window, along with the applications file name and description.

> **Note:** If you select an application that is installed on a network server, and **UnInstaller** thinks that the application is in use by another person, **UnInstaller** will notify you and ask you if you wish to continue the archive process.

This window consists of four tabs:

 The Recommended Tab

 The Archive To Tab

 The Estimate Tab

 The Tips Tab

Use these tabs to set the options for archiving the application.

 **Step 4:**

Select **Archive** to finish the **Archive Applications** process.

Depending on the application being archived and the choices made earlier, you may be presented with messages asking you to confirm different operations. The most notable of these occurs when you try to archive an application that is a part of Windows (Calculator, for example). **UnInstaller** provides this information to protect you from archiving a required application by mistake.

Once the application has been archived, you are returned to the original **Archive Applications** window.

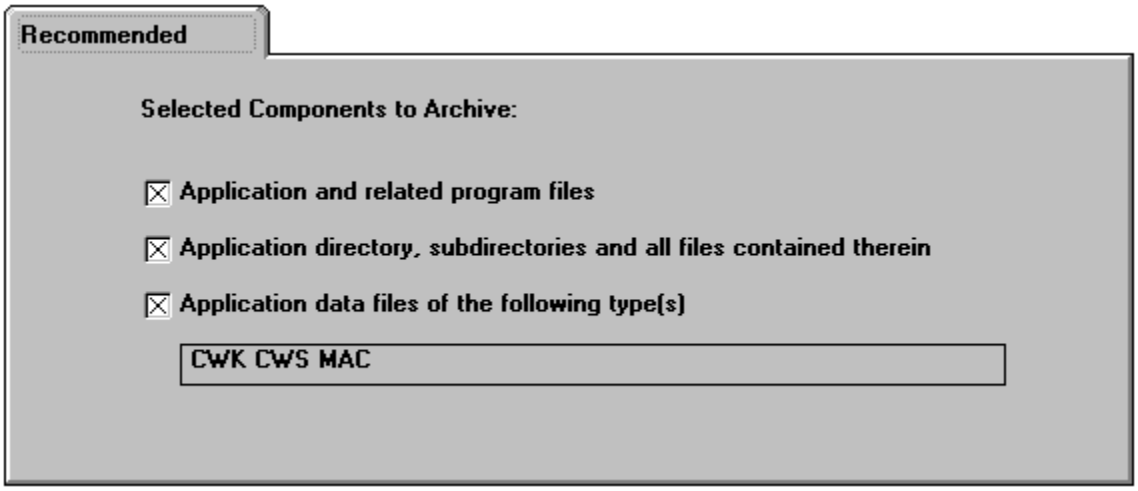
See Also

 Archive Applications

 Quick Steps: Archiving Applications

Archive Applications: The Recommended Tab

The **Recommended** tab shows the recommended or default settings that **UnInstaller** has defined for the archiving of this application.



There are 3 check boxes on this tab as follows:

Application and related program files
Selects the applications executable file (EXE) along with any other files (DLLs, etc.) that are directly related to the application (without these files the application would not run).

Application directory, subdirectories and all files contained therein
Selects the directory in which the application is located along with its subdirectories. If other applications are located in the any of these directories, they are also selected for archiving.

Application data files of the following type(s)
UnInstaller searches your PC for files that are associated with the selected application. For example, the files associated with Microsoft Word have DOC, DOT and RTF file extensions. When this check box is checked, **UnInstaller** selects for archiving any files with these extensions.

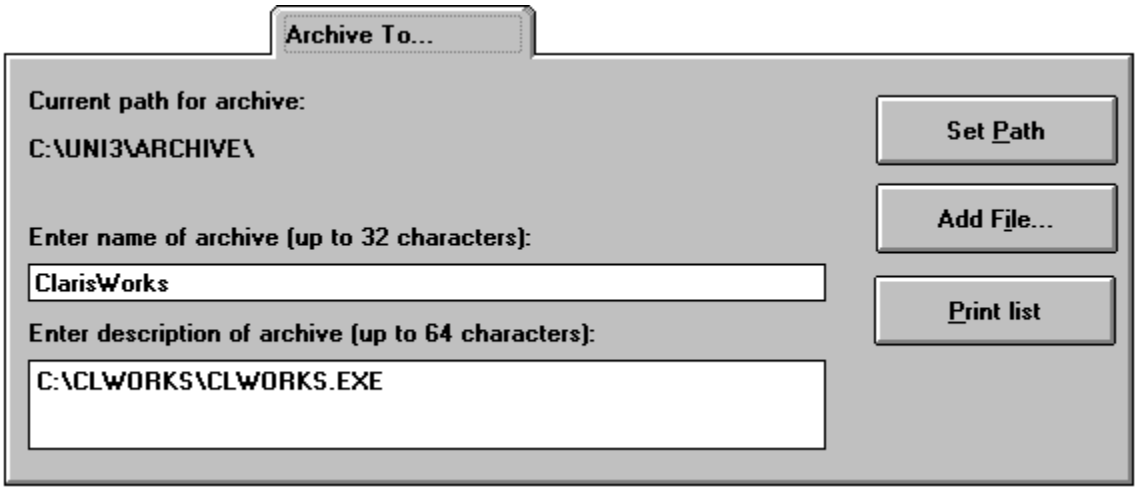
See Also

Archive Applications

Archive Applications Procedures

Archive Applications: The Archive To Tab

The **Archive To** tab allows you to select a name and description for the application archive, set the archive path, and add files to the archive.



The **Archive To** tab contains two edit boxes:

Enter name of archive (up to 32 characters)
Enter description of Archive (up to 64 characters)

These edit boxes display the name and description used in the **UnInstaller** archive process for the selected application. If you would like to use a different name or description, enter it in the appropriate edit box.

The **Archive To** tab contains 3 buttons as follows:

Set Path
Used to select a specific location on your computer to store the archived application. **UnInstaller** provides a default location for archived files -\UNI3\ARCHIVE. Use this option to change that setting.

Add File...
Used to select additional files to archive along with the selected application.

Print List
Outputs a list of the items that **UnInstaller** has selected for archiving. The list is output to a printer, file, or both depending on the settings in the **Output Options** section of the Reports tab in the **Preferences** window.

See Also

 Archive Applications

 Archive Applications Procedures

Archive Applications: The Estimate Tab

The **Estimate** tab displays the amount of disk space that will be freed and the number of files that will be archived once the **Archive Applications** process is complete.

See Also

Archive Applications

Archive Applications Procedures

Archive Applications: The Tips Tab

The **Tips** tab provides useful tips for archiving applications.

See Also

Archive Applications

Archive Applications Procedures

Quick Steps: Archiving Applications

This section explains the fastest method for archiving an application.

1) Select **UnInstall | Archive Applications**. **UnInstaller** displays the **Archive Applications** window.

2) Double-click the group that contains the application to archive.

3) Select the application icon from the listing and press the **Analyze** button (or double-click the application icon in the list box). If the application you want to archive is not listed, choose **Browse** or **Search** and select the application to be archived.

Note: Depending on the application selected for archival, you may be prompted at different points to confirm the operations. To completely archive an application, answer **Yes** or **OK** (or some similarly-named button) to these messages.

4) Use the **Archive To** tab in the **Archive Applications** window to select a name and description, and set the archive path for the application being archived.

5) Select **Archive** to archive the selected application.

6) **UnInstaller** archives the application and displays the message *Archive completed successfully*. This message also indicates the amount of space that was freed on your hard disk.

See Also

 Archive Applications

 Archive Applications Procedures

Move Applications

Move Applications is used to move an application to another drive or directory on your system. When **Move Applications** moves an application, it also moves all related files to appropriate locations and updates Windows settings to reflect the new location on your system. Without using **Move Applications**, you would have to reinstall the entire application using the new drive and/or directory to ensure that Windows knows where the application and its related files are located.

Move Applications lets you relocate your applications while retaining all of your settings, preferences and working files. You will find the **Move Applications** feature to be useful whenever you want to move an application from a local drive to a network drive or vice-versa. Youll find that moving an application is easier than completely reinstalling and configuring the application.

See Also

 Move Applications Procedures

 Quick Steps: Moving Applications

Move Applications Procedures

The following steps are used to move an application with **UnInstallers Move Applications** feature.

Step 1:
Select **UnInstall | Move Applications**, or choose the **Move Applications** button, to open the **Move Applications** window.

The list of items on the left side of the window represents groups of applications that are installed on your computer. If you use Program Manager as your shell, notice that these groups exactly match those in your Program Manager window.

Step 2:
Double-click the appropriate group icon to expand it. Once expanded, a list of applications within that group is displayed.

There are four buttons in the **Move Applications** window. Choose:

> **Analyze** if you have selected the application that you would like to move and you are ready to go to the next step in the **Move Applications** process.
>
> **Browse** to locate an executable file (EXE) on your system and to select it to be moved.
>
> **Search** if the application that you would like to move cannot be found in the **Move Applications** list box. **UnInstaller** searches your system for all Windows EXE files and allows you to select one for moving.
>
> **Close** to close this window and stop the **Move Applications** feature without moving an application.

Step 3:
Choose the **Analyze** button. Once **UnInstaller** has analyzed the selected application, the **Move Applications** window is updated to display four option tabs.

> **Note:** Pressing the **Analyze** button does not cause the application to be moved.

The updated window allows you to select individual parts of an application to move. **UnInstaller** displays the selected applications icon at the top of the window, along with the applications file name and description.

> **Note:** If you select an application that is installed on a network server, and **UnInstaller** thinks that the application is in use by another person, **UnInstaller** will notify you and ask you if you wish to continue the move process.

This window, as displayed on the previous page, contains of four tabs as follows.

 The Recommended Tab

 The Move To Tab

 The Estimate Tab

 The Tips Tab

Use these tabs to select options for the move.

 **Step 4:**

Select the **Move** button to finish the **Move Applications** process.
Depending on the application being moved, and the selections made on the **Recommended** tab, you are presented with messages asking you to confirm different operations. The most notable of these occurs when you try to move an application that is a part of Windows (Calculator, for example). **UnInstaller** provides this information to protect you from moving a required application by mistake.

Once the application has been moved, you are returned to the original **Move Applications** window.

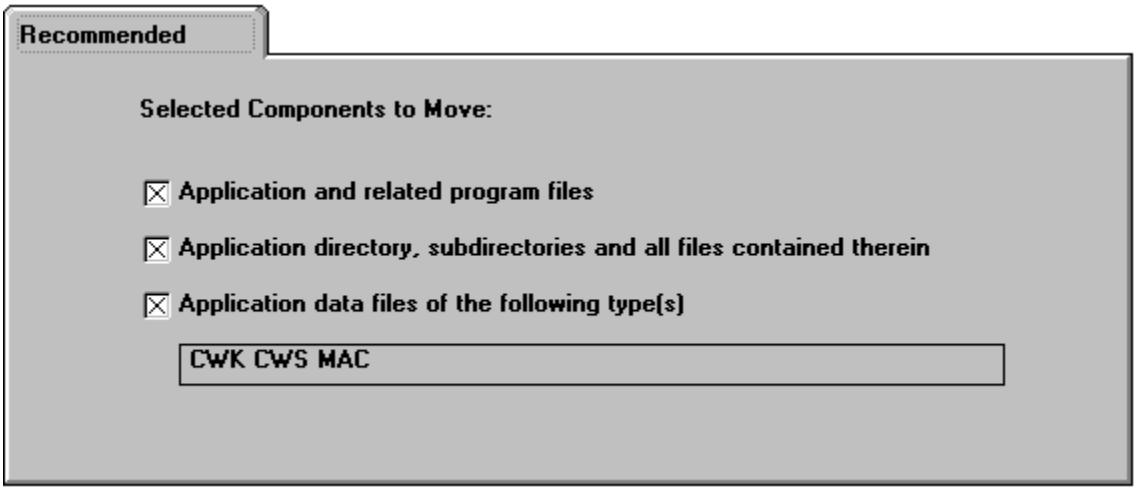
See Also

 Move Applications

 Quick Steps: Moving Applications

Move Applications: The Recommended Tab

The **Recommended** tab shows the recommended or default settings that **UnInstaller** uses to move the application.



There are three check boxes on this tab:

Application and related program files
Selects the applications executable file (EXE) along with any other files (DLLs, etc.) that are directly related to the application (without these files the application would not run).

Application directory, subdirectories and all files contained therein
Selects the directory in which the application is located along with its subdirectories. If other applications are located in the any of these directories, they are also selected for moving.

Application data files of the following type(s)
UnInstaller searches your PC for files that are associated with the selected application. For example, the files associated with Microsoft Word have the DOC, DOT and RTF file extensions. When this check box is checked, **UnInstaller** moves any files with these extensions.

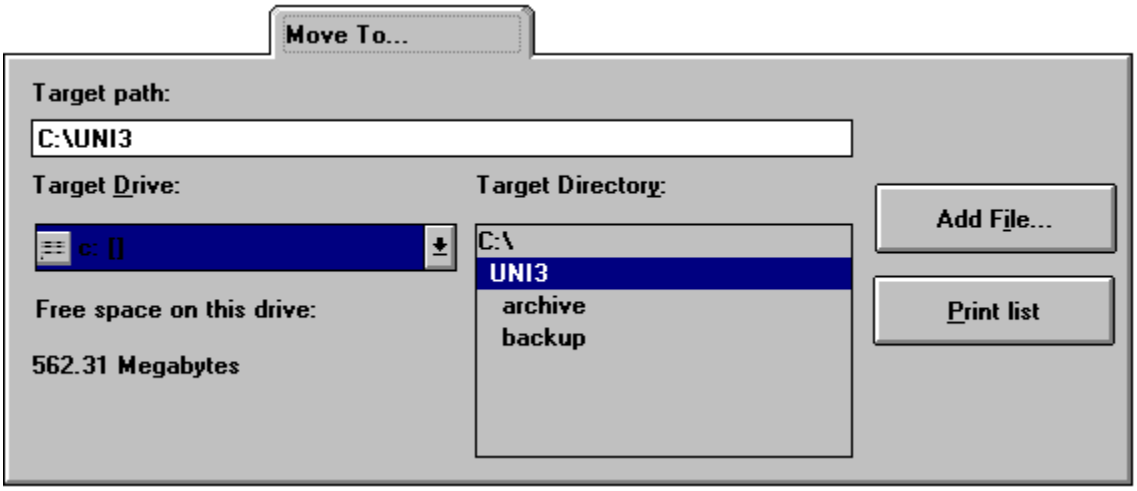
See Also

Move Applications

Move Applications Procedures

Move Applications: The Move To Tab

The **Move To** tab allows you to select the new location of the application after the **Move Applications** process has completed.



This tab contains two buttons as follows:

Add File...
Used to select additional files to move along with the selected application.

Print List
Outputs a list of the items that **UnInstaller** has selected for moving. The list is output to a printer, file, or both depending on the settings in the **Output Options** section of the Reports tab in the **Preferences** window.

See Also

Move Applications

Move Applications Procedures

Move Applications: The Estimate Tab

The **Estimate** Tab displays the size and the number of files that will be moved once the **Move Applications** process is complete.

See Also

Move Applications

Move Applications Procedures

Move Applications: The Tips Tab

The **Tips** tab provides useful tips for moving applications.

See Also

Move Applications

Move Applications Procedures

Quick Steps: Moving Applications

This section explains the fastest method for moving an application.

1) Select **UnInstaller | Move Applications**. **UnInstaller** displays the **Move Applications** window.

2.) Double-click the group in which the application exists.

3) Select the application icon from the listing and press the **Analyze** button (or double-click the application icon in the list box). If the application you want to move is not listed, choose **Browse** or **Search** and select the application to be moved.

4) Choose the **Move To...** tab in the **Delete Applications** window and select the destination directory for the application (use the **Target Directory:** selection box).

5) Choose **Move**.

Note: Depending on the application selected for moving, you may be prompted at different points to confirm operations. To completely move an application, answer **Yes** or **OK** (or some similarly-named button) to these messages.

6) **UnInstaller** moves the application and displays the message *Move completed successfully*. This message indicates the number of bytes of data that were moved to the new location.

See Also

Move Applications

Move Applications Procedures

Transport Applications

Imagine that you own two computers - one standard PC and one laptop computer. You would like to make a copy of Microsoft Word from your PC and transport it to the laptop. Using another tool, this would be almost impossible without reinstalling the application. However, **UnInstallers Transport Applications** feature allows you to transport Microsoft Word from your PC to the laptop and ensures that the application operates properly when it arrives.

UnInstallers Transport Applications feature is used when you would like to transport an application from one computer to another.

> **Note:** **UnInstaller** does not remove the original application from your PC. Only a copy of the application is transported to the target computer. Your original application remains intact and operational.

When transporting an application to another computer, there is an intermediate location where the application is stored during the transfer. Assuming that the PC and the laptop in our example are not connected via a network, the intermediate location takes the form of floppy disks. First, using the **Transport Applications** option, the application is transported from the PC to the floppy disks (the intermediate location). Once this is completed, **UnInstaller** is started on the laptop and **Activate Transport** is used to complete the transport.

See Also


Transport Applications Procedures


Quick Steps: Transport Applications

Transport Applications Procedures

The following steps are used to transport an application with **UnInstallers Transport Applications** feature.

Step 1:
Select **UnInstall | Transport Applications**, or choose the **Transport Applications** button. The **Transport Applications** window is displayed.

The list of items on the left side of the window represents groups of applications that are installed on your computer. If you use Program Manager as your shell, notice that these groups exactly match those in your Program Manager window.

Step 2:
Double-click the appropriate group icon to expand it. Once expanded, a list of applications within that group is displayed. Select the application you want to transport.

There are four buttons in the **Transport Applications** window. Choose:

Analyze if you have selected the application that you would like to transport and you are ready to move to the next step in the **Transport Applications** process.

Browse to locate an executable file (EXE) on your system and to select it to be transported.

Search if the application that you would like to transport cannot be found in the **Transport Applications** window. **UnInstaller** searches your system for all Windows EXE files and allows you to select one for transporting.

Close to close this window and stop the **Transport Applications** feature without transporting an application.

Step 3:
Press the **Analyze** button. Once **UnInstaller** has analyzed the selected application, the Transport Applications window is updated to display four option tabs.

The Recommended Tab

The Transport To Tab

The Estimate Tab

The Tips Tab

Note: Pressing the **Analyze** button does not cause the application to be transported.

The updated window allows you to select individual parts of an application to transport. **UnInstaller** displays the selected applications icon at the top of the window, along with the applications file name and description.

Note: If you select an application that is installed on a network server, and **UnInstaller** thinks that the application is in use by another person, **UnInstaller** will notify you and ask you if you wish to continue the transport process.

 **Step 4:**

Select **Transport** to finish the **Transport Applications** process.

Depending on the application being moved, and the selections made on the **Recommended** tab, you are presented with messages asking you to confirm different operations. The most notable of these occurs when you try to transport an application that is a part of Windows (Calculator, for example). **UnInstaller** provides this information to protect you from transporting a required application by mistake.

The **Change Disk** dialog is displayed when a floppy drive is used as the intermediate location for an application that is being transported. Insert the disk into the appropriate drive and press **OK**. If more than one disk is required to store the application, you are asked to insert additional disks.

A message appears telling you that the transport operation completed successfully. This message also tells you the number of bytes of space required on the target machine. Once the operation is complete, the application is stored in the intermediate location (network drive or floppy disk).

Do not be surprised if the number of bytes of space required on the target machine is larger than you originally thought it may be. **UnInstaller** ensures that all related system files are included so that the application will function normally once the **Transport Applications** process is complete. You are returned to the original **Transport Applications** window.

The Restore feature is used to restore the transported application from the intermediate location to the destination system.

Note: **UnInstaller** does not remove the original application from your PC. Only a copy of the application is transported to the target computer. Your original application remains intact and operational.

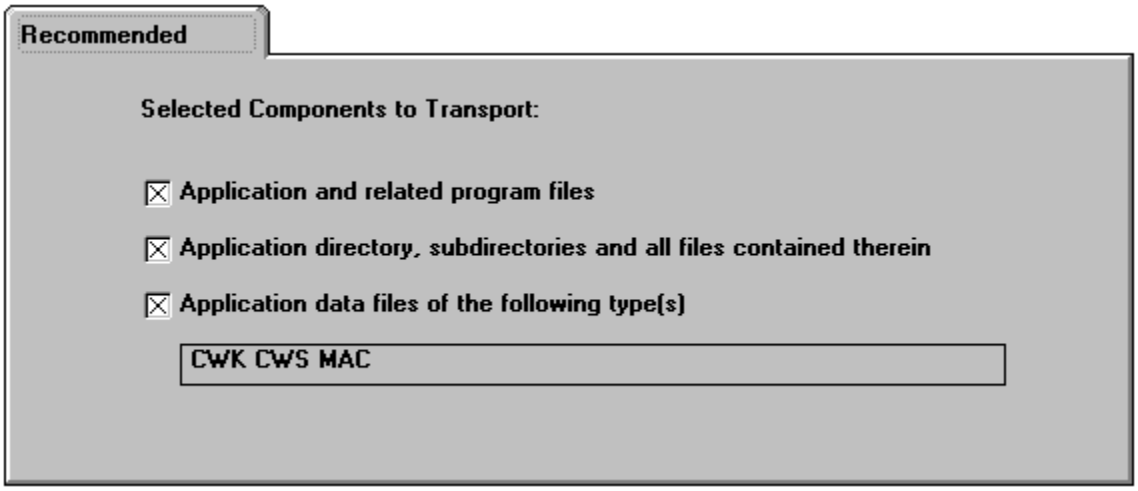
See Also

 Transport Applications

 Quick Steps: Transporting Applications

Transport Applications: The Recommended Tab

The **Recommended** tab shows the recommended or default settings that **UnInstaller** has defined for transporting the application.



There are three check boxes on this tab:

Application and related program files
Selects the applications executable file (EXE) along with any other files (DLLs, etc.) that are directly related to the application (without these files the application would not run).

Application directory, subdirectories and all files contained therein
Selects the directory in which the application is located along with its subdirectories. If other applications are located in the any of these directories, they are also selected for transporting.

Application data files of the following type(s)
UnInstaller searches your PC for files that are associated with the selected application. For example, the files associated with Microsoft Word are DOC, DOT and RTF. When this check box is checked, **UnInstaller** transports any files with these extensions.

