File Commander makes it easier to manage your disks.   When you find that you're moving, copying, or deleting the same files over and over, you can create a File Command to do it for you.   Then you simply run the File Command and it does the work.

Once File Commander is installed, you create a new File Command as follows:

- Choose "File Commander" from "Administrative Tools" in the Start menu programs;
- use the File Commander Wizard to build the command.

or

- Open the folder where you want to create the command (or just create the command on your desktop);
- choose the "New" menu, either from the "File" menu or by clicking the right mouse button in the folder (or on the desktop);
- choose "File Command" and use the File Commander Wizard to build the command.

The Wizard guides you through the steps required to create the command.   At any time you can get extra help by clicking on the "?" symbol at the top right corner of the window and then clicking on the part of the window you want to know more about.

Once the command is created, you run it by double-clicking on it.   The command will perform its actions just as if you had done them within the Windows Explorer, including the same messages.   For example, if the command deletes files it will be just as if you had dragged them to the recycle bin.

If you click the right mouse button on a File Command, the menu that appears contains three options of particular interest:

- "Run" will run the command, just like double-clicking on it.
- "Edit" will open a window where you can change the command.
- "Properties" will show the File Command's properties, including the same information as "Edit".

This is version 1.2 of File Commander.   Any comments would be appreciated and can be sent to CinSoft@vl.videotron.ca

Specifies that files and folders will be moved to a different folder.

Allows you to specify a new name for moved files.

The deleted files and folders will be moved to the recycle bin, rather than permanently deleted.

You'll be requested to confirm the command's actions when it is run.   If you choose to ignore errors, you generally should not choose this option.

You'll be requested to confirm the creation of any new folders when the command is run.

Connected files will be moved or copied together.

Specifies that files and folders will be copied.

Allows you to specify a new name for copied files.

The security attributes of files or folders will be copied along with the files or folders.

Specifies that files and folders will be deleted.

You'll be notified of any errors that occur when the command is run.   If you