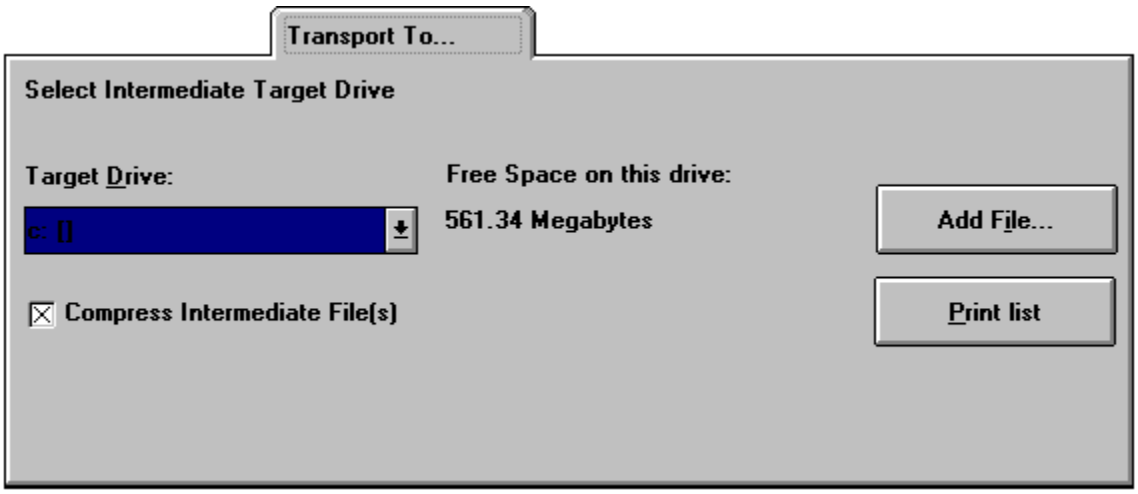
See Also

Transport Applications

Transport Applications Procedures

Transport Applications: The Transport To Tab

The **Transport To** tab allows you to select the intermediate location of the application during the transport. This can be either a network drive (if you are on a network) or floppy disks in the A or B drive if the computers are not connected by a network.



The **Transport Tab** contains one **Target Drive** combo box and one **Compress Intermediate File(s)** check box:

Target Drive
Selects the drive that will store the application for transport from one computer to another (this is the intermediate location). This combo box contains a listing of all drives connected to your computer. If you are not on a network, select your floppy drive (A or B) as the target drive.

Compress Intermediate File(s)
Choose this check box if you would like the application compressed before it is stored in the intermediate location. A compressed application takes up less space. The application is uncompressed once the **Transport Applications** process is completed on the target computer (the computer receiving the application).

The **Transport To** tab also contains two buttons:

Add File
Selects additional files to transport along with the selected application.

Print List
Outputs a list of the items that **UnInstaller** has selected for transporting. The list is output to a printer, file, or both depending on the settings in the **Output Options** section of the **Reports** tab in the **Preferences** window.

See Also

 Transport Applications

 Transport Applications Procedures

Transport Applications: The Estimate Tab

The **Estimate** tab displays the size and the number of files that will be transported once the **Transport Applications** process is complete.

See Also

Transport Applications

Transport Applications Procedures

Transport Applications: The Tips Tab

The **Tips** tab provides useful tips for transporting applications and provides assistance during the transport process.

See Also

- Transport Applications
- Transport Applications Procedures

Quick Steps: Transporting Applications

This section explains the fastest method for transporting an application.

1) Select **UnInstall | Transport Applications**. **UnInstaller** displays the **Transport Applications** window.

2) Double-click the group in which the application exists.

3) Select the application icon from the listing and press the **Analyze** button (or double-click the application icon in the list box). If the application you want to transport is not listed, choose **Browse** or **Search** and select the application to be transported.

4) Choose the **Transport To** tab in the **Transport Applications** window. Choose the target drive from the file combo box (the target drive is the intermediate location where the application is temporarily stored).

5) Choose **Transport**. If the intermediate location is a floppy drive, you are prompted to insert disks into that drive. If more than one disk is required to temporarily store the application, **UnInstaller** prompts for additional disks.

> **Note:** Depending on the application selected for transporting, you may be prompted at different points to confirm operations. To completely transport an application, answer **Yes** or **OK** (or some similarly named button) to these messages.

6) **UnInstaller** copies the application and displays the message *Transport completed successfully*. This message indicates the number of bytes of data that were copied to the intermediate location.

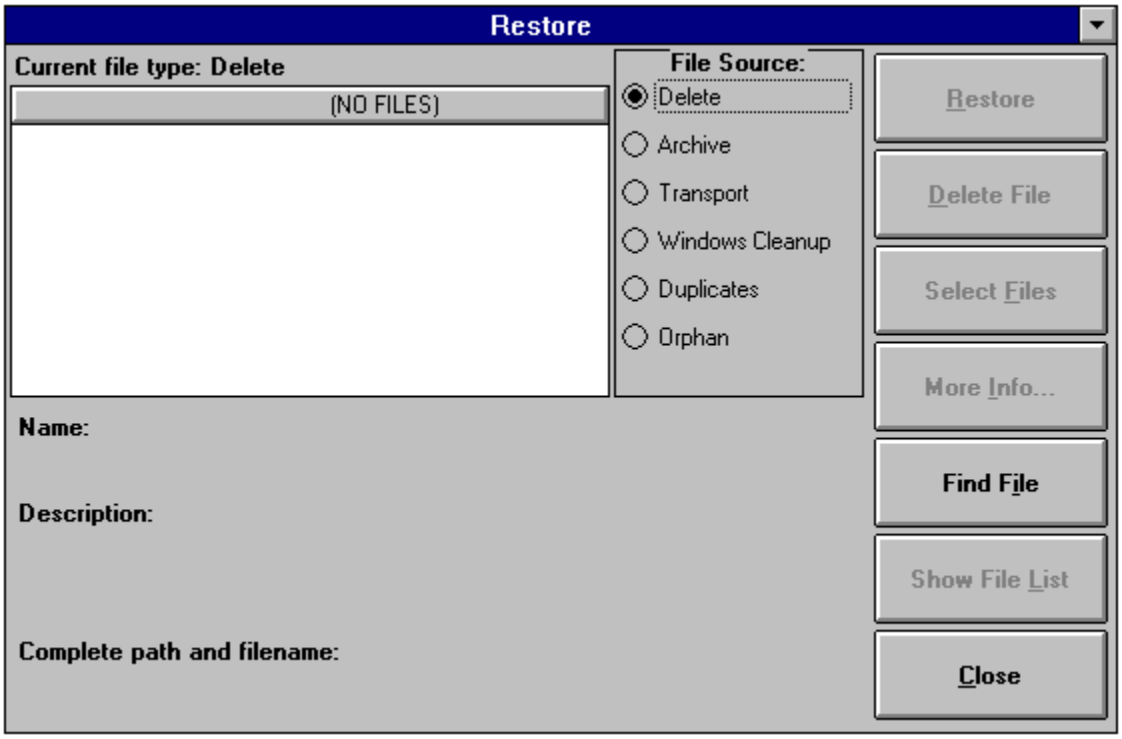
See Also

Transport Applications

Transport Applications Procedures

Restore

UnInstallers Restore feature is a very important part of **UnInstaller**. Delete Applications, Archive Applications, Windows Cleanup, Duplicate File Finder, and Orphan Finder all rely on **Restore** as a safety net. **Restore** is used to retrieve backups made by these **UnInstaller** applications. In addition, Transport Applications uses **Restore** to complete the transport process.



UnInstaller uses MicroHelp compression technology to create backup files so that disk space usage is minimized. The use of **UnInstaller** backups is highly recommended since you can restore any files that you inappropriately removed using **UnInstaller**. The backup process is automatic once you have enabled backups using the Preferences window and the restoration process is simple.

See Also

Restore Procedures

Quick Steps: Restoring Backups

Restore Procedures

Select **File | Restore** or choose the **Restore** button. The **Restore** window is displayed.

To use **Restore** you first select a **File Source**. The **File Source** group is a set of radio buttons from which you choose the application that created the backup file type you are restoring. Each of the seven applications listed creates compressed files with an extension unique to each application. These compressed backups are stored in the backup directory which is defined in the Backup tab of the **Preferences** window.

When you select a radio button, **Restore** displays a list of the backups for that application in the **Current file type:** list box. If no backup files for the selected application exist, **UnInstaller** displays a message that says *There are no files of this type currently in UnInstallers data catalog.* Otherwise a list of the backup files is displayed in the list box.

When you highlight a file in the list box the *Name*, *Description*, and *Complete path and filename* information is updated in the window. Once you have found the file that you wish to restore you must choose from the available seven buttons. Descriptions of these buttons follow.

Restore
Provides the quickest means of restoring an application. Selecting **Restore** prompts you to make sure that you want to actually restore the selected backup. If during the restore operation **UnInstaller** finds that a file exists, you are prompted to replace the existing file in the **Confirm File Replace** dialog. Select **Yes** to replace the file, **Yes to All** to replace the file and all subsequent matches, **No** to skip the file, and **Cancel** to halt the restore process. When done **Restore** informs you that the operation was successful.

Delete
When you have restored a backup file and have verified that the restored application is working properly, use **Delete** to remove the backup from the system and free up disk space.

Select Files
Provides a way to select specific files from a backup for restoration. **Select Files** brings up a dialog box that presents a directory and file structure and gives you the option of selecting a single file or selecting/deselecting all files.

More Info
Displays detailed information about the highlighted backup file.

Find File
Provides a method to browse the system for **UnInstaller** backups that are not located in the currently defined backup location. This is useful if you have changed backup locations.

Show File List
When **Find File** is used to locate backup files, **Show File List** is used to display the list of files from that location.

Close

Closes the **Restore** window.

See Also

 Restore

 Quick Steps: Restoring Backups

Quick Steps: Restoring Backups

The following step-by-step procedure can be used to restore backups for Delete Applications, Archive Applications, Windows Cleanup, Duplicate File Finder, and Orphan Finder.

1) Select **File | Restore** from the **UnInstaller** menu. The **Restore** window is displayed.

2) Select the type of backup to restore by choosing a radio button in the **File Source** group.

3) Select **Restore** to restore the backup. You will be prompted to replace existing files with the **Confirm File Replace** dialog if **UnInstaller** encounters files that already exist during the restore operation.

Note: Restoring a Transport is equivalent to selecting **UnInstall | Activate Transport** from the **UnInstaller** main menu. Although restoring a transport is much the same as restoring other backups, it the final part of the transport application process.

Windows Cleanup

Windows Cleanup is a feature of **UnInstaller** designed to rid your computer of unnecessary files that take up space on your hard disk. When you start **Windows Cleanup**, it checks all of the files on your computer and determines if they belong to one of the 19 categories of files that can be safely removed. **Windows Cleanup** also checks to see if any of the files are needed by another application.

Windows Cleanup can remove up to 19 different types of files from your system. Some of the listed file types may not be on your system. **Windows Cleanup** wont show a category of files if there are no files of that type on your system. Double-click on a file to display it. Most files are viewed as text in the Viewer window; however fonts, clip art, bitmaps and screen savers are displayed as graphics.

Backup Files:
Backup files are created for safety reasons by applications to preserve a file that is being changed. Often these files are unneeded or out of date and simply taking up space.

Clip Art:
Clip art and graphics files are often installed with an application. These files are usually large. If you do not use clip art, you can delete them to recover disk space.

Display Drivers:
Display drivers tell Windows how to use the video hardware in your computer. When Windows is first installed, it automatically loads several generic display drivers. Display drivers listed in **Windows Cleanup** are **not** in use and can be safely deleted.

DOS Support Files:
DOS support files allow Windows to run a DOS session while you are in Windows. If you do not run DOS applications from within Windows, you can safely delete these files.

Fonts:
PostScript and TrueType fonts are the two most common types of fonts installed on your system. It is easy to accumulate a lot of fonts, since each application you install may add extra fonts to your system. Having a lot of fonts installed in Windows can lead to performance problems. You should keep only the fonts that you use regularly. Generally, more than 40 installed fonts is too many. **Windows Cleanup** can display fonts that are installed in Windows as well as those that are not. Simply double-click on a font to view, install, or remove it.

Help Files:
Help files provide online help for an application, but are often unneeded for simple utilities or basic Windows accessories and applications. If you feel comfortable with an application, you may want to remove its help file(s) to conserve space on your hard drive. If you find that you need the help file later, simply reinstall the application to restore the help file.

Lost Cluster Files:
Lost cluster files are created by the CHKDSK and SCANDISK DOS programs when correcting lost clusters on your hard drive. If you need to recover these files, use a disk

utility program.

MIDI Files:
MIDI files are music files generally copied to your system when you install a sound card. MIDI files can be played through programs such as the Windows Media Player. If you do not play music on your system, you can safely delete these files.

Miscellaneous Files:
Miscellaneous files installed with Windows are generally unused and unneeded. The extra icons file (MORICONS.DLL) provides additional icons for use in Program Manager. The mouse support for DOS programs (MOUSE.INI, MOUSE.SYS, MOUSE.COM, and LMOUSE.COM) are generally unneeded as most mice come with their own drivers and are installed when the system is set up.

MS-DOS Backup Files:
When you upgrade DOS, the upgrade program copies your current DOS directory to a backup directory. This backup directory is called OLDDOS.# just in case the upgrade fails and you need to revert to the old version of DOS. If your upgraded DOS is functioning properly, you can safely delete these files.

MS-DOS Support Programs:
MS-DOS support programs are installed by MS-DOS and seldom used. Only the files that you are not using in your AUTOEXE.BAT or CONFIG.SYS files are listed by **Windows Cleanup**. To find out more about individual MS-DOS support files, see you DOS Users Guide.

Screen Savers:
Windows has a screen saver program built into it. You can access this screensaver through the Desktop utility found in the Control Panel. Each screen saver is stored as a file in the \ WINDOWS directory. Besides the standard screen savers that come with Windows, many other screensavers that use the Windows screensaver engine are available from online services and retail stores. If you have a screensaver that you dont use, or aren't using the Windows screen saver, you can delete these files.

Setup Files:
Most of todays applications store their files in a compressed format on the installation diskettes to reduce diskette costs. During installation, most install programs copy these compressed files to your hard drive, uncompress them, and delete the compressed copies. If an installation did not complete properly or the application failed to remove these files, they may still be on your system taking up space. You can safely delete them.

Sound Files:
If you have a sound card and speakers installed on your system, Windows can play sound files (with a WAV extension) often called *wave* files. Sound files are often very large. Delete or archive them if you do not need them (on a machine that does not have a sound card for example) or if you are not using them.

Standard Mode Files:
Windows can run in two modes: Standard or 386 Enhanced mode. Windows only runs in Standard mode if it is running on a 286, the computer has less than two megabytes of memory, or if forced into standard mode by using the /S parameter (WIN /S). Standard

mode is used in these cases because it uses less memory than 386 Enhanced mode by forcing Windows to single-task. Doing this means that Windows can no longer use virtual memory or multi-task (run several programs at the same time). Many applications will not run in Standard mode including **UnInstaller**. If you do not use Standard mode, you can delete these files.

Temp Files:
Many applications create temporary files to store information while they are running. If the application is stopped abnormally (such as loss of power or encountering an error) these files aren't removed when the application closes. You can safely delete these files.

Text Files:
Many applications install files that provide last minute changes to the manual and information about installing the application. Many applications downloaded from online services include a file called FILEID.DIZ or DESC.SDI that gives a brief description of the program for the operators of online services. You can delete these files after you have read them.

Wallpaper Files:
Windows can display a graphic file on the background of the desktop which is often called wallpaper. These files (with a BMP extension and in the Windows directory) can be small or extremely large. You may want to remove some of these files to reclaim hard drive space.

Zip Files:
ZIP files are compressed files using the ZIP format developed by PKWare. Most online services keep files in the ZIP format. Generally, after you have unzipped a file to retrieve the contents of the ZIP file, you should delete the ZIP file to reclaim space. This is very important on compressed drives since the already compressed ZIP files will not compress further and lower the compression ratio of your compressed drive.

See Also

 Windows Cleanup Procedures

 Quick Steps: Windows Cleaning

Windows Cleanup Procedures

To start **Windows Cleanup**, select **Cleanup | Windows Cleanup** from the **UnInstaller** menu. You will be asked to confirm that you want to use **Windows Cleanup**.

Select **Yes** to allow **Windows Cleanup** to scan your system. Selecting **No** closes **Windows Cleanup.**

Once **Windows Cleanup** has scanned your computer, the window is updated to display two option tabs:

 The Cleanup Tab

 The Tips Tab

Use these tabs to select items and review information about Windows Cleanup.

Deleting and Archiving Files

 **Step 1**

After opening the **Windows Cleanup** window, double-click the icon for the type of files to delete or archive. The list box expands to display a listing of the items associated with that group.

 **Step 2**

Look through the listing of files to determine those that can be deleted or archived. To view the file contents or information about the file:

Double-click an entry in the list to display the file. If the file can be displayed, a window titled with the full path of the file is displayed. The window shows the contents of the file.

If the selected item is a sound (WAV) file, and your computers sound card is configured properly, the sound file is played when double-clicked.

Some files cannot be displayed (binary files, temp files, etc.). In this case, a dialog box is displayed to information you of this situation.

More details on files are available by choosing **File Details.** If the file is listed by name only (**Flying Windows** screen saver for example), this window displays the full path to the selected file. Some entries in the **Windows Cleanup** list box may contain more than one file, this window displays all files associated with the selected item.

 **Step 3**

Mark the items to **Delete** and **Archive**.

Select the file that you would like to delete in the **Windows Cleanup** list box. You may select multiple items at the same time in this list box.

Choose **Mark to Delete** to select that file for deletion. Follow the same process for any items that you would like to archive (press **Mark to Archive** instead)

Continue this process for each of the groups listed in the **Windows Cleanup** window.

Choose **OK** once you have selected all of the files that you would like to **Delete** and **Archive**.

Windows Cleanup asks you to confirm the deletion and archival of the selected files as shown below. Press **OK** to finish the operation.

Choose **Close** to exit **Windows Cleanup**.

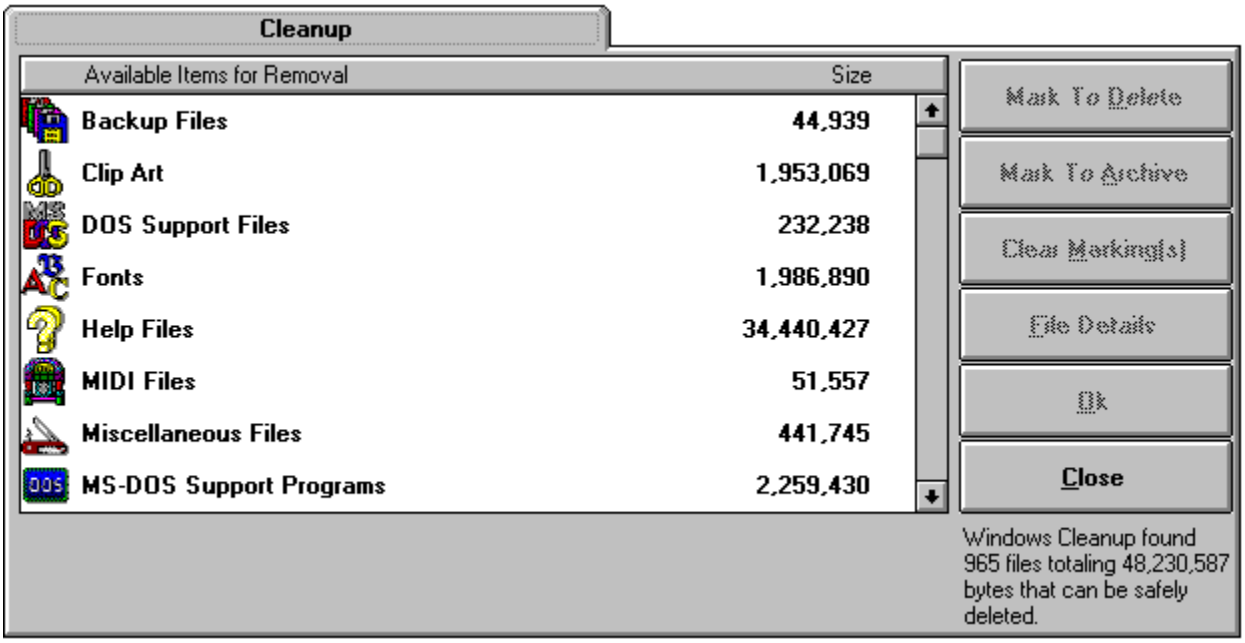
See Also

 Windows Cleanup

 Quick Steps: Windows Cleaning

Windows Cleanup: The Cleanup Tab

The **Cleanup** tab allows you to view unused and unneeded files. Double-click an item in the list to view its files (for example, double-click **Clip Art** to view a listing of your computers clip art files).



The **Cleanup** tab has six buttons:

Mark To Delete: Includes the selected file(s) in the list for deletion. The icon to the left of the entry changes to a delete icon.

Mark To Archive: Includes the selected file(s) in the list for archiving. The icon to the left of the entry changes to an archive icon.

Clear Markings: Removes the marking(s) from the selected items in the list box.

File Details: Shows the full path of the selected file. In many instances (Fonts, for example), only the name of the item is displayed in the **Windows Cleanup** list box. **File**

Details allows you to view the location (full path) of the selected item.

OK: Finishes the operation and displays the **Confirm Delete** window.

Close: Closes the **Windows Cleanup** window without deleting or archiving any files.

See Also

 Windows Cleanup

 Windows Cleanup Procedures

Windows Cleanup: The Tips Tab

The **Tips** tab provides more information on the different ways to learn about files listed in the **Windows Cleanup** window and contains helpful information on how to delete and archive files.

See Also

Windows Cleanup

Windows Cleanup Procedures

Quick Steps: Windows Cleaning

1) Choose **Cleanup | Windows Cleanup** from the main menu.

2) A dialog box appears asking to scan your system for unused and unneeded files. Select the **Yes** button to continue.

3) Select the **Cleanup** tab to begin cleaning up your system.

4) Double-click one of the 19 possible types of items you want to remove from the **Available Items for Removal** list box. (Most systems will only have 12 to 15 types of these files.)

5) Select or multi-select the item(s) to archive or delete. The icon for the item changes to reflect whether you are deleting or archiving an item.

6) Press the **OK** button to **Delete** or **Archive** the marked files.

7) The **Confirm** dialog opens, showing all the files to be deleted or archived.

8) Select the **OK** button to finish the operation and clean up your system.

9) Select **Close** to exit **Windows Cleanup**.

INIClean

UnInstallers INIClean feature provides an easy and fast way to clean up your systems initialization, or INI, files. Most of the Windows applications that are installed on your computer have an INI file. Cleaning up these files can increase the performance of those applications as well as Windows. Using **INIClean** will also help you to learn a great deal about your system and Windows.

See Also

- INIClean Procedures
- Quick Steps: Editing INI Files
- Quick Steps: Associations

INIClean Procedures

Choose **Cleanup | INIClean**, or choose the **INIClean** button. The **INIClean** window is displayed.

The following buttons are displayed in the **INIClean** window:

Search
Allows you to search for a particular entry in an INI file.

Delete
Removes an INI file, association or section. This button is available on the **Sections** and **Associations** tabs.

Help
Displays the **INIClean** help topic.

Close
Closes the **INIClean** window without changing or deleting any INI files, associations or sections.

The **INIClean** window contains the following four tabs:

 The Select an INI Tab

 The Sections Tab

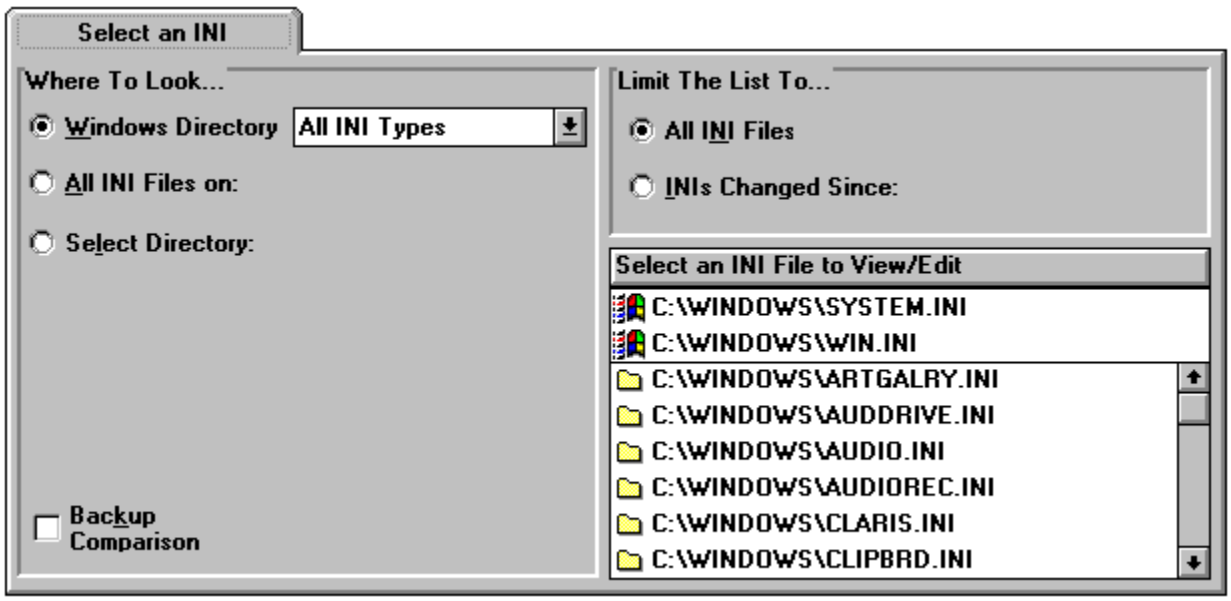
 The Associations Tab

 The Tips Tab

Use these tabs to locate and view INI files and edit and view associations.

INIClean: The Select an INI Tab

The **Select an INI** tab is divided into the following two parts:



Where To Look...
There are five items on this section of the tab.

1) **Windows Directory:** Select to view the INI files located in the Windows directory.

2) **INI Type:** When the **Windows Directory** option is selected, use this combo box to choose the type of INI file to view.

3) **All INI Files on:** Select to view all INI files on a certain drive. When this option is selected, **INIClean** scans your system and displays a drive combo box. Use this combo box to choose the drive for the INI files search.

4) **Select Directory:** Select to view the INI files in a specific directory.

5) **Backup Comparison:** Select to create backups of your systems INI file so that they may be compared in the future. An example of when this may be useful is when you have just installed an application and would like to see which INI files on your system were changed.

Limit The List To...
There are three items on this section of the tab:

1) **All INI Files:** Select to view all INI files on your computer.

2) **INIs Changed Since:** Select to view only the INI files that have changed since a certain date.

3) **Select an INI File to View/Edit:** This list box displays the location of selected INI files on your computer. The top section of this list box shows the location of the SYSTEM.INI and WIN.INI files, the remainder of the list box shows any additional INI files that have been selected for viewing.

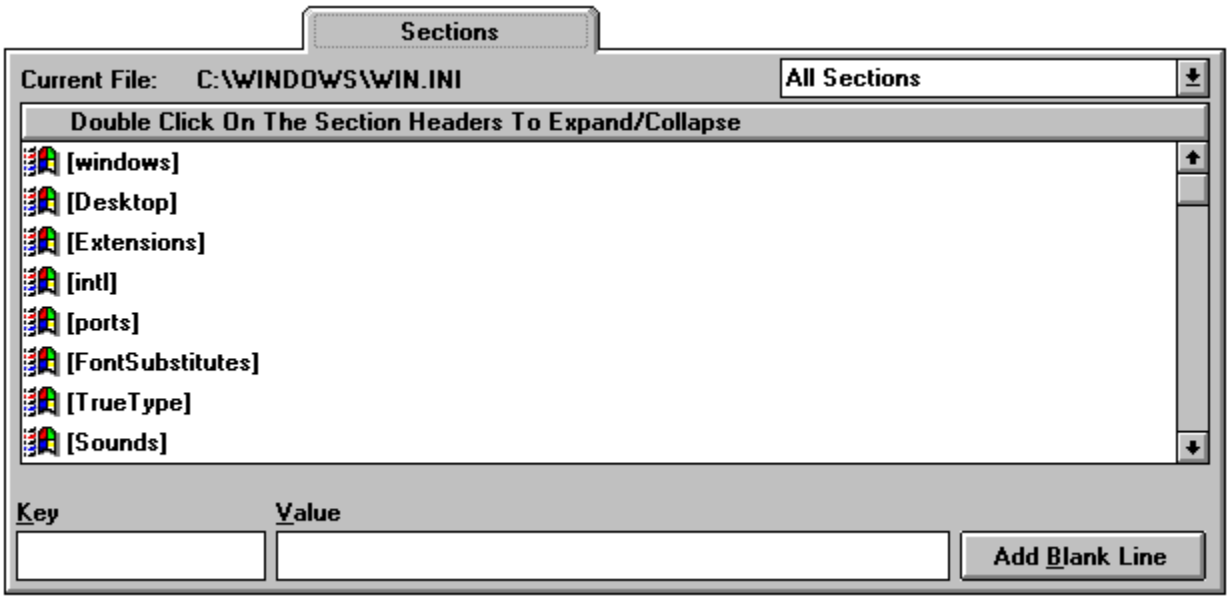
See Also

 INIClean

 INIClean Procedures

INIClean: The Sections Tab

The **Sections** tab displays the different sections of the selected INI file. Double-click on a section to display its entries.



Click an entry to edit it. Information about the entry is displayed in the **Line** and **Value** text boxes at the bottom of the tab. Items to the left of the = sign are displayed in the **Line** text box; items to the right are displayed in the **Value** box. Use these text boxes to edit the INI file entry. Before changing to another tab or searching for another line, you are asked to confirm any changes made to the entry.

Choose **Add Blank Line** to add a new entry to the INI file. To remove an existing entry, select the entry and choose **Delete**.

Choose **Search...** to look for a specific line in the INI file. A search window appears in the upper left hand corner of your screen. Enter the text that you are searching for and choose **Find Next.**

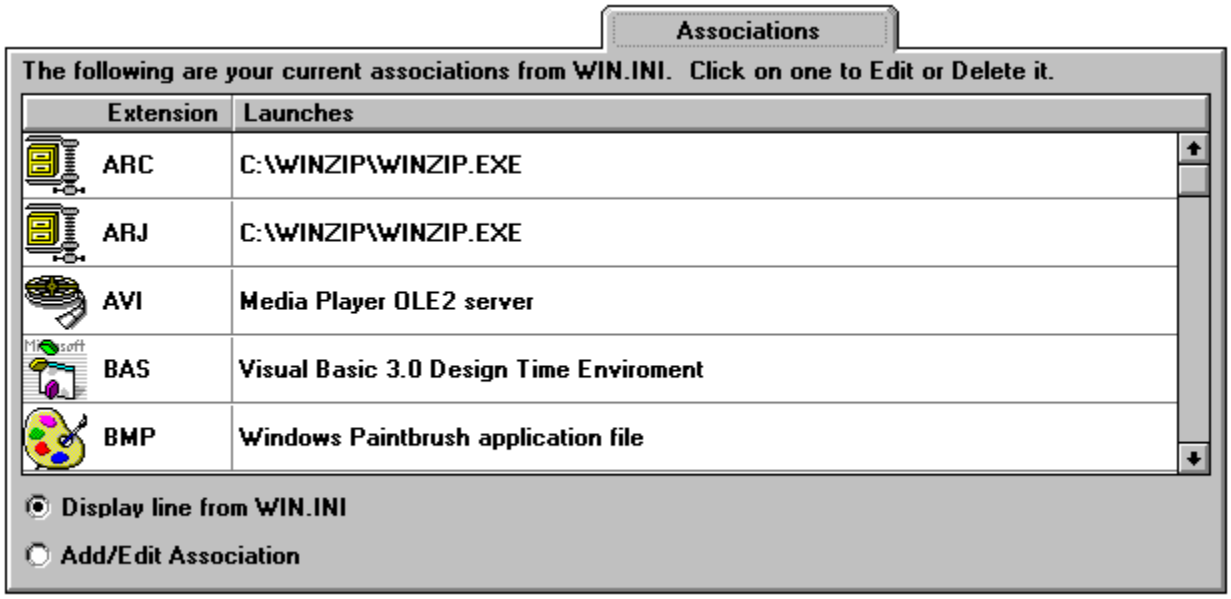
See Also

INIClean

INIClean Procedures

INIClean: The Associations Tab

The **Associations** tab displays the associations in your WIN.INI file. Associations are lines of information that are associated with a particular application or system driver. These lines are necessary for applications to operate properly. You can add, edit, or delete associations from INI files using the **Associations** tab.



This tab contains a list box with two sections:

Extension
Shows the three character DOS file extension for the application associated with the list box entry.

Launches
Displays the name of the application associated with the extension.

The **Associations** tab also contains the following items:

Display line from WIN.INI
Displays the INI file entry for the selected list box item.

Add/Edit Association
Edits the selected association or create a new association. **When Add/Edit Association** is selected, the following items are also displayed.

Extension to Associate: Changes the extension associated with a list box entry. Select the item in the list box and change the **Extension To Associate** text box to the new extension.

Browse Files: Opens a dialog box letting you select an application to associate with the extension.

Browse Groups: Opens a list of groups used in your Windows shell. Select a group, then select the application to associate with the extension.

See Also

 INIClean

 INIClean Procedures

INIClean: The Tips Tab

The **Tips** tab displays helpful hints on cleaning up your systems INI files.

See Also

INIClean

INIClean Procedures

Quick Steps: Editing INI Files

To view INI files:

1) Select **Cleanup | INIClean...** from the menu or press the button shown above. Select the **Select an INI** tab.

2) Choose a radio button to display a set of INI files.

3) Scroll through the list of INI files shown in the **Select an INI file to View/Edit** list box.

4) Double-click on the INI file to view.

5) The Sections tab is opened showing the INI file you selected.

6) Scroll through the list of sections and select the section to view.

7) Double-click on a section. The settings inside the section are displayed. You may need to scroll down to see all of the settings.

To edit an INI file:

Warning: Only advanced Windows users should use the edit option.

1) Select the **Select an INI** tab.

2) Choose a radio button to display a set of INI files.

3) Scroll through the list of INI files shown in the **Select an INI file to View/Edit** list box.

4) Select the INI file to edit.

5) Double-click on the INI file to edit.

6) The Sections tab is opened showing the INI file you selected.

7) Scroll through the list of sections and highlight the section to edit.

8) Double-click on the section. The settings inside the section are displayed.

9) Select a setting line to edit. The setting line is shown in the text boxes below the sections area.

10) Enter the new setting information in the **Value** text box. The **Line** text box is grayed out showing that you are editing a setting line, not creating a new setting line.

11) Press the **Enter** key or select another setting or section to accept the change.

12) Press the **Yes** button to confirm changing the INI file.

See Also

 INIClean

 INIClean Procedures

Quick Steps: Associations

To view associations:

1) Select **Cleanup| INIClean...** from the menu.

2) Select the Associations tab.

3) View the extension and its associated program.

4) Select the **Display line from WIN.INI** radio button to view the name of the program associated with the extension.

To delete associations:

1) Select **Cleanup| INIClean...** from the menu.

2) Select the **Associations** tab.

3) Select an extension and its associated program. Associations can be selected only one at a time.

4) Select the **Delete** button to remove the association. Nothing is deleted unless you have selected an association.

5) A dialog box asks you to confirm the deletion. Choose **Yes** to delete the association.

To edit associations:

1) Select **Cleanup| INIClean...** from the menu.

2) Select the **Associations** tab.

3) Select an extension and its associated program. Associations can be selected only one at a time.

4) Select the **Add/Edit Association** button to edit the association.

5) Use the **Browse Files** or the **Browse Groups** button to find a new application to associate with the extension.

6) Select an application (the EXE file) to associate with the extension.

7) Select the **OK** button.

To add associations:

1) Select **Cleanup | INIClean** from the menu.

2) Select the **Associations** tab.

3) Select the **Add/Edit Association** button to add an association.

4) Enter the name of the association in the **Extension to Associate** text box.

5) Use the **Browse Files** or the **Browse Groups** button to find the application to associate with the extension.

6) Select an application (the EXE file) to associate with the extension.

7) Select the **OK** button.

See Also

 INIClean

 INIClean Procedures

Duplicate File Finder

Duplicate File Finder is used to delete, move, rename and view duplicate files found on your systems local drives. **Duplicate File Finder** provides a number of options that allow you to narrow your search for duplicate files. Like other **UnInstaller** features, **Duplicate File Finder** has its own window.

The **Duplicate File Finder: Settings** window is typically displayed when you start **Duplicate File Finder**. The **Settings** window has six tabs as follows:

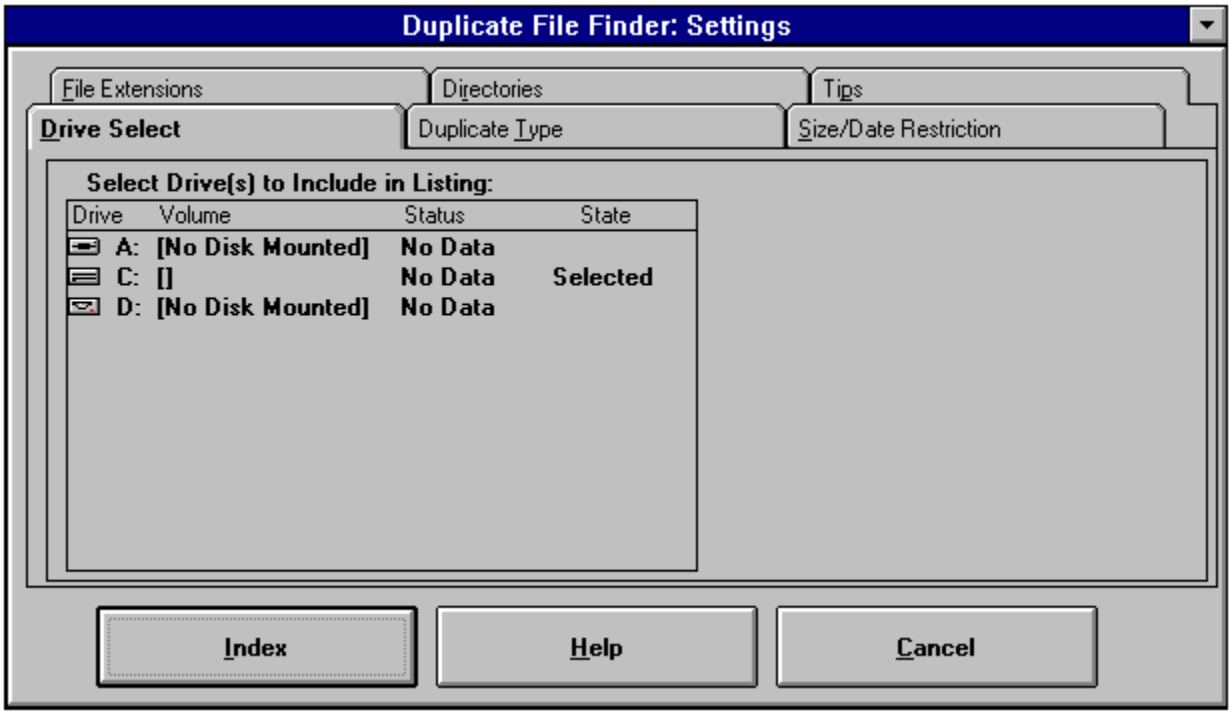
- The Drive Select Tab
- The Duplicate Type Tab
- The Size/Date Restriction Tab
- The File Extensions Tab
- The Directories Tab
- The Tips Tab

See Also

- Duplicate File Finder Procedures
- Quick Steps: Duplicate File Finding
- Quick Steps: Refreshing the Duplicate File List

Duplicate File Finder: The Drive Select Tab

The **Drive Select** tab displays a listing of the drives that are attached to your computer. To include a drive in the list of drives to be searched, select the drive and choose the **Include Drive in Listing** check box in the window to the right of the list box. This window has two option buttons:



Use existing Drive Data
If the drive has been previously indexed (searched for duplicate files), you can use the existing data without reindexing the drive (this saves time). **UnInstaller** informs you if reindexing the drive is necessary.

Update Drive Data
This is the only option available if the drive has not been previously indexed. This option includes the drive in the list of drives to be indexed.

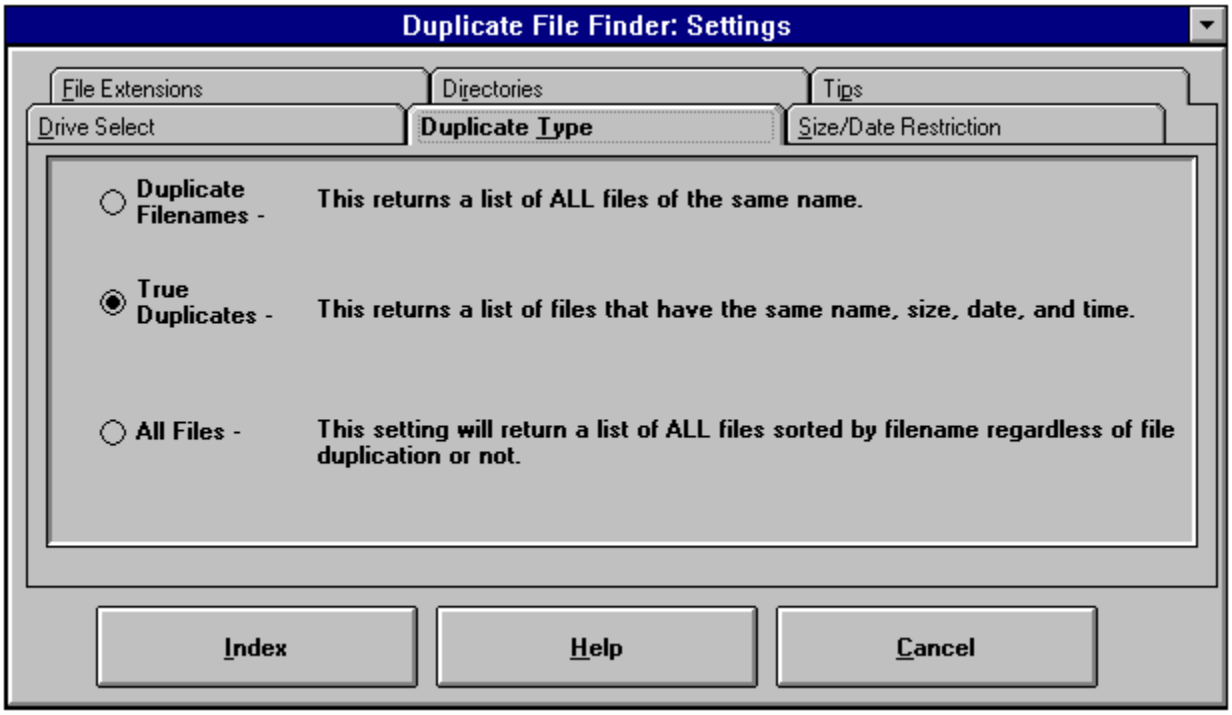
See Also

Duplicate File Finder

Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Duplicate File Finder: The Duplicate Type Tab

The **Duplicate Type** tab gives you the option of selecting the types of duplicates to include in the duplicate file listing.



This tab contains three option buttons:

Duplicate Filenames
Builds a list of duplicate files with the exact same names on the selected drives.

True Duplicates
Builds a list of duplicate files with the exact same name, date, size and time on the selected drives.

All Files
Builds a listing of all files on the selected drives.

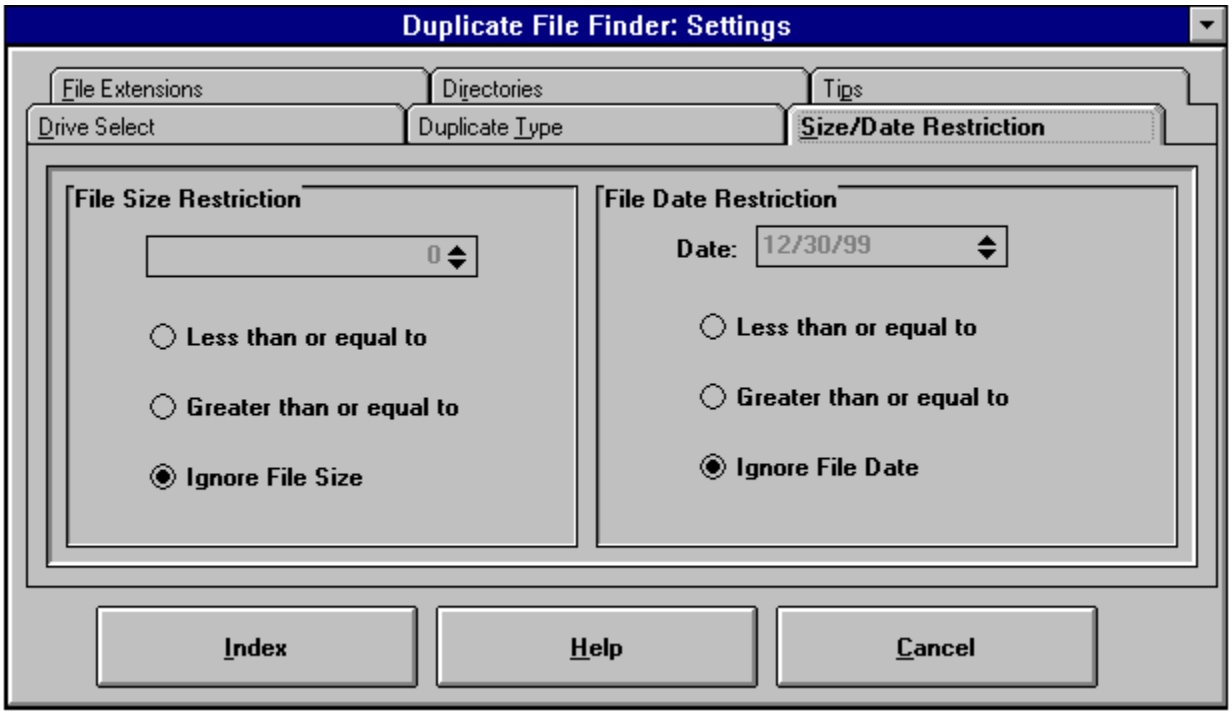
See Also

Duplicate File Finder

Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Duplicate File Finder: The Size/Date Restriction Tab

The **Size/Date Restriction** tab allows you to include only certain files based on the files date and size.



This tab has two sections:

File Size Restriction
This section allows you to restrict the search for duplicate files based on file size. The three option buttons in this section are:

1) **Less than or equal to**
Selects all files with a file size that is less than or equal to the specified file size.

2) **Greater than or equal to**
Selects all files with a files size that is greater than or equal to the specified file size.

3) **Ignore File Size**
Does not restrict files based on their size.

File Date Restriction: This section allows you to restrict the search for duplicate files based on file date. The three options in this section are:

1) **Less than or equal to**
Restricts the search to files that are dated the same or earlier than the specified date.

2) **Greater than or equal to**
Restricts the search to files that are dated the same or earlier than the specified date.

3) **Ignore File Date**
Does not restrict files based on their date.

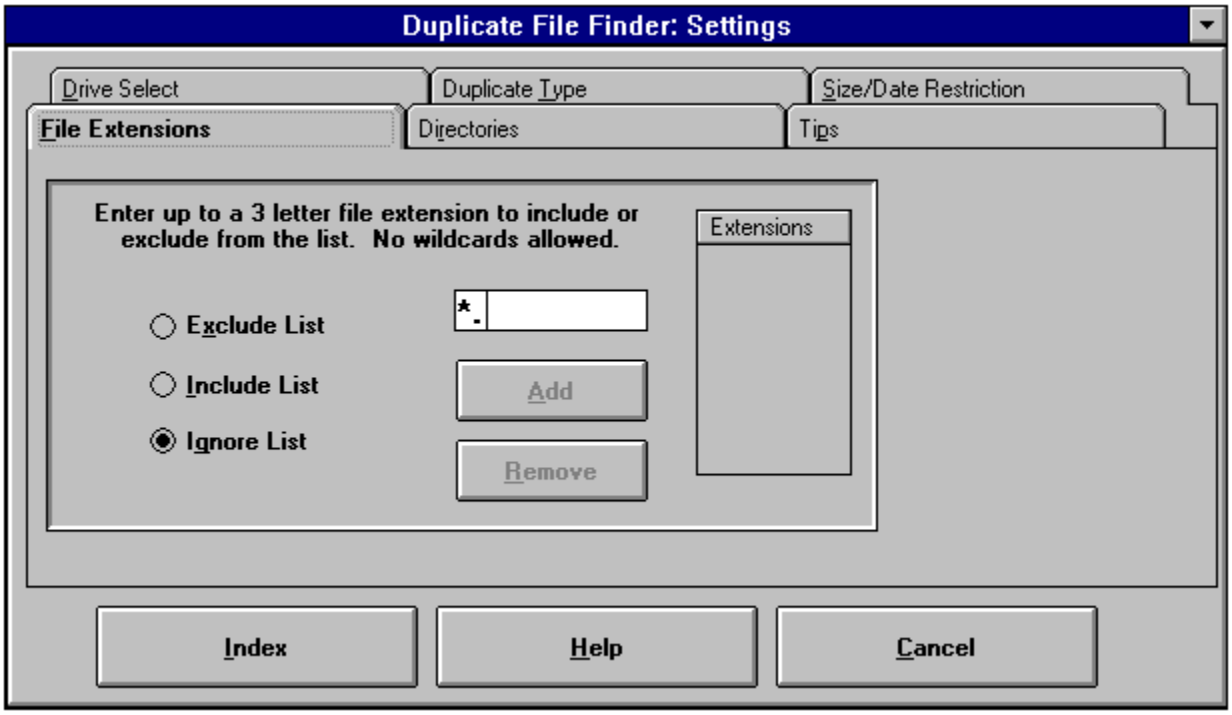
See Also

 Duplicate File Finder

 Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Duplicate File Finder: The File Extensions Tab

The **File Extensions** tab allows you to include or exclude specific files from the duplicate files search. This exclusion is by file extension.



The following items are found on this tab:

Exclude List radio button
Excludes the listed extensions from the duplicate listing.

Include List radio button
Includes the listed extensions in the duplicate listing.

Ignore List radio button
Ignores the file extensions list and searches through all available file extensions.

File Extensions text box
Enters a 1 to 3 character file extension. Choose **Add** to add this extension to the **Extensions** list box. Choose an item in the **Extensions** list box and choose **Remove** to delete an item from the list box.

Add button
Adds a file extension to the list of **Extensions** to be searched for duplicates.

Remove button: Deletes a file extension from the **Extensions** list.

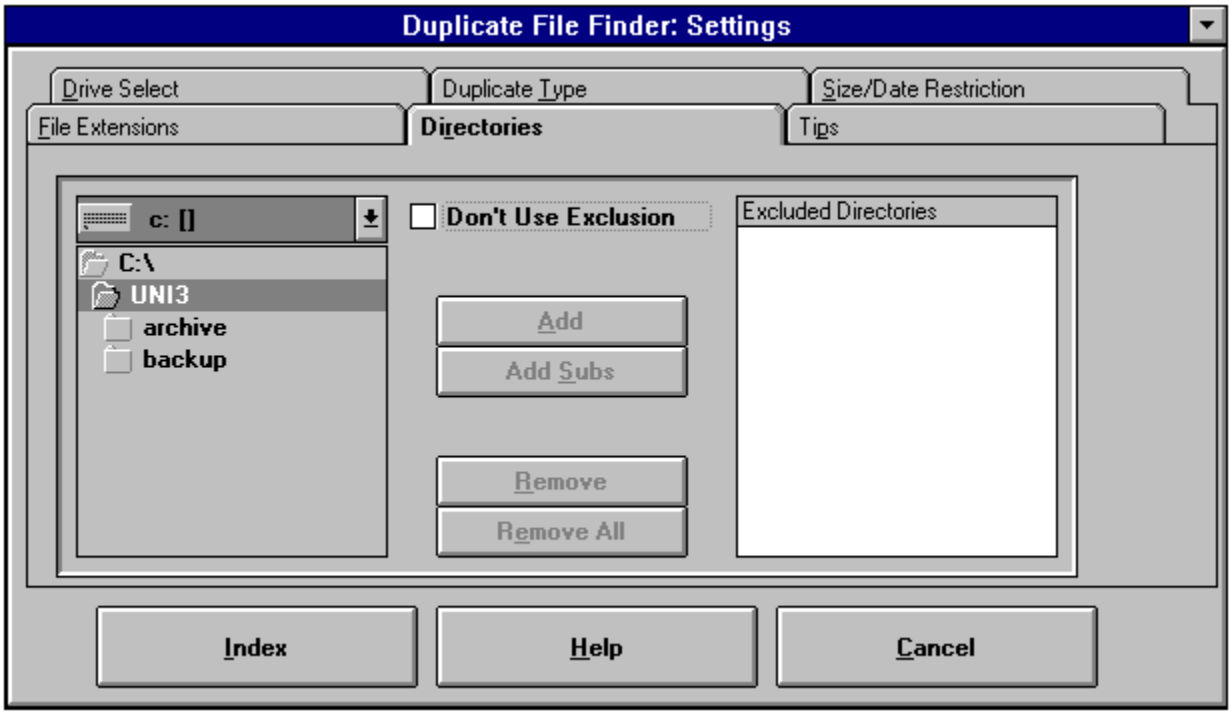
See Also

 Duplicate File Finder

 Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Duplicate File Finder: The Directories Tab

The **Directories** tab is used to exclude specific directories from the search for duplicate files.



The following options are available on this tab:

Directories combo box
Selects the directory that you would like to exclude from the search for duplicate files.

Dont Use Exclusion check box
Causes **Duplicate File Finder** to ignore the selections made on this tab.

Add button
Adds the selected directory to the **Excluded Directories** list box.

Add subdirectories button
Adds the selected directory and all subdirectories to the **Excluded Directories** list box.

Remove button
Removes an entry from the **Excluded Directories** list box (select the directory in the **Excluded Directories** list box and choose **Remove).**

Remove All button
Removes all entries from the **Excluded Directories** list box.

Excluded Directories list box

Contains the directories that are to be excluded from the search for duplicate files.

See Also

 Duplicate File Finder

 Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Duplicate File Finder: The Tips Tab

The **Tips** tab offers tips on locating duplicate files as well as quick hints on how to use the restriction options on the other tabs.

The **Duplicate File Finder: Settings** window has three buttons as follows:

Index Button
Searches the selected drives for duplicate files. **Duplicate File Finder** uses the selections made on the different tabs to guide it in its search for duplicate files.

Help Button
Brings up the **Duplicate File Finder** help topic.

Cancel
Closes the **Duplicate File Finder: Settings** window without searching for duplicate files.

Note: If you have the single-user version of **UnInstaller**, **Duplicate File Finder** will not search network drivesonly local drives.

See Also

Duplicate File Finder

Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Duplicate File Finder Procedures

The following steps are used to start **Duplicate File Finder** and select the drives to be searched for duplicate files.

Step 1

Select **Cleanup | Duplicate File Finder**, or choose the **Duplicate File Finder** button. The **Duplicate File Finder: Settings** window appears if you have not previously indexed your drive(s) for duplicate files:

Use the Drives Select tab to select a drive in the listing and choose the **Include Drive in Listing** check box. This drive is now added to the list of drives to be searched for duplicate files. You may select more than one drive. If the drive has been previously indexed, you may choose the **Use Existing Drive Data** option. If you would like **Duplicate File Finder** to reindex the drive, choose **Update Drive Data**. **Use Existing Drive Data** is not available if the drive has not previously been indexed.

Step 2

Select the type of duplicate files to search for. Select the Duplicate Type tab and choose one of the following three option buttons:

Duplicate Filenames
Builds a list of files with the exact same names on the selected drives.

True Duplicates
Builds a list of files with the exact same name, date, size and time on the selected drives.

All Files
Builds a listing of all files on the selected drives.

Step 3

Select any desired file size and file date restrictions by selecting the Size/Date Restriction tab as choosing the appropriate option(s).

Step 4

Include or exclude files from the search for duplicate files based on their extensions by selecting the File Extensions tab. Choose:

Exclude List
To exclude listed extensions from the duplicate listing.

Include List
To include listed extensions in the duplicate listing.

Ignore List
To ignore the file extensions list and search through all available file extensions.

If you selected **Ignore List**, go to **Step 5**. Otherwise, enter a file extension to include or exclude (depending on your previous selection) in the edit box above the **Add** button.

Choose **Add** to add the extension to the **Extensions** list. You can continue this process to specify more than one extension for the search. To remove an extension from the **Extensions** list, select the extension and choose the **Remove** button.

Step 5

UnInstaller searches all directories on the selected drive(s) for duplicate files. To exclude a directory, select the Directories tab.

Select the directory that you would like to exclude in the directories combo box on the left side of the tab. Choose **Add** to exclude the selected directory from the duplicate files search. Choose **Add Subs** to exclude that directory and all of its subdirectories. The selected items appear in the **Excluded Directories** list box.

To remove an item from the **Excluded Directories** list box, select the directory in the **Excluded Directories** and choose **Remove**. To remove all items in the **Excluded Directories** listing, select an item in the list and choose **Remove All**.

You may also choose the **Dont Use Exclusion** check box to search all directories on the selected drives. Choosing **Dont Use Exclusion** allows you to search all directories on a drive without removing your selections from the **Excluded Directories** list box.

Step 6

Choose the **Index** button to start the search for duplicate files. When **UnInstaller** completes the search, the **Duplicate File Finder: File Listing** window, which lists the duplicate files that were found, is displayed:

The **Duplicate File Finder: File Listing** window contains ten buttons as follows:

Delete
Deletes the selected file(s) from your system. You are prompted to confirm the deletion of the file.

Move
Moves the selected file(s) to a drive or directory of your choice. When this option is chosen, the **Move File(s) to**... window appears. Select the drive and directory where you would like to move the file. Use the **PATH Environment Variable** list box to select one of the directories listed in the **PATH** statement in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file.

Rename
Renames the selected file(s). You are prompted to enter a new name for the file. **Duplicate File Finder** updates the list of duplicates to eliminate this file.

View
Views the contents of the selected file(s). If more than one file is selected, the last one selected is displayed. **UnInstaller** can view many file types.

Information
Displays the file path and name, size, date created, type of file and other supporting files.

Deselects all the files you have selected. Use this button to reset your selections when selecting files to delete, move, or rename.

Settings
Opens the **Duplicate File Finder: Settings** window. This is the window where you set the criteria for searching for duplicate files and **Index** drives (see **Step 1**).

Print
Outputs the list of duplicate files. The list is output to a printer, file, or both depending on the settings in the **Output Options** sections of the Reports tab in the **Preferences** window.

Help
Brings up the help topic for **Duplicate File Finder**.

Close
Closes the **Duplicate File Finder: File Listing** window.

See Also

 Duplicate File Finder

 Quick Steps: Duplicate File Finding

 Quick Steps: Refresing the Duplicate File List

Quick Steps: Duplicate File Finding

To make a duplicate file listing for the first time:

1) Select **Cleanup | Duplicate File Finder**.

2) The **Duplicate File Finder: Settings** window is displayed with the **Drive Select** tab shown.

3) Drive C:\ is automatically selected, select any additional drives to index.

4) Press the **Index** button to make a new listing of duplicate files.

5) The **Status Bar** shows the progress building the duplicate file listing.

To find and delete duplicate files:

1) Select **Cleanup | Duplicate File Finder**.

2) Select the file(s) to be deleted by clicking on the file name.

3) Press the **Delete** button to remove the file(s).

See Also

Duplicate File Finder

Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Quick Steps: Refreshing the Duplicate File List

1) Select **Cleanup | Duplicate File Finder** from the menu or press the button shown above.

2) Click on the **Settings** button.

3) Select the Drive Select tab to choose drives to include in the listing.

4) Select a drive to index.

5) Select the **Include Drive in Listing** check box in the **Drive** pop-up window.

6) Select the **Update Drive Data** radio button.

7) Select any additional drives to include in the duplicate file list.

8) Press the **Index** button to make a new listing of duplicate files.

See Also

 Duplicate File Finder

 Duplicate File Finder Procedures

Orphan Finder

UnInstallers Orphan Finder feature allows you to remove orphaned files from your system. Orphaned files (or orphans) are files that have lost connection with a *parent* (the Windows shell for EXE files or an application for DLLs). Over time, as you install new applications, delete icons, manually uninstall applications, and delete files, Windows settings and the interconnections between program files are lost.

There are two types of orphans:

1) A Windows EXE that does not have a valid icon within a program group.

2) A Dynamic Link Library (DLL) that is not referenced by any Windows application on your system.

Orphan Finder helps you find these *orphaned* files on your system. Since you have no way to access these programs (EXEs) or DLLs from Windows, they are wasting valuable disk space on your system. **Orphan Finder** makes it easy to locate and remove both types of orphaned files. You might even find a program that you thought was gone! **Orphan Finder** can help you reconnect lost programs to your Windows shell.

Orphan Finder relies on SmartLinks to identify all of the Windows programs that have icons in the Windows shell and determine the DLLs used by these programs. Orphan Finder scans your system to determine all of the *leftover* EXEs and DLLs. These *leftovers* are the orphaned files on your system. Program files that are referenced by an orphan are not considered orphans because their *parent* still exists. However, if you delete the *parent* program file, **Orphan Finder** deletes the *children* files as well. This is why **Orphan Finder** uses the main Delete Applcations feature of **UnInstaller**; so that all related files will be deleted.

See Also

 Orphan Finder Procedures

 Quick Steps: Orphan Deletion

 Quick Steps: Orphan Reconnection

Orphan Finder Procedures

Select **Cleanup** | **Orphan Finder**, or choose the **Orphan Finder** button to start **Orphan Finder**.

If SmartLinks need to be created or updated, you will be prompted to do so with **UnInstallers SmartLinks** dialog. Since **Orphan Finder** relies on **SmartLinks** it is very important to run **SmartLinks** by selecting **Ok**.

If the **Orphans Database** doesnt exist or is out of date you will be prompted to update or create the database.

After **Orphan Finder** has built or updated the Orphans database, the **Find Orphaned Files** window is displayed.

The **Find Orphaned Files** window contains two list boxes. The list box on the left shows the orphaned EXE files. These are the programs that do not have an icon in the Windows shell. The list box on the right shows the orphaned DLLs. These are library files that do not have a *parent* Windows program file that uses them.

The **Find Orphaned Files window** contains five buttons. The buttons perform the following functions:

Delete
Deletes the highlighted EXE or DLL file. The deletion is actually performed by the **Delete Applications** feature of **UnInstaller**. When the **Delete** button is selected, **Orphan Finder** passes the selected file to **Delete Applications**. The **Delete Applications** window is opened to allow you to delete the application or DLL just like you would delete any other application on your system.

Reconnect
This button is activated only when an EXE file is highlighted. A DLL cannot be reconnected because no *parent* EXE file could be found. When **Reconnect** is selected, the **Add Item to Shell** dialog is displayed. Select the program group from the **Select group to add application to** list box, then choose **OK**. **Orphan Finder** will add an icon for the file to the program group you selected.

Print List
Outputs the EXE and DLL lists to a file, a printer, or both based on the setting of the **Output Options** in the **Reports** tab of the **Preferences** window.

Help
Provides interactive help when selected.

Close
Closes **Orphan Finder** and returns to the main **UnInstaller** window.

See Also

 Orphan Finder

 Quick Steps: Orphan Deletion

 Quick Steps: Orphan Reconnection

Quick Steps: Orphan Deletion

1) Select **Cleanup | Orphan Finder** from the **UnInstaller** menu.

2) Update or create SmartLinks and the **Orphan Finder** database when prompted.

3) Highlight the EXE or DLL you wish to delete.

4) Select the **Delete** button.

5) You will be brought to the Delete Applications main window. Proceed with the deletion just as you would for any deletion.

See Also

 Orphan Finder

 Orphan Finder Procedures

Quick Steps: Orphan Reconnection

1) Select **Cleanup | Orphan Finder** from the **UnInstaller** menu.

2) Update or create SmartLinks and the **Orphan Finder** database when prompted.

3) Highlight the EXE you wish to delete (DLLs cannot be reconnected).

4) Select the **Reconnect** button.

5) Select a program group for the reconnected application.

6) Select **OK** and **Orphan Finder** will reconnect the application to the Windows shell and place an icon for the application in the selected group.

See Also

 Orphan Finder

 Orphan Finder Procedures

Disk Data

Disk Data is used to view information about drives, directories, and files on your system or network. With **Disk Data** you can view all the drives (local and networked) on your system and easily determine the amount of occupied space on the drive. You can also view the directory tree of any drive and determine the amount of space occupied by a directory and its contents. **Disk Data** also lists the file contents of any directory. You can then view the size of the file, get file information, or view the contents of a file.

To use **Disk Data,** select **Cleanup | Disk Data,** choose the **Disk Data** button. The **Disk Data** window is displayed.

To check disk statistics, select a drive by highlighting the appropriate drive icon. The disk statistics will be shown in the lower right corner of the window. Beside each drive is an information bar that indicates the amount of space occupied on the drive as a percentage value. The information bars are colored to help you identify drives that are getting full. Green, yellow, and red are used where green represents a disk with little on it and red indicates a drive that is approaching its capacity.

To view the directories on the selected drive, choose the **Directories** button. The directories for the selected drive will be displayed.

Each directory has an information bar and size value associated with it. As with drives, the information bars are color coded. To view information about a directory, highlight the directory. The directory information is displayed in the lower right corner of the window. To view subdirectories, double-click on a directory icon. Any subdirectories will be listed below the icon.

To view the files in a directory, highlight the directory and select the **Files** button. The files for the selected directory will be displayed.

Each file in the directory is listed in alphabetical order. Each file has a colored information bar that indicates its size. Look for the red bars to quickly find large files that are taking up a lot of space on your drive. To view information about a file, highlight the file. The file information is displayed in the lower right corner of the window.
When you are viewing a file list, you can double-click a file to open the Viewer. If the file can be displayed, you will be able to view the contents of the file. If the file cannot be displayed, you will be able to view information about the file.

While using **Disk Data** to view files and directories, you can select the **Drives** button to return to the drive listing.

Choose the **Close** button to close the **Disk Data** window.

PM Sentry

Program Manager Sentry, or **PM Sentry** for short, adds two new options to your Program Managers **File** menu. These two commands are **UnInstall an Application** and **Install an Application**.

With **PM Sentry**, you can uninstall an application by simply selecting the applications program item from a Program Manager group and choosing **File | UnInstall an Application** from the Program Manager menu. When you do this, **UnInstaller** is launched to delete that application.

PM Sentry also runs in the background to offer to uninstall an application when you try to delete an entry from Program Manager.

The **Install an Application** command provides control for installing new applications. Use this option when installing new applications so **UnInstaller** will know exactly whats being put on your system. When you select **Install an Application** from the Program Manager **File** menu the Setup Monitor is started.

When **PM Sentry** is running on your system, the Program Manager icon is replaced with the icon that you see next to the title for this section. If you are running a different shell other than Program Manager or dont want to run **PM Sentry**, remove the RUN= entry in WIN.INI. The RUN= entry should look something like this:

```
RUN=C:\UNI3\PMSENTRY.EXE
```

Just delete C:\UNI3\PMSENTRY.EXE from the entry to keep **Program Manager Sentry** from loading when you begin a Windows session. You can use INIClean to modify this entry.

When you delete an item from Program Manager, you are only removing the icon and its properties from Program Manager. You are not removing the application from your system. One of the most powerful and convenient features of **PM Sentry** is its ability to detect when you are trying to delete an icon from Program Manager. **PM Sentry** waits in the background until it detects your attempt to delete an icon from Program Manager. When this action is detected, **PM Sentry** offers to run **UnInstaller 3** to uninstall the entire application - not just the icon.

Setup Monitor

Setup Monitor is the utility that makes *uninstalling* applications more accurate by tracking and recording the files a setup program installs on your system. Later, if you want to uninstall that application, **UnInstaller** uses this information to completely uninstall the application. You should always use **Setup Monitor** when you install an application to ensure that everything installed will be uninstalled if you remove it from your system with **UnInstaller**.

To run **Setup Monitor**, select **File | Install an Application** from the Program Manager menu. If you are not using Program Manager as your shell, run the MONITOR.EXE application in your **UnInstaller 3** directory. When you select the **Install an Application** menu item, the **Setup Monitor** window is displayed.

Enter the name and path of the program that installs the new application (usually A:\SETUP.EXE). If you dont know the name or the drive of the setup application, press the **Browse** button to search for the setup application. The **Browse** dialog will be displayed. The **Browse** dialog box provides standard file and directory lists you can use to locate the installation program. Select the installation file to begin the installation process.

After the installation is complete, **Setup Monitor** asks whether the installation was completed successfully. If it was, choose the **Yes** button. **Setup Monitor** then processes and stores the information about the setup.

When **Setup Monitor** has finished monitoring the installation, **UnInstaller** has access to information about which files were installed and which changes were made to the Windows settings on your system. When you want to uninstall the application, all of its files and settings can be removed easily.

Control Panel Applet

The **UnInstaller Control Panel Applet** simply lets you run **UnInstaller** from the Windows Control Panel.

To use the **UnInstaller Control Panel Applet**, double-click on the **UnInstaller** icon from the Control Panel. **UnInstaller** will be started as though you selected it from the **UnInstaller** program group. If you want to remove the **UnInstaller Control Panel Applet**, use INIClean to edit the CONTROL.INI file in your Windows directory and remove the following entry:

UnInstaller=C:\UNI3\UNICPL.CPL

UnInstall UnInstaller 3

UnInstaller also provides an uninstall routine that you can use to remove **UnInstaller 3** from your system. To uninstall **UnInstaller**, simply double-click on the **UnInstall UnInstaller 3** icon. A dialog box will warn you that uninstalling **UnInstaller** will require you to reboot your system. Shut down other programs at this time. Click the **Yes** button when you are ready to continue.

You will then be presented with the **UnInstaller for UnInstaller** window containing three options.

Kill Archives:
Removes the files and icons created by archiving applications using **UnInstaller's Archive Applications** feature. Disable this check box if you might reinstall **UnInstaller** and will want to recover these archives at a later date.

Kill Backups:
Removes the files created by **UnInstaller** when backing up files for **Delete Applications**, **Windows Cleanup**, **Duplicate File Finder**, or **Orphan Finder**. Disable this check box if you might reinstall **UnInstaller** and will want to recover these files at a later date.

Kill UnInstaller Configuration Files:
Removes our INI file containing information **UnInstaller** has gathered about your setup and any preferences you've set for **UnInstaller**. This will also remove the **Smartlinks** and **Orphans** databases.

After you've selected the items you wish to delete, choose the **Ok** button. **UnInstaller 3** will then be removed from your system. When **UnInstaller for UnInstaller** has completed, it will present you with a dialog informing you that it is about to reboot your system. Choose the **Ok** button to continue. Your system will be rebooted.

Standard INI Files

UnInstaller considers the following files to be standard INI files:

INI File: Used by

CLOCK.INI : Clock
CONTROL.INI : Control Panel
DOSAPP.INI : DOS applications settings
EFAXPUMP.INI : Microsoft at Work FAX (Windows for Workgroups)
MOUSE.INI : Mouse settings
MPLAYER.INI : Media Player
MSD.INI : Microsoft Diagnostics
MSMAIL.INI : Microsoft Mail (Windows for Workgroups)
PENWIN.INI : Pen Windows (Pen-based Windows only)
PROGMAN.INI : Program Manager
PROTOCOL.INI : Protocol drivers (Windows for Workgroups)
SCHDPLUS.INI : Schedule Plus (Windows for Workgroups)
SERIALNO.INI : Serial # and User Name (Windows for Workgroups)
SHARED.INI : Microsoft Mail (Windows for Workgroups)
SOL.INI : Solitaire game
SYSTEM.INI : System & boot-up configuration
WIN.INI : Windows initialization files
WINFILE.INI : File Manager
WINHELP.INI : Help Engine settings
WINMINE.INI : MineSweeper game

Standard SYSTEM.INI Sections

The following SYSTEM.INI sections are considered to be standard for Windows 3.1:

Section : Purpose

Boot : Lists drivers and Windows modules
Boot.description : Lists the names of devices you can change using Windows Setup
Drivers : Contains a list of aliases (or names) assigned to installable driver files
Keyboard : Contains information about the keyboard
MCI : Lists Media Control Interface (MCI) drivers
NonWindowsApp : Contains information used by non-Windows applications
Standard : Contains information used by Windows in standard mode
386enh : Contains information used by Windows in 386 enhanced mode

In addition to the previous sections, Windows for Workgroups also includes the following standard sections.

DDEShares : Lists information about how applications use DDE across a network
Network : Contains settings that affect how your computer interacts with the network
Network Drivers : Contains information used for running the real-mode network drivers to connect to the network
Password List : Contains settings that specify the location of the password-list files for each user that logs onto your computer

Standard WIN.INI Sections

UnInstaller considers the following sections of the WIN.INI file to be standard for Windows 3.1 and Windows for Workgroups:

Section : Used by

Cardfile : Lists settings for the Cardfile accessory
Colors : Defines the colors used for the Windows display
Compatibility : Lists info about applications for future versions of Windows
Desktop : Controls the appearance of the Windows desktop
Devices : Lists active output devices
Embedding : Lists server objects used for object linking and embedding
Extensions : Associates file types with applications
Fonts : Lists the screen font files used by Windows
FontSubstitutes : Lists pairs of fonts that are interchangeable
Intl : Controls the display for international countries
MCI extensions : Associates file types with MCI devices
MSCharMap : Lists settings for the Character Map accessory
MSWrite : Lists settings for the Write accessory
Network : Describes network settings and connections
Paintbrush : Lists settings for the Paintbrush accessory
Ports : Lists the available output ports
PrinterPorts : Lists active and inactive output devices used by Windows
Programs : Lists additional paths Windows uses for program file searches
Sounds : Lists sound files assigned to system events
Terminal : Lists settings for the Terminal accessory
TrueType : Lists TrueType font options
Windows Help : Lists settings for the Help window
Winsetup : Lists information used by Windows Setup
Windows : Controls various elements of Windows

Standard Associations

The following files associations are considered to be standard for Windows 3.1 and Windows for Workgroups:

Extension : Associated application

BMP : Paintbrush (PBRUSH.EXE)
CAL : Calendar (CALENDAR.EXE)
CLP : Clipboard viewer (CLIPBRD.EXE)
CRD : Cardfile (CARDFILE.EXE)
HLP : Help (WINHELP.EXE)
INI : Notepad (NOTEPAD.EXE)
MID : Media player (MPLAYER.EXE), MIDI file
MMM : Media player (MPLAYER.EXE), Movie file
PCX : Paintbrush (PBRUSH.EXE)
REC : Macro recorder (RECORDER.EXE)
RMI : Media player (MPLAYER.EXE), Sequencer file
TRM : Terminal (TERMINAL.EXE)
TXT : Notepad (NOTEPAD.EXE)
WAV : Sound recorder (SOUNDREC.EXE), Waveform audio file
WRI : Write (WRITE.EXE)

Note: INIClean does *not* verify that a standard extension is actually associated with the standard application.

Standard Fonts

The following fonts are considered to be standard by **UnInstaller**.

Font : Font type, spacing, and default sizes

8514oem : Vector, proportional, scalable
Arial : TrueType, proportional, scalable
Arial Bold : TrueType, proportional, scalable
Arial Bold Italic : TrueType, proportional, scalable
Arial Italic : TrueType, proportional, scalable
Courier : Raster, fixed, 10,12,15
Courier New : TrueType, fixed, scalable
Courier New Bold : TrueType, fixed, scalable
Courier New Bold Italic : TrueType, fixed, scalable
Courier New Italic : TrueType, fixed, scalable
FixedSys : Vector, proportional, scalable
Helv : Raster, fixed, 8,10,12,14,18,24
Modern : Vector, proportional, scalable
MS Sans Serif : Raster, proportional, 8,10,12,14,18,24
MS Serif : Raster, proportional, 8,10,12,14,18,24
Roman : Vector, proportional, scalable
Script : Vector, proportional, scalable
Small : Raster, proportional, 2,4,6
Symbol** : Raster, proportional, 8,10,12,14,18,24
Symbol** : TrueType, proportional, scalable
System : Raster, proportional, display-dependent size
Terminal : Raster, fixed, display-dependent size
Times New Roman : TrueType, proportional, scalable
Times New Roman Bold : TrueType, proportional, scalable
Times New Roman Bold Italic : TrueType, proportional, scalable
Times New Roman Italic : TrueType, proportional, scalable

OEM character set, rather than ANSI character set
** Symbol character set, rather than ANSI character set

Windows Cleanup will not list these fonts since many applications need them to work correctly. Deleting these files is *not* recommended.

[boot]

File: SYSTEM.INI

The [boot] section contains a list of the drivers and Windows modules that Windows uses to configure itself each time you start it.

The [boot] section may contain the following entries:

- 286grabber
- 386grabber
- CachedFileHandles
- comm.drv
- display.drv
- drivers
- fixedfon.fon
- fonts.fon
- keyboard.drv
- language.dll
- mouse.drv
- network.drv
- oemfonts.fon
- shell
- sound.drv
- system.drv
- TaskMan.Exe

286grabber

286grabber=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the grabber, which is the device driver that makes a non-Windows application visible when you run Windows in standard mode. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window and change the Display setting. If you are installing a device driver that is not included with Windows, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

386grabber

386grabber=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the grabber, which is the device driver that makes a non-Windows application visible when you run Windows in 386 enhanced mode. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window and change the Display setting. If you are installing a device driver that is not included with Windows, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

CachedFileHandles

CachedFileHandles=number

This entry specifies the number of the most recently-used executable files (.EXE) and dynamic-link library files (.DLL) that can remain open. Windows keeps these files open so that they can be accessed quickly, ensuring optimal performance. However, some networks have a limit on the number of files that can be open on a server at a time. If you have problems running Windows from a network server, use a lower number for this value. Valid numbers are 2 through 12. The default is 12. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

comm.drv

comm.drv=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the serial communications driver you are using. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

display.drv

display.drv=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the display driver you are using. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window. If you are installing a device driver that is not included with Windows, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

drivers

drivers=filename | *aliasname*

This entry specifies the filenames or aliases of the installable drivers that load when Windows is started. An installable driver is a dynamic-link library that Windows treats like a device driver. If the drivers you want to use include parameters, you must specify them by alias name as defined in the [drivers] section of SYSTEM.INI, where you can list several filenames or aliases. The default is none (blank). Most Setup programs for Windows applications add these settings to the SYSTEM.INI file when installing drivers, so you shouldnt need to change the values. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

fixedfon.fon

fixedfon.fon=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the fixed system font used by Windows version 2.x applications. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window. This entry also changes when you change the Display setting in Setup.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

fonts.fon

fonts.fon=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the proportionately spaced system font used by Windows 3.1. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window. This entry also changes when you change the Display setting in Setup.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

keyboard.drv

keyboard.drv=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the keyboard driver you are using. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window and change the setting for the Keyboard option.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

language.dll

language.dll=library-name

This entry specifies the name of the dynamic-link library that supplies language-specific functions. If no language library is specified, Windows uses the built-in U.S. English library. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the International icon from Control Panel and change the setting for the Language option.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

mouse.drv

mouse.drv=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the mouse driver you are using. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window and change the setting for the Mouse option.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

network.drv

network.drv=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the network driver you are using. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window and change the setting for the Network option.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

oemfonts.fon

oemfonts.fon=filename

This entry supplies the name of the font file for the OEM character set, which is associated with the Display setting. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS. This entry also changes when you change the Codepage or Display setting in Setup.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

shell

shell=filename

This entry specifies the Windows shell program that runs when you start Windows. Unless you change this entry, Program Manager will run when you start Windows. The default is none (blank). Setup initializes this value as progman.exe. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

sound.drv

sound.drv=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the system sound driver you are using. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

system.drv

system.drv=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the system hardware driver you are using. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS, then choose a new System setting.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [boot]

TaskMan.Exe

TaskMan.Exe=filename

This entry specifies the task-switching application that appears when you press CTRL+ESC. The default is taskman.exe. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [boot]

[boot.description]

File: SYSTEM.INI

The [boot.description] section is a list of strings used to describe the devices you can change when you run Setup. There is no reason to change these entries. If you do change values, you cannot use Windows Setup to update drivers to newer versions.

[drivers] Section

File: SYSTEM.INI

This section contains a list of aliases (or names) assigned to installable driver files. The [drivers] section can contain this entry:

alias=driver filename[parameters]

This entry assigns an alias name to an installable driver and specifies any parameters used by the driver. This entry is associated with the drivers= entry in the [boot] section of SYSTEM.INI. If the driver includes parameters, you must assign an alias to it and then specify the driver by alias name in the [boot] section. You can define multiple aliases by specifying multiple alias lines in this entry. The default is none. Most Setup programs for Windows applications add these settings to SYSTEM.INI when installing drivers, so you shouldnt need to change the values. To change this entry, choose the Drivers icon in Control Panel or use the installation program provided by the manufacturer.

[keyboard] Section

File: SYSTEM.INI

The [keyboard] section provides information about the keyboard.

Important:All entries in this section are required. If you modify or delete one of these entries, Windows will not operate properly. There are no built-in default values for these entries; Setup assigns values based on the system configuration.

The [keyboard] section can contain the following entries:

- keyboard.dll
- oemansi.bin
- subtype
- type

keyboard.dll

keyboard.dll=filename

This entry specifies the name of a dynamic-link library that defines the layout for non-U.S. keyboards and keyboards not compatible with IBM-compatible systems. This entry is required for all keyboards except these U.S. keyboards: IBM XT, PC/AT, or enhanced; AT&T type 301 or 302; and Olivetti 83-key. To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window or the International icon from Control Panel.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [keyboard]

oemansi.bin

oemansi.bin=filename

This entry specifies the name of a file that defines OEM/ANSI code-page translation tables for systems not using code page 437 (the U.S. OEM character set). To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS. This setting also changes when you change the Codepage or Display settings.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [keyboard]

subtype

subtype=number

This entry distinguishes, for some drivers, special features for keyboards that otherwise have identical layouts. This value can also be used by other drivers. To change the subtype= entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window. See the type= entry for information about type values. These values are defined for subtype=.

Type value; Subtype value; Meaning

1; 2; Olivetti M24 83-key or AT&T 6300 type 301 83-key.
1; 4; AT&T type 302 sometimes used on the 6300 Plus.
2; 1; Olivetti 102-key ICO used on M24 systems.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [keyboard]

type

type=number

This entry specifies the keyboard type. It can be any one of these values.

Value	Meaning
1	IBM PC or XT compatible (83 keys)
2	Olivetti 102-key ICO
3	IBM AT compatible (84 or 86 keys)
4	IBM compatible, enhanced (101 or 102 keys)

If this entry is blank or missing, the driver selects a default type. For IBM-compatible keyboards (using the KEYBOARD.DRV driver), the default type is determined by the BIOS. To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [keyboard]

[mci] section

The [mci] section contains a list of the drivers that use the Media Control Interface (MCI) to play media files. These drivers are installed automatically when you run Setup. To change these values, choose the Drivers icon in Control Panel.

[NonWindowsApp] Section

The [NonWindowsApp] section contains entries that affect the performance of non-Windows applications. This section can contain the following entries:

- CommandEnvSize
- DisablePositionSave
- FontChangeEnable
- GlobalHeapSize
- LocalTSRs
- MouseInDosBox
- NetAsynchSwitching
- ScreenLines
- SwapDisk

CommandEnvSize

CommandEnvSize=bytes

This entry specifies the size of the COMMAND.COM environment. Since running batch files with the extension .BAT starts COMMAND.COM, this setting also applies to batch files. The value for this setting must be either 0 or between 160 and 32768. A value of 0 disables this setting. If the value is not valid, it will be rounded up to 160 or down to 32768. If the value is less than the current size of the actual environment, this setting will be disabled, as if it were set to 0. If you specified the environment size in a PIF for COMMAND.COM, the PIF setting overrides this setting. The default is 0 with MS-DOS versions earlier than 3.2. Otherwise, the value is the /e: parameter in the shell= line in CONFIG.SYS. To change this value, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [NonWindowsApp]

DisablePositionSave

DisablePositionSave=Boolean

When this entry is 0, the position and font used in a non-Windows application is saved in the DOSAPP.INI file when you quit the application. If this entry is 1, any settings that werent saved previously in DOSAPP.INI will not be saved. If this entry is 1, the setting can be overridden for each non-Windows application by selecting the Save Settings On Exit checkbox in the Fonts dialog box. The default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [NonWindowsApp]

FontChangeEnable

FontChangeEnable=Boolean

This entry, if 1, provides the ability to change the fonts when running non-Windows applications in a window on systems that use version 3.0 of the grabbers (usually in version 3.0 display drivers). Windows version 3.1 of the video grabbers (used in version 3.1 display drivers) include built-in support for changing fonts when running non-Windows applications in a window. If you are using a 3.0 grabber that has not been updated to include the ability to change fonts and you want to use this feature, set this value to 1. However, when this entry is 1, your screen may lose characters and the cursor may change size and position slightly. The default is 1 on systems that use Windows 3.1 grabbers, and 0 on systems that use Windows 3.0 grabbers. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [NonWindowsApp]

GlobalHeapSize

GlobalHeapSize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the size of a buffer in conventional memory that Windows allocates when running in standard mode. This buffer can be used to share information among all non-Windows applications that are started from Windows. This setting has no effect when Windows is running in 386 enhanced mode. The default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this setting.)

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [NonWindowsApp]

LocalTSRs

LocalTSRs=list-of-TSR-applications

This entry specifies which terminate-and-stay-resident (TSR) programs work properly if they are copied to each instance of a virtual machine. When you start Windows, it detects any TSR programs that are currently running. If the TSR is on the LocalTSRs= list, Windows will place a copy of the TSR in each virtual machine you run. Many TSRs will not run properly if they are added to this list. Make sure your TSR is fully compatible with Windows and can be copied to a virtual machine before adding it to the list. The default is dosedit, pced, ced. To change this value, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [NonWindowsApp]

MouseInDosBox

MouseInDosBox=Boolean

This entry specifies whether the mouse is supported when running a non-Windows application in a window. Mouse support for non-Windows applications running in a window is available automatically if you are using a Windows 3.1 version of the grabbers. If you are using a Windows 3.0 version of the grabbers and you want mouse support, enable this setting. If you do not want mouse support, disable this setting. The default is 1 if an MS-DOS mouse driver is loaded that has the extension .COM or .SYS and that supports using a mouse with a non-Windows application. Otherwise, the default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [NonWindowsApp]

NetAsynchSwitching

NetAsynchSwitching=0 | 1

This entry indicates whether you can switch away from an application running in Windows standard mode after it has made an asynchronous network BIOS call. The default value of 0 specifies that such task switching is not possible. Switching away from some applications that make these calls might cause the system to fail. Once Windows detects an asynchronous NetBIOS call, it will not allow switching away from the application even if no more of these calls are made. Set this value to 1 if you are sure the applications you use will not receive network messages while you are switched away from them. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [NonWindowsApp]

ScreenLines

ScreenLines=number

This entry specifies the number of lines displayed on the screen when a non-Windows application runs. An application that specifies a different screen mode can override this entry. The default is 25. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [NonWindowsApp]

SwapDisk

SwapDisk=drive:directory

This entry provides the name of the disk drive and directory to which Windows standard mode swaps non-Windows applications. The default is the directory pointed to by the TEMP environment variable; if there is no TEMP variable, then the default is the boot directory of your first hard disk (usually C:). If your system does not have a hard disk, the default is the root directory on the first floppy drive (usually A:). To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [NonWindowsApp]

[standard] Section

The [standard] section contains entries that are specific to running Windows in standard mode. This section can contain the following entries:

- FasterModeSwitch
- Int28Filter
- MouseSyncTime
- NetHeapSize
- PadCodeSegments
- Stacks
- StackSize

FasterModeSwitch

FasterModeSwitch=0 | 1

This entry, if set to 1, causes Windows standard mode to use a faster method of switching from protected to real mode on many 80286-based computers. When this entry is 1, Windows responds more quickly to hardware interrupts, allowing better throughput for interrupt-intensive applications, such as communications applications. Also, you should set this entry to 1 if you are using a Zenith Z-248 system and are losing characters while typing, or if you are using an Olivetti M-250-E and lose control of the mouse. The default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

> **Note:** The value for FasterModeSwitch= has no effect on 80386-based computers. Some early IBM-AT and compatible computers do not have the BIOS support necessary to use this setting. Setting this entry to 1 on these computers may cause them to hang when starting Windows.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [standard]

Int28Filter

Int28Filter=number

This entry specifies the percentage of INT 28h interrupts, generated when the system is idle, that are visible to software loaded before Windows. Windows will reflect every nth interrupt, where n is the value of this entry. For example, a value of 1 reflects every INT 28h interrupt, a value of 2 reflects every second INT 28h interrupt, a value of 3 reflects every third INT 28h interrupt, and so on. Increasing this value might improve Windows performance, but may interfere with some memory-resident software such as a network.

Set this value to 0 to prevent INT 28h interrupts. But setting this value too low adds to system overhead that might interfere with communications applications. The default is 10. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [standard]

MouseSyncTime

MouseSyncTime=milliseconds

This entry specifies the number of milliseconds that can elapse between mouse data bytes before Windows running in standard mode assumes that a mouse data packet is complete. This setting only affects Windows standard mode on computers with an IBM PS/2 mouse interface. The default is 500. To change this value, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [standard]

NetHeapSize

NetHeapSize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the size of the data-transfer buffers that Windows standard mode allocates in conventional memory for transferring data over a network. If an application is not running correctly, your network may require a larger buffer than the default. Increasing this value will decrease the amount of memory available to applications. If no network software is running, this entry is ignored and no memory is allocated. The default is 8. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [standard]

PadCodeSegments

PadCodeSegments=0 | 1

Setting the value of this entry to 1 causes Windows Kernel to pad code segments with 16 bytes. This prevents the last instruction in the segment from being too close to the segment limit for 80286 C2 stepping. Set this value to 1 only for this 80286 stepping. Unfortunately, there is no easy way of telling what stepping a 80286 chip is. Try setting this value to 1 if your 80286 system hangs in standard mode. The default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [standard]

Stacks

Stacks=number

This entry specifies the number of interrupt reflector stacks used by the standard mode MS-DOS Extender (DOSX) to map an MS-DOS or BIOS API from real mode to protected mode. If you receive a Standard Mode: Stack Overflow message, try increasing this number. You can specify a number between 8 and 64. The default is 12. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [standard]

StackSize

StackSize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the size of the interrupt reflector stacks used by the standard mode MS-DOS Extender. The default is 384. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [standard]

[386enh] Section

The [386enh] section contains information specific to running Windows in 386 enhanced mode, including information used for virtual-memory page swapping.

For entries in this section that specify virtual devices, the value can appear in two ways: either the filename of a specific virtual device driver (with path if necessary), or as an asterisk (*) followed immediately by the device name to refer to a virtual device built into the WIN386.EXE file.

This section can contain the following entries:

- 32BitDiskAccess
- A20EnableCount
- AllEMSLocked
- AllVMsExclusive
- AllXMSLocked
- AltKeyDelay
- AltPasteDelay
- AutoRestoreScreen
- BkGndNotifyAtPFault
- CGA40WOA.FON
- CGA80WOA.FON
- CGANoSnow
- COMxAutoAssign
- COMxBase
- COMBoostTime
- COMxBuffer
- COMdrv30

 COMxFIFO

 COMIrqSharing

 COMxProtocol

 Device

 Display

 DMABufferIn1MB

 DMABufferSize

 DOSPromptExitInstruc

 DualDisplay

 EBIOS

 EGA40WOA.FON

 EGA80WOA.FON

 EISADMA

 EMMExclude

 EMMInclude

 EMMPageFrame

 EMMSize

 FileSysChange

 Global

 HardDiskDMABuffer

 IdleVMWakeUpTime

 IgnoreInstalledEMM

 InDOSPolling

 INT28Critical

 IRQ9Global

 Keyboard

 KeyBoostTime

 KeyBufferDelay

 KeyIdleDelay

 KeyPasteCRSkipCount

 KeyPasteDelay

 KeyPasteSkipCount

 KeyPasteTimeout

 KybdPasswd

 KybdReboot

 Local

 LocalLoadHigh

 LocalReboot

 LPT1AutoAssign

 LPT2AutoAssign

 LPT3AutoAssign

 LPT4AutoAssign

 LRULowRateMult

 LRURateChngTime

 LRUSweepFreq

 LRUSweepLen

 LRUSweepLowWater

 LRUSweepReset

 MapPhysAddress

 MaxBPs

 MaxCOMPort

 MaxDMAPGAddress

 MaxPagingFileSize

 MaxPhysPage

 MCADMA

 MessageBackColor

 MessageTextColor

 MinTimeSlice

 MinUnlockMem

 MinUserDiskSpace

 Mouse

 MouseSoftInit

 NetAsynchFallback

 NetAsynchTimeout

 NetDMASize

 NetHeapSize

 Network

 NMIReboot

 NoEMMDriver

 NoWaitNetIO

 OverlappedIO

 PageBuffers

 PageOverCommit

 Paging

 PagingDrive

 PagingFile

 PerformBackfill

 PermSwapDOSDrive

 PermSwapSizeK

 PerVMFILES

 PSPIncrement

 ReflectDosInt2A

 ReservedHighArea

 ReservePageFrame

 ReverseVideoROM

 ROMScanThreshold

 ScrollFrequency

 SGrabLPT

 SyncTime

 SystemROMBreakPoint

 SysVMEMSLimit

 SysVMEMSLocked

 SysVMEMSRequired

 SysVMV86Locked

 SysVMXMSLimit

 SysVMXMSRequired

 TimerCriticalSection

 TokenRingSearch

 TranslateScans

 TrapTimerPorts

 UniqueDOSPSP

 UseableHighArea

 UseInstFile

 UseROMFont

 VGAMonoText

 VideoBackgroundMsg

 VideoSuspendDisable

 VirtualHDIrq

 WindowKBRequired

 WindowMemSize

 WindowUpdateTime

 WinExclusive

 WinTimeSlice

 WOAFont

 XlatBufferSize

 XMSUMBInitCalls

32BitDiskAccess

32BitDiskAccess=Boolean

This entry turns 32-bit disk access on or off. The default is Off if your hard disk is capable of supporting 32-bit disk access. Otherwise, this setting is not present in SYSTEM.INI. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon in Control Panel. If this setting is not present in SYSTEM.INI, the 32-Bit Disk Access check box will not appear in Control Panel Virtual Memory dialog box.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

A20EnableCount

A20EnableCount=number

This entry specifies the initial A20 enable count, which identifies the A20 handler that HIMEM.SYS uses to access extended memory. (For more information about the A20 enable count, see the documentation for your extended memory manager.) The default is the value computed by the Win386 loader. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

AllEMSLocked

AllEMSLocked=Boolean

This entry, if On, locks the contents of expanded memory used by all Windows and non-Windows applications into memory (instead of swapping it to disk) and overrides PIF settings for EMS Memory Locked. Set this value to On if you are using a disk cache program that uses expanded memory. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

AllVMsExclusive

AllVMsExclusive=Boolean

This entry, when On, forces all applications to run in exclusive full-screen mode, overriding all other settings in the application PIFs. Setting AllVMsExclusive=on might help avoid UAEs when you are running network or memory-resident software that is not compatible with Windows. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

AllXMSLocked

AllXMSLocked=Boolean

This entry, if On, locks the contents of the extended memory used by all Windows and non-Windows applications into memory (instead of swapping it to disk), and overrides PIF settings for XMS Memory Locked. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry).

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

AltKeyDelay

AltKeyDelay=seconds

This entry specifies how much time Windows waits to process a keyboard interrupt after it processes an ALT interrupt. Some applications expect a slower processing rate than Windows 386 enhanced mode usually uses. Increase this value if such an application has trouble handling the ALT key. The default is .005. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

AltPasteDelay

AltPasteDelay=seconds

This entry specifies how much time Windows waits before pasting any characters after the ALT key has been pasted. Some applications may require more time for recognition of the ALT keystroke. The default is .025. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

AutoRestoreScreen

AutoRestoreScreen=Boolean

This entry specifies whether the display for non-Windows applications should be restored by Windows or by the applications themselves when they become active. If this entry is On, Windows saves the display information for a non-Windows application in memory when you switch away from the application. When you switch back to the application, Windows restores the screen. If this entry is Off, the application must restore its own display by repainting the screen. This requires less memory, but can slow down performance since Windows can usually restore the screen faster. This entry only applies to VGA displays and affects only applications that notify Windows that they can update their screens automatically when Windows sends a display update call. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

BkGndNotifyAtPFault

BkGndNotifyAtPFault = Boolean

This entry specifies when a notification should be sent to a non-Windows application or to Windows to prevent the application from attempting to access the display (which might corrupt the display of a different application). This notification can be sent while switching to a different application or when attempting to access the actual display. If this entry is Off, Windows sends a notification when switching between applications. Set this entry to Off if you are using a display that has special hardware (for example, 8514 and TIGA). If you are using a VGA display, setting this entry to On should work in most cases. The default is On for VGA displays; Off for 8514 displays. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

CGA40WOA.FON

CGA40WOA.FON=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the fixed-pitch display font used for non-Windows applications with a display of 40 columns and 25 or fewer lines. The default is none. To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS, then change the Codepage or Display setting.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

CGA80WOA.FON

CGA80WOA.FON=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the fixed-pitch display font used for non-Windows applications with a display of 80 columns and 25 or fewer lines. The default is none (blank). To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS, then change the Codepage or Display setting.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

CGANoSnow

CGANoSnow=Boolean

This entry, when On, causes Windows to do special handling to avoid snow appearing on an IBM CGA display device. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COM1AutoAssign

COM2AutoAssign
COM3AutoAssign
COM4AutoAssign
COM1AutoAssign=number | *seconds*
COM2AutoAssign=number | *seconds*
COM3AutoAssign=number | *seconds*
COM4AutoAssign=number | *seconds*

These entries indicate the contention detection values for each connected communications port. These values are used by Windows to determine how to arbitrate requests for the use of a device by more than one application, at least one of which is a non-Windows application. If the value is -1, Windows will display a warning message that asks you which application should be given control of the port. If the value is 0, any application can use the device at any time. If the value is a positive integer less than 1000, this value represents the number of seconds after an application stops using the device before another application can use the same device. The default is 2. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon from Control Panel.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COM1Base

COM2Base
COM3Base
COM4Base
COM1Base=address
COM2Base=address
COM3Base=address
COM4Base=address

These entries specify the base (first) port for the serial port adapter you are using for both standard mode and 386 enhanced mode. Check your hardware documentation for the appropriate value. The defaults are COM3Base=3E8h, and the port address values in the BIOS data area for COM1, COM2, and COM4. To change this entry, choose the Ports icon in Control Panel, and click the Advanced button for the selected COM port.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COMBoostTime

COMBoostTime=milliseconds

This entry specifies the time to allow a virtual machine to process a COM interrupt. If a communications application is losing keyboard characters on the display, you can try increasing this value. The default is 2. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

COM1Buffer

COM2Buffer
COM3Buffer
COM4Buffer
COM1Buffer=number
COM2Buffer=number
COM3Buffer=number
COM4Buffer=number

These entries specify the number of characters that the device will buffer on the corresponding communications port. Before changing one of these entries, make sure the corresponding COMxProtocol= entry has the proper value. Buffering may slow down communications on a port, but might be necessary to prevent some communications applications from losing characters at high baud rates. The size of the buffer required will depend on the speed of the machine and the applications needs. The default is 128. Before increasing this value, see COMxProtocol=. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COMdrv30

COMdrv30=Boolean

This entry, if On, indicates that the Virtual COM Driver (VCD) will use its own copy of the serial communications drivers interrupt handler. This will improve performance of COM ports. Set this entry to On if you are using a Windows 3.0 serial communications driver. Set this entry to Off if you are using the standard Windows 3.1 serial communications driver. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COM1FIFO

COM2FIFO
COM3FIFO
COM4FIFO
COM1FIFO=Boolean
COM2FIFO=Boolean
COM3FIFO=Boolean
COM4FIFO=Boolean

These entries specify whether the FIFO buffer of a COM ports 16550 Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) should be enabled (On) or disabled (Off). If a serial port does not have a 16550 UART, this setting is ignored. These values are used by Windows for both standard and enhanced modes. The default is On.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COM1Irq

COM2Irq
COM3Irq
COM4Irq
COM1Irq=number
COM2Irq=number
COM3Irq=number
COM4Irq=number

These entries specify which interrupt line is used by the device on the specified serial port. Check your hardware documentation for the correct value. If there is a hardware conflict between ports, set a value of _1 to disable input for that COM port. The defaults for ISA and EISA machines are COM1Irq=4, COM2Irq=3, COM3Irq=4, and COM4Irq=3; for MCA machines, the defaults are COM1Irq=4, COM2Irq=3, COM3Irq=3, and COM4Irq=3. To change this entry, choose the Ports icon in Control Panel and click the Advanced button.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COMIrqSharing

COMIrqSharing=Boolean

This entry specifies whether COM interrupt lines will be sharable between mulitiple serial ports or with other devices. Set this switch if your machine uses the same interrupt for COM3 or COM4 as it does for COM1 or COM2. The default is On for Micro Channel and EISA machines; Off for all other machines. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

COM1Protocol

COM2Protocol
COM3Protocol
COM4Protocol
COM1Protocol=XOFF | blank
COM2Protocol=XOFF | blank
COM3Protocol=XOFF | blank
COM4Protocol=XOFF | blank

These entries specify whether Windows 386 enhanced mode should stop simulating characters in a virtual machine after the virtual machine sends an XOFF character. Set the value for a port to XOFF if a communications application using that port is losing characters while doing text transfers at high baud rates. Windows will resume simulating characters when the virtual machine sends another character after the XOFF character.

Leave this entry blank if the application does binary data transfers; setting this switch might suspend binary transmissions. The default is no entry, which is the same as any entry other than XOFF. Windows will not check for XOFF characters if this entry is blank or set to anything other than XOFF. If the application continues to lose characters after this entry is set, try increasing the related COMxBuffer= value. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

Device

Device=filename | **devicename*

This entry specifies which virtual devices are being used with Windows 386 enhanced mode. This value can appear in two ways: either the name of a specific virtual device file (with path if necessary), or an asterisk (*) followed immediately by the device name to refer to a virtual device built into the WIN386.EXE file. Synonyms for Device= are Display=, EBIOS=, Keyboard=, Network=, and Mouse=. Filenames usually include the .386 extension. Multiple device lines are required to run Windows 386 enhanced mode. The default is none. Setup assigns appropriate values based on your system configuration. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

If Setup detects protected mode block devices for Western Digitalcompatible controllers, it adds the entries device=*int13 and device=*wdctrl to [386enh]. A block device is a virtual device used in 386 enhanced mode to talk directly to disk drive controllers, bypassing MS_DOS and BIOS. To remove block device support, delete these entries in SYSTEM.INI. You do not need to delete files from your hard disk, as these devices are appended to WIN386.EXE.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

Display

Display=filename | **devicename*

This entry specifies the display device being used with Windows 386 enhanced mode. This entry is a synonym for Device=. The default is none. Setup assigns an appropriate value based on your system configuration. To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

DMABufferIn1MB

DMABufferIn1MB=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, indicates that the direct memory access (DMA) buffer memory should be in the first 1 MB of memory (above 640K, if possible) to be compatible with 8-bit bus master cards. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

DMABufferSize

DMABufferSize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the amount of memory to be reserved for the DMA buffer. This memory will be allocated above 640K, if possible. Windows 386 enhanced mode will default to a DMA buffer size that will handle disk access. The default is 16. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

DOSPromptExitInstruc

DOSPromptExitInstruc=Boolean

This entry, if On, causes a message box to appear when you start the MS-DOS Prompt, displaying instructions on how to exit and switch away from the MS-DOS Prompt. Set this entry to Off if you do not want to see the message. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

DualDisplay

DualDisplay=Boolean

Usually, when Windows is running in 386 enhanced mode, the memory between B000:0000 and B7FF:000F will be used by the general system unless a secondary display is detected. If this entry is On, this memory will be left unused and available for display adapters, or if you do not have a monochrome display card installed and want EMM386.EXE to include this address space as an upper memory block (UMB). If this entry is Off, the address range will be available on EGA systems but not under VGA systems, because the VGA display device supports monochrome modes, which use this address space. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

EBIOS

EBIOS=filename | **devicename*

This entry specifies the extended BIOS device being used with Windows 386 enhanced mode. This entry is a synonym for Device=. The default is the value that Setup assigns, based on your system configuration. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

EGA40WOA.FON

EGA40WOA.FON=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the fixed-pitch display font used for non-Windows applications with a display of 40 columns and more than 25 lines. The default is none. To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS, then change the Codepage or Display setting.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

EGA80WOA.FON

EGA80WOA.FON=filename

This entry specifies the filename of the fixed-pitch display font used for non-Windows applications with a display of 80 columns and more than 25 lines. The default is none. To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS, then change the Codepage or Display setting.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

EISADMA

EISADMA=Boolean | channel,size

This entry specifies the mode of operation of an extended DMA channel for Extended Industry Standard Architecture (EISA) machines only. This entrys value can take one of two forms. If you set this entry to Off, Windows treats the machine as non-EISA, avoiding all EISA-related logic. Set this value to Off if you cannot run Windows 386 enhanced mode on an EISA machine. If you are using an EISA machine, you can specify the default transfer size for one or more DMA channels. The channels can operate in these modes: 8-bit (8), 16-bit specified in words (16w), 16-bit specified in bytes (16b), or 32-bit (32). If you are not using an EISA machine, Windows ignores this entry. The default is 0,8; 1,8; 2,8; 3,8; 5,16w; 6,16w; 7,16w. Each pair goes with its own EISADMA= entry. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

EMMExclude

EMMExclude=paragraph-range

This entry specifies a range of memory that Windows will not scan to find unused address space. This has the side effect of turning off the RAM and ROM search code for the range. The range (two paragraph values separated by a hyphen) must be between A000 and EFFF. This scanning can interfere with some adapters that use the same memory area. The starting value is rounded down and the ending value is rounded up to a multiple of 16K. For example, you could set EMMExclude=C800-CFFF to prevent Windows from scanning the addresses C800:0000 through CFFF:000F (the block that some VGA cards use to enhance performance). You can specify more than one range by including more than one EMMExclude= entry. The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

EMMInclude

EMMInclude=paragraph-range

This entry specifies a range of memory that Windows will scan for unused address space regardless of what may be there. EMMInclude= takes precedence over EMMExclude= if you specify ranges that overlap. The range (two values separated by a hyphen) must be between A000 and EFFF. The starting value is rounded down and the ending value is rounded up to a multiple of 16K. For example, you could set EMMInclude=C800-CFFF to ensure that Windows scans the addresses C800:0000 through CFFF:000F. You can specify more than one range by including more than one EMMInclude= entry. The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

EMMPageFrame

EMMPageFrame=paragraph

This entry specifies the starting paragraph where the 64K page frame will begin when Windows cannot find a suitable page frame, allowing an EMS page frame in an area containing some unused RAM or ROM. For example, you could set EMMPageFrame=C400 to start the page frame at C400:0000. The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

EMMSize

EMMSize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the total amount of memory to be made available for mapping as expanded memory. The default allocates the maximum possible amount of system memory as expanded memory. Specify a value for this entry if you run an application that allocates all of the available expanded memory. This will be apparent if, when you run the application, you can never create any new virtual machine. If this value is 0, then no expanded memory will be allocated. This entry does not prevent the EMS driver from being loaded; use NoEMMDriver=on to turn off EMS. The default is 65,536. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

FileSysChange

FileSysChange=Boolean

This entry indicates whether File Manager automatically receives messages anytime a non-Windows application creates, renames, or deletes a file. When this entry is Off, a virtual machine can be run exclusively even when it modifies files. Setting this entry to On can slow down system performance significantly. The default is On for 386 enhanced mode; Off in standard mode. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

Global

Global=device-name

This entry defines MS-DOS devices loaded in CONFIG.SYS that need to be global to the system. The default is that all devices loaded in CONFIG.SYS are global to the system. But certain virtual devices might specify that an MS-DOS device be local (for example, MS$MOUSE). Use this entry to override that local specification. The device-name value must exactly match the case of the device name in CONFIG.SYS, or this entry will not work. Most device names are in all capital letters, so this value must usually be in all caps. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

HardDiskDMABuffer

HardDiskDMABuffer=kilobytes

This entry specifies the amount of memory used for the Direct Memory Access (DMA) buffer. If you are using SMARTDrive and double buffering is turned on, this amount is determined automatically. You may need to change this value if you are using a hard disk that supports DMA and are not using SMARTDrive, or if you do not have double buffering turned on. The default is 0 for AT architecture computers; 64 for Micro Channel computers or computers that use DMA channel 3 (unless you use SMARTDrive with double buffering, in which case the default is 0). To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

IdleVMWakeUpTime

IdleVMWakeUpTime=seconds

This entry causes timer interrupts to periodically wake up idle virtual machines after the specified number of seconds has elapsed. If a virtual machine does not use timer interrupts (INT 8 or INT 1Ch), Windows will not usually force timer interrupts into a virtual machine unless it is active. This entry forces the timer interrupts to occur. The value for this entry is rounded down to the lowest power of 2 (for example, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64). The default is 8. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

IgnoreInstalledEMM

IgnoreInstalledEMM=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, allows Windows to start in 386 enhanced mode even when there is an unknown expanded memory manager (EMM) running. Starting Windows with an unknown EMM running can cause the system to fail if memory-resident software was using expanded memory before Windows started. Set this entry only if no such software is installed or you are sure it will not be active when you run Windows. This entry applies only to EMMs servicing physical EMS hardware; Windows will not disable unrecognized 80386 expanded memory emulators. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

InDOSPolling

InDOSPolling=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, prevents Windows from running other applications when memory-resident software has the InDOS flag set. Setting this entry to On is necessary if the memory-resident software needs to be in a critical section to do operations off an INT 21 hook. Setting this entry to On will slow down system performance slightly. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

INT28Critical

INT28Critical=Boolean

This entry specifies whether a critical section is needed to handle INT 28h interrupts used by memory-resident software. Some network virtual devices do internal task switching on INT 28h interrupts. These interrupts might hang some network software, indicating the need to add an INT28hCritical= entry. If you are not using such software, setting this entry to Off might improve Windows task switching. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

IRQ9Global

IRQ9Global=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, converts IRQ 9 masks to global. Set this entry to On if your system hangs when it reads from a floppy drive, or to make sure the system reads the floppy drive before starting Windows. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

Keyboard

Keyboard=filename | **devicename*

This entry specifies the keyboard driver for Windows 386 enhanced mode. This entry is a synonym for Device=. The default is none. Setup assigns an appropriate value based on your system configuration. To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

KeyBoostTime

KeyBoostTime=seconds

This entry specifies how much time an application gets to run with increased priority when it receives a keystroke. Use this entry to increase the response to keystrokes when several background applications are running. The default is .001. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

KeyBufferDelay

KeyBufferDelay=seconds

This entry specifies the time to delay pasting keyboard input after the keyboard buffer is full. Some applications might require more than .2 seconds. The default is .2. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

KeyIdleDelay

KeyIdleDelay=seconds

This entry specifies how long Windows ignores idle calls after simulating a keystroke into a virtual machine. You can set this value to 0 to speed up keyboard input, but some applications might respond sluggishly if you do. The default is .5. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

KeyPasteCRSkipCount

KeyPasteCRSkipCount=number

This entry specifies the number of times that a read-status INT 16 call should return a status of empty for the keyboard buffer after pasting a carriage return and before pasting another character. When Windows pastes data from the Clipboard to a non-Windows application, it must first paste the data to the BIOS keyboard buffer before pasting it into the application. This setting is used to slow down fast pasting from the Clipboard to the keyboard buffer so that the application can handle all incoming characters from the buffer. If you seem to lose characters, or if the screen does not update often enough while pasting information from the Clipboard, increase this value. This setting is related to KeyPasteSkipCount=. The default is 10. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

KeyPasteDelay

KeyPasteDelay=seconds

This entry specifies how long to wait before pasting any characters after a key has been pasted. Some applications might require more time than .003 seconds for recognition of a keystroke. The default is .003. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

KeyPasteSkipCount

KeyPasteSkipCount=number

This entry specifies the number of times that a read-status INT 16 call should return a status of empty for the keyboard buffer before pasting another character. When Windows pastes data from the Clipboard to a non-Windows application, it must first paste the data to the BIOS keyboard buffer before pasting it into the application. This setting is used to slow down fast pasting from the Clipboard to the keyboard buffer so that the application can handle all incoming characters from the buffer. If you seem to lose characters, or if the screen does not update often enough while pasting information from the Clipboard, increase this value. The default is 2. This setting is related to KeyPasteCRSkipCount=. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

KeyPasteTimeout

KeyPasteTimeout=seconds

This entry specifies how much time to allow an application to make the necessary BIOS calls for reading keyboard input before Windows will change from the fast paste (INT 16h) to the slow paste (INT 9h) mechanism. The default is 1. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

KybdPasswd

KybdPasswd=Boolean

This entry specifies whether the Virtual Keyboard Device (VKD) should support PS/2 8042 commands that implement password security. This entry only applies to 8042 keyboard controllers that are compatible with the PS/2 computer. The default is On for IBM PS/2 computers; Off for all other computers. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

KybdReboot

KybdReboot=Boolean

If this entry is On, Windows will attempt to reboot the computer using a keyboard controller command. On some computers this method is unreliable. If your computer hangs while rebooting, then set this entry to Off, in which case Windows will quit and display a prompt to press CTRL+ALT+DEL a second time if you attempt to reboot from the keyboard while Windows is running. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

Local

Local=device-name

This entry defines MS-DOS device drivers that need to be local to each virtual machine. The device-name value must exactly match the case of the device name, or this entry will not work. Most device names are in all capital letters, so this value must usually be in all caps. If a device driver is local, a separate copy of it will exist in each virtual machine, and each will keep different state information. Most device drivers will not function properly when this entry is used. An exception is CON, the MS-DOS console device, which should be local to avoid filling a buffer with input from multiple virtual machines. The default is none; but in a standard SYSTEM.INI file, Setup will set Local=CON. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

LocalLoadHigh

LocalLoadHigh=Boolean

This entry determines how the upper memory blocks (UMBs) are used when Windows in running on MS-DOS version 5.0. If this entry is Off, Windows uses all of the upper memory area, leaving no extra UMBs available for virtual machines. If this entry is On, then Windows does not use all of the upper memory area, so the UMBs are available locally to each virtual machine. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

LocalReboot

LocalReboot=On | Off

This entry specifies whether you can press CTRL+ALT+DEL to quit applications that cause an unrecoverable error in 386 enhanced mode, without restarting Windows. If this setting is On, you can quit the application. If this setting is Off, pressing CTRL+ALT+DEL will restart your entire system (as it usually does). To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

LPT1AutoAssign

LPT2AutoAssign
LPT3AutoAssign
LPT4AutoAssign
LPT1AutoAssign=seconds
LPT2AutoAssign=seconds
LPT3AutoAssign=seconds
LPT4AutoAssign=seconds

These entries apply to Windows version 3.0 only. If you have upgraded to Windows 3.1, these settings may still appear in your SYSTEM.INI file, but will have no effect. The default is 60.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

LRULowRateMult

LRULowRateMult=number

This entry specifies the value used to determine the Least Recently Used (LRU) low paging rate sweep frequency, which is computed by multiplying the value for LRUSweepFreq= by the value specified for LRULowRateMult=. Values between 1 and 65535 can be used. The default is 10. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

LRURateChngTime

LRURateChngTime=milliseconds

This entry specifies the length of time that the Virtual Memory Manager (VMM) stays at high rate with no paging before switching to low rate, and the length of time the VMM stays at low rate with no paging before turning the LRU sweep off. The default is 10,000. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

LRUSweepFreq

LRUSweepFreq=milliseconds

This entry specifies the time between LRU sweep passes. This is also the high paging rate sweep frequency. The default is 250. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

LRUSweepLen

LRUSweepLen=length-in-pages

This entry specifies the length in pages of the region swept on each pass. Windows computes this value by dividing the value of LRUSweepReset by the value of LRUSweepFreq. The value must be at least 1. The default is 1024. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

LRUSweepLowWater

LRUSweepLowWater=number

This entry specifies when the LRU sweeper should be turned on. When the number of free pages drops below this value, the sweeper is turned on. The default is 24. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never have to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

LRUSweepReset

LRUSweepReset=milliseconds

This entry specifies the time desired for an ACC bit reset divided by 4 MB of pages. Therefore, the time to reset all ACC bits is *number of pages in system + 1023/1024,* where 1024 pages = 4 MB. The minimum value is 100. The default is 500. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never have to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

MapPhysAddress

MapPhysAddress=range

This entry specifies the address range (in megabytes) in which the memory manager will preallocate physical page-table entries and linear address space. Set a value for this entry if you are using an MS-DOS device driver that needs this contiguous memory (such as an older version of RAMDrive that uses extended memory). The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

MaxBPs

MaxBPs=number

This entry specifies the maximum number of break points (a method for transferring control to Windows 386 enhanced mode) that can be used by the VMM. You may need to increase this value if you are using a third-party virtual device driver that requires more break points than the default value. The default is 200. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

MaxCOMPort

MaxCOMPort=number

This entry specifies the maximum number of COM ports supported in 386 enhanced mode. Change this value if you have more than four COM ports in your system. The default is 4. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

MaxDMAPGAddress

MaxDMAPGAddress=address

This entry specifies the maximum physical page address that can be used for DMA. This entry works only with hard drives that support DMA. The default is 0FFFh for non-EISA computers; 0FFFFFh for EISA computers. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

MaxPagingFileSize

MaxPagingFileSize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the maximum size for a temporary swap file. The default is 50 percent of the available disk space. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon in Control Panel, then choose Virtual Memory to set a value.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

MaxPhysPage

MaxPhysPage=hexadecimal-page-number

This entry specifies the maximum physical page number that the VMM can manage as a useable page, allowing pages to be added at a physical address beyond what the VMM recognized during initialization. If the value specified is less than what the VMM determines, the VMM will ignore several physical pages that it would usually use, preventing the use of memory. This is useful if you are using a hardware device that cannot recognize all of the physical memory in your computer (for example, ISA DMA network cards cannot access physical memory above 16 MB). The default is determined by Windows based on the highest physical page number detected by the VMM during initialization. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

MCADMA

MCADMA=Boolean

This entry specifies whether Windows should use the Micro Channel (MCA) extensions to DMA. This entry only applies to MCA computers. Set this entry to Off if you are using an MCA computer but the DMA extensions are not implemented. The default is On for most MCA computers; Off for all other computers. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

MessageBackColor

MessageBackColor=vga-color-attribute

This entry specifies the background color of message screens, such as the screen that appears when you press CTRL+ALT+DEL. The default is 1 (for blue). To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

MessageTextColor

MessageTextColor=vga-color-attribute

This entry specifies the color used to display text in message screens, such as the screen that appears when you press CTRL+ALT+DEL. The default is F (for white). To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

MinTimeSlice

MinTimeSlice=milliseconds

This entry specifies the minimum time a virtual machine will be allowed to run before other virtual machines can take over. A smaller value (such as 10 milliseconds) will make multitasking appear smoother, but will diminish the overall system performance. The default is 20. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon from the Control Panel.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

MinUnlockMem

MinUnlockMem=kilobytes

This entry specifies the amount of memory that must remain unlocked and available for use when resuming a virtual machine if more than one virtual machine is running. The default is 40. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

MinUserDiskSpace

MinUserDiskSpace=kilobytes

This entry tells Windows how much disk space to leave free when creating a temporary swap file. Use this entry if your systems paging drive has less available space than Windows can use for paging. This entry has no effect if a permanent swap file exists. The default is 500. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

Mouse

Mouse=filename | **devicename*

This entry specifies the virtual device that handles the mouse hardware in 386 enhanced mode. This entry is a synonym for Device=. The default is none. Setup assigns an appropriate value based on your system configuration. To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

MouseSoftInit

MouseSoftInit=Boolean

This entry specifies whether Windows should convert INT 33h function 0 hard initialization calls to function 33 soft initialization calls, which do not reset the mouse hardware. Set this entry to On if you want to use a mouse with a non-Windows application started in a window. Set this entry to Off if you have problems using the mouse with an application, such as extraneous display output or a distorted cursor. If you set this entry to Off, you will not be able to use the mouse with a non-Windows application started in a window. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

NetAsynchFallback

NetAsynchFallback=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, tells Windows to attempt to save a failing NetBIOS request. When an application issues an asynchronous NetBIOS request, Windows will attempt to allocate space in its global network buffer to receive the data. If there is insufficient space in the global buffer, Windows will usually fail the NetBIOS request. If this entry is On, Windows will attempt to save such a request by allocating a buffer in local memory and preventing any other virtual machines from running until the data is received and the timeout period specified by NetAsynchTimeout= expires. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

NetAsynchTimeout

NetAsynchTimeout=seconds

This entry specifies the timeout period when Windows needs to enter a critical section to service an asynchronous NetBIOS request. This value is used only when NetAsynchFallback= is set. This value can include a decimal, such as 0.5. The default is 5.0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

NetDMASize

NetDMASize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the DMA buffer size for NetBIOS transport software if a network has been installed. In this case, the buffer size is the larger value between this value and the value of DMABufferSize=. The default is 32 on Micro Channel machines, and 0 on non-Micro Channel machines. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

NetHeapSize

NetHeapSize=number

This entry specifies the size, in 4K increments, of the buffers that Windows 386 enhanced mode allocates in conventional memory for transferring data over a network. All values are rounded up to the nearest 4K. The default is 12. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

Network

*Network=filename | *devicename*

This entry specifies the type of network you are using with Windows 386 enhanced mode. This entry is a synonym for Device=. The default is none. Setup assigns an appropriate value based on your system configuration. To change this entry, choose the Windows Setup icon from the Main Group window.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

NMIReboot

NMIReboot=Boolean

This entry, if set to Yes, causes a reboot to occur when a nonmaskable interrupt is received. The default is No. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

NoEMMDriver

NoEMMDriver=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, prevents Windows 386 enhanced mode from installing the expanded memory driver. This differs from setting EMMSize=0, which prevents UMBs from being allocated, but does not prevent the EMS driver from being loaded. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

NoWaitNetIO

NoWaitNetIO=On | Off

This entry specifies whether to convert synchronous NetBIOS commands to asynchronous commands. When this entry is On, synchronous NetBIOS commands are converted. This can improve overall system performance when running several applications. The default is On. To change this value, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

OverlappedIO

OverlappedIO=Boolean

This entry, if On, allows several virtual machines to make read and write requests to a disk before the first request has been completed. If this entry is Off, virtual machines cannot issue a request to read or write to a disk until any previous read and write requests have been completed. The default is Off if InDOSPolling=On; otherwise, On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

PageBuffers

PageBuffers=number

This entry specifies the number of 4K page buffers used to store asynchronous read and write pages. This setting is used

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

PageOverCommit

PageOverCommit=megabytes

This entry specifies the multiplier that determines the amount of linear address space the VMM will create for the system, which is computed by rounding up the amount of available physical memory to the nearest 4 MB and then multiplying that value by the value specified for PageOverCommit. Increasing this value increases the amount of available linear address space, causing the size of data structures to increase. This also increase paging activity proportionately and can slow down the system. You can specify a value between 1 and 20. The default is 4. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

Paging

Paging=Boolean

This entry sets demand paging (virtual memory). Set this entry to Off only if you need the disk space usually used for a temporary swap file. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

PagingDrive

PagingDrive=drive-letter

This entry specifies the disk drive where Windows 386 enhanced mode will allocate a temporary swap file. This entry is ignored if you have a permanent swap file. If you dont have a permanent swap file and no drive is specified or the specified drive does not exist, Windows attempts to put the temporary swap file on the drive containing the SYSTEM.INI file. If the specified drive is full, paging will be turned off. The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

PagingFile

PagingFile=path-and-filename

This entry specifies the path and filename for the temporary swap file that is created when you start Windows 386 enhanced mode. This file is deleted when you quit Windows. This setting overrides the PagingDrive= setting. The default is WINDOWS\WIN386.SWP. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

PerformBackfill

PerformBackfill=Boolean

This entry specifies whether or not to allocate a full 640K of memory to a computer that has less than 640K of base conventional memory. Setting this entry overrides the automatic checking done by Windows. The default is On (Windows automatically checks to see if it needs to fill in memory based on how MS-DOS is occupying memory.) To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should never need to change this entry, because Windows can automatically detect whether or not to perform a backfill.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

PermSwapDOSDrive

PermSwapDOSDrive=drive-letter

This entry specifies the disk drive where Windows in 386 enhanced mode will create a permanent swap file. The default is none. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon from Control Panel.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

PermSwapSizeK

PermSwapSizeK=kilobytes

This entry specifies the desired size of a permanent swap file. The default is none. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon from Control Panel.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

PerVMFILES

PerVMFILES=number

This entry specifies the number of private file handles Windows should allocate to each virtual machine. Increase this value if an application does not have enough file handles to run. The total number of file handles, including the global handles specified in the files= statement in CONFIG.SYS, cannot exceed 255. If it does exceed 255, this value will be rounded down. Set this value to 0 to prevent the allocation of any private file handles. The default is 10. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

PSPIncrement

PSPIncrement=number

This entry specifies the amount of additional memory, in 16-byte increments, that Windows should reserve in each successive virtual machine when UniqueDOSPSP= On. The value that will work best for your machine might vary depending on the memory configuration and the applications you are running. Valid values are 2 through 64. The default is 2. See UniqueDosPSP for more information. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

ReflectDosInt2A

ReflectDosInt2A=Boolean

This entry indicates whether Windows should consume or reflect MS-DOS INT 2A signals. If the value is Off, Windows will consume these signals and therefore run more efficiently. Set this entry to On if you are running memory-resident software that relies on detecting INT 2A messages. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

ReservedHighArea

ReservedHighArea=paragraph-range

This entry specifies a range of memory that Windows will not scan to find unused address space. This also turns off the RAM and ROM search code for the range. This scanning can interfere with some adapters that use the same memory area. The range (two paragraph values separated by a hyphen) must be between A000 and EFFF. The starting value is rounded down and the ending value is rounded up to a multiple of 4K. For example, you could set ReservedHighArea=E000-EFFF to prevent Windows from scanning the first 4K of memory starting at E000. You can specify more than one range by including more than one ReservedHighArea= entry. The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

ReservePageFrame

ReservePageFrame=Boolean

This entry tells Windows whether to give preference to EMS page frame space or conventional memory when it has to use one of them to allocate MS-DOS transfer buffers. This choice is necessary when Windows cannot find space between 640K and 1MB other than EMS page frame space. If set to On, this entry will preserve EMS page frame space at the expense of conventional memory. If you are not going to run non-Windows applications that use expanded memory, set this entry to Off to give non-Windows applications more conventional memory. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

ReverseVideoROM

ReserveVideoROM=Boolean

This entry tells Windows that the video ROM exists in pages C6 and C7. If the text font appears scrambled when starting non-Windows applications, set this entry to On. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI. (You should not need to change this entry, because the default value causes Windows to detect video ROM correctly.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

ROMScanThreshold

ROMScanThreshold=number

This entry specifies a parameter used to determine whether an area of memory in the adapter area (usually between C000-EFFF) is ROM when the area has no ROM header or incorrect header information. The number for this entry specifies how many transitions (value changes) must occur within the memory area to determine whether or not it is ROM. If the number of transitions is greater than the value for this entry, Windows recognizes the memory as ROM. If the number of transitions is less than the value, Windows recognizes the memory as usable memory. Specifying 0 causes Windows to recognize the memory area as ROM and then reserve it as unusable. The default is 20. (You should never need to change this entry.)

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

ScrollFrequency

ScrollFrequency=number

This entry specifies the number of lines you can scroll in a non-Windows application that is running in Windows before its display is update. The default is 2. You should never need to change this setting.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

SGrabLPT

SGrabLPT=port-number

This entry routes all printer interrupts on the specified port to the system virtual machine rather than to the current virtual machine. The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

SyncTime

SyncTime=Boolean

This entry, if On, causes Windows to periodically synchronize its time with the computers CMOS clock. If this entry is Off, Windows usually maintains the correct time, unless TrapTimerPorts=Off and you are running applications that can cause the system time to run faster or slower than the actual time. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

SystemROMBreakPoint

SystemROMBreakPoint=Boolean

This entry specifies whether Windows should use ROM address space between F000:0000 and 1MB for a break point. Windows 386 enhanced mode usually searches this space to find a special instruction that is used as a system break point. If this address space contains something other than permanently available ROM, set this entry to Off. The default is On if Windows is started in real mode of the 80386/486 CPU. Off if Windows is started in virtual mode of the 80386/486 CPU. Most 386 memory managers, such as QEMM and 386MAX, require this value to be set to Off. If a 386 memory manager is running, Windows is started in virtual mode. Otherwise, Windows is started in real mode. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

SysVMEMSLimit

SysVMEMSLimit=kilobytes

This entry specifies how many kilobytes of expanded memory Windows should be permitted to use. Setting this value to 0 prevents Windows from gaining access to any expanded memory. Setting it to -1 gives Windows all the available expanded memory that it requests. The default is 2048. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

SysVMEMSLocked

SysVMEMSLocked=Boolean

This entry indicates whether to swap to the hard disk the expanded memory being used by non-Windows applications. Locking expanded memory can improve the performance of a Windows application that uses it, but locking it slows down the rest of the system. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

SysVMEMSRequired

SysVMEMSRequired=kilobytes

This entry specifies how much expanded memory must be free to start Windows. Leave this value at 0 if no non-Windows application running under Windows will require expanded memory. The default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

SysVMV86Locked

SysVMV86Locked=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, causes the virtual-mode memory being used in the system virtual machine to remain locked in memory rather that being swappable out to disk. Because Windows handles this process, there is no known reason to set this entry. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

SysVMXMSLimit

SysVMXMSLimit=kilobytes

This entry specifies the maximum amount of memory the extended memory driver will allocate to MS-DOS device drivers and memory-resident software in the system virtual machine. Set the value to -1 to give an application all the available extended memory that it requests. The default is 2048. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

SysVMXMSRequired

SysVMXMSRequired=kilobytes

This entry specifies how many kilobytes of extended memory must be reserved by the XMS driver to start Windows. Leave this value at 0 if there are no XMS users in the system virtual machine. The default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

TimerCriticalSection

TimerCriticalSection=milliseconds

This entry instructs Windows to go into a critical section around all timer interrupt code, and specifies a timeout period. Specifying a positive value will assure that only one virtual machine at a time will receive timer interrupts. Some networks and other global memory-resident software may fail unless this entry is used. However, using this entry will slow down performance and can make the system sluggish or seem to stop for short periods of time. The default is 0. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

TokenRingSearch

TokenRingSearch=Boolean

This entry tells Windows whether to search for a token ring network adapter on machines with IBM PC/AT architecture. Set this entry to Off if you are not using a token ring card and the search interferes with another device. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

TranslateScans

TranslateScans=Boolean

This entry indicates whether Windows will translate a keyboards scan codes to make them compatible with standard IBM scan codes. This entry is necessary only for keyboards that generate non-standard scan codes. This entry is used only for the Switcher Screen and message boxes. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

TrapTimerPorts

TrapTimerPorts=Boolean

If this entry is set to Off, Windows allows applications to read from and write to the system timer ports. In this case, Windows can usually detect when an application has changed the timer interrupt interval and then make any adjustments to the time. However, some applications may prevent Windows from keeping accurate time. If your systems time appears to be running fast or slow, set this entry to On, so that Windows will deny access to the timer ports. This ensures that the system time will be accurate, but may cause applications that frequently access the timer ports to run slowly. If you do not want to set this entry to On, set SyncTime=On, which causes Windows to restore the correct time periodically regardless of whether or not applications access the timer ports. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

UniqueDOSPSP

UniqueDOSPSP=Boolean

This entry, if set to On, tells Windows to start every application at a unique address (PSP). Each time Windows creates a new virtual machine to start a new application, Windows reserves a unique amount of memory (*i* bytes) below the application. For example, the first application would be loaded at address M, the second at address M+*i*, the third at M+2*i*, and so forth. The amount of memory *i* is determined by PSPIncrement=. These entries should help assure that applications in different virtual machines all start at different addresses. Some networks use applications load addresses to identify the different processes using the network. On such networks, failing to set this entry might cause one application to fail when you exit another, because the network interprets them as the same. However, setting this entry will leave slightly less memory for non-Windows applications. The default is Off, except if you are running a network based on Microsoft Network or LAN Manager, the default value is On. See the NETWORKS.WRI online document to find out if the network you are running is one of these. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

UseableHighArea

UseableHighArea=paragraph-range

This entry specifies the range of memory that Windows will scan for unused address space regardless of what may be there. UseableHighArea= takes precedence over ReservedHighArea= if you specify ranges that overlap. The range (two values separated by a hyphen) must be between A000 and EFFF. The starting value is rounded down and the ending value is rounded up to a multiple of 4K. For example, you could set UseableHighArea=E100-E3FF to ensure that Windows scans the first 12K of memory starting at E100. You may specify more than one range by including more than one UseableHighArea= entry. The default is none. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

UseInstFile

UseInstFile=Boolean

This entry specifies whether Windows should look in the INSTANCE.386 file for information it can use to determine whether data structures within MS-DOS need to be local. Two other methods give Windows this information: internal tables within the device, and INT 2Fh call documented in the OEM Adaptation Kit. Both methods are preferable to using this setting; this entry is provided only for compatibility with Windows/386 version 2.x. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

UseROMFont

UseROMFont=Boolean

This entry, if On, causes Windows to use the soft font stored in video ROM for displaying messages that appear when non-Windows applications are running in a full screen and for displaying the text that appears when switching away from a non-Windows application. Set this entry to Off if the font used to display messages is different from the font used in the application, or if random dots and shapes appear on your screen. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

VGAMonoText

VGAMonoText=Boolean

This entry tells Windows to ignore the video memory address space in VGA displays, usually used for monochrome adapters. When this entry is Off, Windows can use the B000h through B7FF range for upper memory space, provided no hardware device is using these addresses and other applications do not use the monochrome display mode of the VGA adapter. This entry applies only to VGA displays. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

VideoBackgroundMsg

VideoBackgroundMsg=Boolean

This entry, if On, causes Windows to display a message when a background application is suspended, or if its display cannot be updated properly because video memory is low. Setting this entry to Off turns off the warning message. This entry affects all non-Windows applications currently running. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

VideoSuspendDisable

VideoSuspendDisable=Boolean

This entry specifies whether or not to suspend applications running in the background if its display becomes corrupted. If this entry is On, the application will continue running. If it is Off, applications will be suspended and a warning message will appear if the VideoBackgroundMsg=On. This entry applies only to VGA displays. The default is Off. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

VirtualHDIrq

VirtualHDIrq=Boolean

This entry allows Windows 386 enhanced mode to terminate interrupts from the hard disk controller, bypassing the ROM routine that handles these interrupts. Some hard drives might require that this entry be set to Off for interrupts to be processed correctly. If this entry is set to Off, the ROM routine handles the interrupts, which slows the systems performance. The default is On. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

WindowKBRequired

WindowKBRequired=kilobytes

This entry specifies how much conventional memory must be free to start Windows. The default is 256. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

WindowMemSize

WindowMemSize=number | kilobytes

This entry limits the amount of conventional memory Windows can use for itself. The default value indicates that Windows can use as much of this space as it needs. Try entering a positive value less than 640 if there is not enough memory to run Windows 386 enhanced mode. The default is -1. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

WindowUpdateTime

WindowUpdateTime=milliseconds

This entry specifies the time Windows takes between updates of the display for a windowed non-Windows application. The default is 50. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

WinExclusive

WinExclusive=Boolean

This entry, id On, indicates whether Windows always gets all of the computers processing time whenever a Windows application is in the foreground. If this entry is On and a Windows application is in the foreground, no non-Windows application will run. The default is Off. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon from the Control Panel.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

WinTimeSlice

WinTimeSlice=number,number

This entry contains two numbers. The first number specifies the relative processing time (based on MinTimeSlice=) given to all Windows applications running in the foreground relative to the time allocated to all non-Windows applications running in the background. The second number specifies the relative processing time given to all Windows applications running in the background when a non-Windows application is running in the foreground. The range of numbers that can be entered is 1 through 10000. The important value is the ratio of these values to the corresponding settings in the PIFs of the active non-Windows applications. The default is 100,50. To change this entry, choose the 386 Enhanced icon from the Control Panel.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

WOAFont

WOAFont=font filename

This entry specifies which font files are loaded into memory when running non-Windows applications. These fonts are also available to Windows applications as long as a non-Windows application is running. If you want to make these fonts always available to Windows applications, add them to your system with the Fonts option in Control Panel. The default is DOSAPP.FON. To change this entry, exit Windows and run Setup from MS-DOS, then change the Codepage or Display setting.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

XlatBufferSize

XlatBufferSize=kilobytes

This entry specifies the size of the low memory buffer used to map MS-DOS calls from protected mode to virtual 386 enhanced mode. Specifying a higher value can improve the performance of protected mode Windows applications that read or write information in a large number of bytes (for example, some database applications). However, this may decrease the amount of memory available for running non-Windows applications and may cause problems on networks that use named pipes. These networks may require a value of 4. The value you specify is rounded to the next 4K increment. For example, if you set this value to 5, Windows rounds it up to 8. The default is 8. To change this entry, you must edit SYSTEM.INI.

File: SYSTEM.INI
Section: [386enh]

XMSUMBInitCalls

XMSUMBInitCalls=Boolean

This entry specifies whether or not Windows should call the extended memory drivers UMB management routines. The default is usually On, but may be Off depending on the extended memory manager you are using. You should never need to change this entry.

File: SYSTEM.INI

Section: [386enh]

[windows] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains entries that affect startup applications, the warning beep, printing, window border width, keyboard speed, mouse settings, and definitions of files as documents or programs.

You will find entries in this section for:

- Beep
- BorderWidth
- Coolswitch
- CursorBlinkRate
- DefaultQueueSize
- Device
- DeviceNotSelectedTimeout
- Documents
- DosPrint
- DoubleClickHeight
- DoubleClickWidth
- DoubleClickSpeed
- KeyboardDelay
- KeyboardSpeed
- Load
- MenuDropAlignment
- MenuShowDelay

 MouseSpeed

 MouseThreshold1

 MouseThreshold2

 MouseTrails

 NetWarn

 NullPort

 Programs

 Run

 ScreenSaveActive

 ScreenSaveTimeOut

 Spooler

 SwapMouseButtons

 TransmissionRetryTimeout

[Desktop] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains entries that define the appearance of Windows.

You will find entries in this section for:

- GridGranularity
- IconSpacing
- IconTitleFaceName
- IconTitleSize
- IconTitleWrap
- IconVerticalSpacing
- Pattern
- TileWallpaper
- Wallpaper

[Extensions] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains definitions that associate file extensions with programs.

You will find entries in this section for:

File Associations

[intl] section

File: WIN.INI

The following entries may be found in the [intl] section:

- iCountry
- iCurrDigits
- iCurrency
- iDate
- iDigits
- iLZero
- iMeasure
- iNegCurr
- iTime
- iTLZero
- s1159
- s2359
- sCountry
- sCurrency
- sDecimal
- sLanguage
- sLis
- sLongDate

 sShortDate

 sThousand

 sTime

[ports] section

File: WIN.INI

This section lists the available communications and printer ports, defines default values, and lists files to which printer output can be sent.

This section can contain one or more entries in this format:

portname:=*baud-rate, parity, word-length, stop-bits* [[, p]]

[fonts] section

File: WIN.INI

This section lists the screen font files that Windows loads at startup. Use the Fonts icon in Control Panel to change this section. The entries in this section are in the following format:

font-name=font-filename

Where *font-name* is the descriptive name of a font and *font-filename* is the name of the file that contains the font resources.

> **Note:** Adding entries to this section will not install a font. You must use the Fonts icon in the Control Panel to install new fonts.

[FontSubstitutes] section

File: WIN.INI

This section describes fonts recognized by Windows as identical to another typeface and contains one or more occurrences of the following:

font-name=font-name

Edit WIN.INI to change this section.

[TrueType] section

File: WIN.INI

This section describes options that affect the use of TrueType fonts in your applications.

You will find entries in this section for:

- OutlineThreshold
- TTEnable
- TTIfCollisions
- TTOnly

[mci extensions] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains entries that associate types of media files with Media Control Interface drivers. It can contain one or more occurrences of the following:

extension=mcidevice-type

[network] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains network settings. It can contain the following sections:

drive

InRestoreNetConnect

port

[embedding] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) objects, their description , the program that creates them and their file format. The [embedding] section is included only for backwards compatibility with Windows 3.0.

Entries in this section have the following format:

object=description, description2 program file, format

Where:

object = the name of the server object.

description = a description of the server object.

description2 = what appears in the list of registered file types in the Registration Info Editor.

format = the format of the file.

Use the Registration Info Editor to change these entries.

[Windows Help] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains settings that specify the size, placement, and appearance of Help windows.

You will find entries in this section for:

- M_WindowPosition
- H_WindowPosition
- A_WindowPosition
- C_WindowPosition
- IFJumpColor
- IFPopupColor
- JumpColor
- MacroColor
- PopupColor

[sound] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains entries for system events that support sound. The [sound] section can contain one or more occurrences of the following entry:

systemevent=filename,description

Where:

system event = the defined system event

filename = the name of the sound file

description = a description of the system event

Use the Sound icon in Control Panel to change this entry.

[printerPorts] section

File: WIN.INI

This section contains a list of the active and inactive printers that can be accessed by Windows, their associated communications ports, and their timeout values. The [printerPorts] section can contain one or more entries in the following format:

device=driver, port, DeviceTimeout, RetryTimeout [, other ports ...]

Where :

device = the name of the device
driver = the driver filename
port = the port the device is connected to
DeviceTimeout = seconds that Print Manager will wait for the device to be turned on
RetryTimeout = seconds before attempted transmission retries

Use the Printers icon in Control Panel to change this entry.

[devices] section

File: WIN.INI

This section lists the active printers, but is only necessary for compatibility with Windows 2.x applications. The [devices] section can contain one or more entries in the following format:

device=driver, port [, other ports ...]

Where :

device = the name of the device
driver = the driver filename
port = the port the device is connected to

Use the Printers icon in Control Panel to change this entry.

[programs] section

File: WIN.INI

This section identifies the paths that Windows will search to start an application. This is in addition to the path in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file. The [programs] section can contain one or more of the following entries:

program file=drive:directory\program file

Where:

program file = the name of the program you are trying to run
drive = the drive on which the program is located
directory = the directory in which the program is located
program file = the name of the program you are trying to run

To change this entry, complete the dialog box in File Manager that prompts for the path when it can't find the application.

[colors] section

File: WIN.INI

This section defines the colors of the Windows display. It can contain entries in the following format:

component=red-value green-value blue-value

Where:

component is one of the following:

- ActiveBorder
- ActiveTitle
- AppWorkspace
- Background
- ButtonFace
- ButtonShadow
- ButtonText
- GrayText
- Hilight
- HilightText
- InactiveBorder
- InactiveTitle
- InactiveTitleText
- Menu
- MenuText

 ScrollBar

 TitleText

 Window

 WindowFrame

 WindowText

Beep

Beep=Yes | No

Default: Yes
Purpose : If Yes, a beep sounds when you do something illegal.

Use Sound icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

BorderWidth

BorderWidth=number

Default: 3
Purpose: Sets sizable window border.

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

CoolSwitch

CoolSwitch=0 | 1

Default: 1
Purpose: Turns fast task switching on (1) or off (0).

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

CursorBlinkRate

CursorBlinkRate=milliseconds

Default: 530
Purpose: How much time between blinks of the cursor

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

DefaultQueueSize

DefaultQueueSize=number

Default: 8
Purpose: The number of messages an application's queue can hold.

Edit WIN.INI to change this.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

Device

Device=output-device-name, device-driver, port-connection

Purpose: Defines the default printer.

Use Printers icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

DeviceNotSelectedTimeout

DeviceNotSelectedTimeout=seconds

Default: 15
Purpose: How many seconds Windows will wait for a device to be switched on.

Use Printers icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

Documents

Documents=extensions

Default: none
Purpose: Defines extensions for documents not associated with an application

Edit WIN.INI to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

DosPrint

DosPrint=Yes | *No*

Default : No

If Yes, Windows uses MS-DOS interrupts when printing.
If No, Windows sends output directly to the printer port.

Use Printers icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

DoubleClickHeight

DoubleClickHeight=pixels

Default: 4
Purpose: How much the mouse can move vertically between clicks in a double-click.

Edit WIN.INI to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

DoubleClickSpeed
DoubleClickWidth

DoubleClickWidth

DoubleClickWidth=pixels

Default: 4
Purpose: How much the mouse can move horizontally between clicks in a double-click.

Edit WIN.INI to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

DoubleClickHeight
DoubleClickSpeed

DoubleClickSpeed

DoubleClickSpeed=milliseconds

Default: 452
Purpose: Amount of time allowed between clicks in a double-click

Use Mouse icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

DoubleClickHeight
DoubleClickWidth

KeyboardDelay

KeyboardDelay=milliseconds

Default: 2
Purpose: How much time elapses before key starts repeating while you hold down key.

Use Keyboard icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

KeyboardSpeed

KeyboardSpeed

KeyboardSpeed=milliseconds

Default: 31
Purpose: How much time elapses between repeats while you hold down a key.

Use Keyboard icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

KeyboardDelay

Load

Load=filename(s)

Purpose: Applications to start minimized every time Windows starts.

Add an application to Startup group and set Minimize On Use to set this

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

MenuDropAlignment

MenuDropAlignment=0 | 1

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies whether menus open right-aligned (1) or left-aligned (0)

Edit WIN.INI to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

MenuShowDelay

MenuShowDelay=milliseconds

Default: 0 for 386 systems; 400 for 286 systems
Purpose: Specifies how long to wait before displaying a cascading menu.

Edit WIN.INI to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

MouseSpeed

MouseSpeed=0 | 1 | 2

Default: 1

Purpose: Sets relationship between mouse and cursor movement if either MouseThreshold1 or MouseThreshold2 is exceeded.

0 = no acceleration.

1 = 2 times normal speed when MouseThreshold1 is exceeded.

2 = 2 times normal speed when MouseThreshold1 is exceeded. 4 times normal speed when MouseThreshold2 is exceeded.

Use Mouse icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI

Section: [windows]

MouseThreshold1

MouseThreshold1=pixels

Default: 5

Purpose: Sets maximum number of pixels that the mouse can move before Windows speeds up cursor movement.

Use Mouse icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

MouseSpeed
MouseThreshold2

MouseThreshold2

MouseThreshold2=pixels

Default: 10

Purpose: Sets maximum number of pixels that the mouse can move before Windows speeds up cursor movement.

Use Mouse icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI

Section: [windows]

See Also

MouseSpeed

MouseThreshold1

MouseTrails

MouseTrails=number

Default: 0
Purpose: The number of pointers trailing behind the cursor.

Use Mouse icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

NetWarn

NetWarn=0 | 1

Default: 1
Purpose: Specifies whether Windows gives a warning when network not available.

1 = Display a warning if network Windows expects a network but it is not available.
0 = No warning.

Use Network icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

NullPort

NullPort=string

Default: "None"

Purpose: Specifies the name for a null port. Used for installed devices that aren't connected to a port.

Edit WIN.INI to change this setting.

File: WIN.INI

Section: [windows]

Programs

Programs=extensions

Default: com exe bat pif
Purpose: Defines which files Windows regards as applications.

Edit WIN.INI to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

Run

Run=filename(s)

Purpose: Windows starts these applications on startup.

Add or remove the application to the Startup group to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

ScreenSaveActive

ScreenSaveActive=0 | 1

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies whether is a screen save is turned on.

1 = Screen saver is turned on.
0 = Screen save is turned off.

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

ScreenSaveTimeOut

ScreenSaveTimeOut

ScreenSaveTimeOut=seconds

Default: 120
Purpose: Specifies amount of idle time before Windows starts the screen saver

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

See Also

ScreenSaveActive

Spooler

Spooler=Yes | No

Default: Yes
Purpose: Specifies whether print output is sent through Print Manager.

Yes = Goes through Print Manager.
No = Does not go through Print Manager.

Use Printers icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

SwapMouseButtons

SwapMouseButtons=0 | 1

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies whether Windows swaps left and right mouse buttons.

0 = buttons not swapped.
1 = buttons are swapped.

Use Mouse icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

TransmissionRetryTimeout

TransmissionRetryTimeout=seconds

Default: 90 for PostScript printers; 45 for all other printers
Purpose: The system default time that Windows uses for attempted transmission retries.

Use Printers icon in Control Panel to change this value for a particular printer.

Edit WIN.INI to change the default.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [windows]

GridGranularity

GridGranularity=number

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies the size of the grid used to position windows on the screen.

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

IconSpacing

IconSpacing=pixels

Default: 77
Purpose: The number of pixels between icons horizontally

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

IconTitleFaceName

IconTitleFaceName=fontname

Default: MS Sans Serif
Purpose: The font used to display icon titles.

Edit WIN.INI to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

IconTitleSize

IconTitleSize=number

Default: 8
Purpose: The size of the font used to display icon titles.

Edit WIN.INI to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

IconTitleWrap

IconTitleWrap=*0* | *1*

Default: 1
Purpose: Specifies whether to wrap icon titles.
0 = No icon title wrapping
1 = Allow icon title wrapping and increase vertical spacing by 3 lines

Edit WIN.INI to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

IconVerticalSpacing

IconVerticalSpacing=pixels

Default: Based on title font and your display type
Purpose: Number of pixels between icons vertically.

Edit WIN.INI to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

Pattern

Pattern=b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 b8

Default: "(None)"
Purpose: The pattern used for the screen background

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

TileWallpaper

TileWallpaper=0 | 1

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies whether wallpaper is tiled or centered.

0 = centered.
1 = tiled.

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

Wallpaper

Wallpaper=bitmap-filename

Default: "(None)"
Purpose: The bitmap filename for the screen background

Use Desktop icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Desktop]

extension (file associations)

extension=command-line

Where:

extension = a filename extension of 1 to 3 characters.
command-line = a normal MS-DOS command line. (The application filename followed by any required parameters.

Purpose: To associate a file extension with its program.

Choose File-Associate in File Manager to change these entries.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Extensions]

iCountry

iCountry=country number

Default: 1.

Purpose: Specifies the country code. (The country's international telephone code except for Canada, which is 2).

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI

Section: [intl]

iCurrDigits

iCurrDigits=number

Default: 2
Purpose: The number of digits after the decimal separator in currency. Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iCurrency

iCurrency=number

Default: 0
Purpose: The currency format.

0 = $2
1 = 2$
2 = $ 2
3 = 2

Note: The actual currency symbol is set by sCurrency.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iDate

iDate=number

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies a Windows 2.x compatible date format.

0 = 12/31/90
1 = 31/12/90
2 = 90/12/31

Note: The date separator is set by sShortDate

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iDigits

iDigits=number

Default: 2
Purpose: The number of digits to display after the decimal in numbers.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iLZero

ilZero=0 | 1

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies whether to put leading zeroes in decimal numbers.

0 = .7
1 = 0.7

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iMeasure

iMeasure=0 | 1

Default: 1
Purpose: Whether to use English or metric measurements.

0 = metric
1 = English

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iNegCurr

iNegCurr=number

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies one of the following number formats:

0 = ($1)
1 = -$1
2 = $-1
3 = $1-
4 = (1$)
5 = -1$
6 = 1-$
7 = 1$-
8 = -1 $
9 = -$ 1
10 = $ 1-

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iTime

iTime = number

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies whether to format time using a 12 or 24 hour clock.

0 = 1:00
1 = 13:00

Note: The time separator is specified by sTime

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

iTLZero

iTLZero=number

Default: 0
Purpose: Whether to put leading zeroes in time.

0 = 2:30
1 = 02:30

Note: The time separator is specified by the sTime

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

s1159

s1159=string

Default: AM
Purpose: The string that follows times before noon in 12-hour format.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

s2359

s2359=string

Default: PM

Purpose: The string that follows times after noon in the 12-hour format and at all times in the 24-hour format.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI

Section: [intl]

sCountry

sCountry=string

Default: United States
Purpose: The name of your country

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sCurrency

sCurrency=string

Default: $
Purpose: The currency symbol.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sDecimal

sDecimal=string

Default: . (a period)
Purpose: Specifies the decimal separator.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sLanguage

sLanguage=string

Default: enu
Purpose: The language you want to work in specified by one of the following:

dan = Danish
frc = French Canadian
deu = German
isl = Icelandic
eng = International English
ita = Italian
enu = U. S. English
nld = Dutch
esn = Modern Spanish
nor = Norwegian
esp = Castilian Spanish
ptg = Portugese
fin = Finnish
sve = Swedish
fra = French

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sLis

sLis=string

Default: , (a comma)
Purpose: The character used to separate items in a list.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sLongDate

sLongDate=format

Default: dddd, MMMM dd, yyyy
Purpose: Specifies your choices for the long date format. Values are:

d = Day (1-31)
MM = Month (01-12)
dd = Day (01-31)
MMM = Month (Jan-Dec)
ddd = Day (Mon-Sun)
MMMM = Month (January-December)
dddd = Day (Monday-Sunday)
yy = Year (00-99)
M = Month (1-12)
yyyy = Year (1900-2040)

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sShortDate

sShortDate=format

Default: M/d/yy
Purpose: Specifies your choices for the short date format. Values are:

d = Day (1-31)
MM = Month (01-12)
dd = Day (01-31)
MMM = Month (Jan-Dec)
ddd = Day (Mon-Sun)
MMMM = Month (January-December)
dddd = Day (Monday-Sunday)
yy = Year (00-99)
M = Month (1-12)
yyyy = Year (1900-2040)

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sThousand

sThousand=string

Default: , (a comma)
Purpose: The symbol used to separate thousands.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

sTime

sTime=string

Default: : (a colon)
Purpose: The character used to separate hours, minutes, and seconds.

Use the International icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [intl]

OutlineThreshold

OutlineThreshold=number-of-pels-per-em

Default: 256

Purpose: The number of pels-per-em at which Windows will render TrueType fonts as outline fonts instead of bitmap fonts.

Edit WIN.INI to change this value.

Caution: Do not specify a value over 300

File: WIN.INI

Section: [TrueType]

TTEnable

TTEnable=0 | 1

Default: 1
Purpose: Specifies whether TrueType is enabled.

0 = TrueType fonts not available to applications
1 = TrueType fonts are available to applications.

Use the Fonts icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [TrueType]

TTIfCollisions

TTIfCollisions=0 | 1

Default: 0

Purpose: Specifies whether to use TrueType fonts if both types of fonts have the same name

0 = Use TrueType

1 = Use bit mapped font

Edit WIN.INI to change this section.

File: WIN.INI

Section: [TrueType]

TTOnly

TTOnly=0 | 1

Default: 0
Purpose: Specifies whether to make only TrueType fonts available to applications.

0 = All fonts are made available.
1 = Only TrueType fonts are mad available.

Use the Fonts icon in Control Panel to change this value.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [TrueType]

drive

drive=network-server-and-share

Purpose: Shows the network connections that are restored each time Windows is started.

Use the Disk - Network Connections command in File Manager to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [network]

InRestoreNetConnect

InRestoreNetConnect=0 | *1*

Default: 1

Purpose: Specifies whether to reconnect to the network servers you were connected to in your previous Windows session.

0 = Do not reconnect.

1 = Reconnect.

Use the Networks option from Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI

Section: [network]

port

port=network-printer-path

Purpose: Defines path and port for a network printer.

Use the Printers icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [network]

M_WindowPosition

M_WindowPosition=number1,number2,number3,number4,number5

Purpose: Sets the default size and placement of the main Help window.

number1 = the upper left corner horizontally
number2 = the upper left corner vertically
number3 = the width
number4 = the height
number5 = (0 | 1)
0-use defaults
1-maximize the window

Move or size the main Help window to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

H_WindowPosition

H_WindowPosition=number1,number2,number3,number4,number5

Purpose: Sets the default size and placement of the History window.

number1 = the upper left corner horizontally
number2 = the upper left corner vertically
number3 = the width
number4 = the height
number5 = 0

Move the History dialog to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

A_WindowPosition

A_WindowPosition=number1,number2,number3,number4,number5

Purpose: Sets the default size and placement of the Annotate window.

number1 = the upper left corner horizontally
number2 = the upper left corner vertically
number3 = the width
number4 = the height
number5 = 0

Move the Annotate dialog to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

C_WindowPosition

C_WindowPosition=number1,number2,number3,number4,number5

Purpose: Sets the default size and placement of the Copy window.

number1 = the upper left corner horizontally
number2 = the upper left corner vertically
number3 = the width
number4 = the height
number5 = 0

Move the Copy dialog to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

IFJumpColor

IFJumpColor=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Specifies the color of text that makes jumps to another section of the Help file.

Edit WIN.INI to change this setting.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

IFPopupColor

IFPopupColor=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Specifies the color of text that displays a popup panel for further Help.

Edit WIN.INI to change this setting.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

JumpColor

JumpColor=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Specifies the color of text that makes jumps to another section of the Help file.

Edit WIN.INI to change this setting.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

MacroColor

MacroColor=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Specifies the color of text that runs a Help macro.

Edit WIN.INI to change this setting.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

PopupColor

PopupColor=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Specifies the color of text that displays a popup panel for further Help.

Edit WIN.INI to change this setting.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [Windows Help]

ActiveBorder

ActiveBorder=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the border of the active window.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

ActiveTitle

ActiveTitle=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the title bar of the active window.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

AppWorkspace

AppWorkspace=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the application workspace for Windows applications.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

Background

Background=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the desktop background.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

ButtonFace

ButtonFace=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the button faces.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

ButtonShadow

ButtonShadow=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the shadow behind buttons.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

ButtonText

ButtonText=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the text on buttons.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

GrayText

GrayText=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the text that is dimmed.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

Hilight

Hilight=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the background of highlighted text.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

HilightText

Hilight=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of hilighted text.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

InactiveBorder

InactiveBorder=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the border of an inactive window.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

InactiveTitle

InactiveTitle=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the title bar of an inactive window.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

InactiveTitleText

InactiveTitleText=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the text in an inactive title bar.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

Menu

Menu=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the background of menus.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

MenuText

MenuText=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the text in a menu.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

ScrollBar

ScrollBar=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the scrollbars.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

TitleText

TitleText=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the text in the title bar.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

Window

Window=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the workspace in a window.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

WindowFrame

WindowFrame=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the window frame.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]

WindowText

WindowText=red-value green-value blue-value

Purpose: Sets the color of the text in a window.

Use the Color icon in the Control Panel to change this entry.

File: WIN.INI
Section: [colors]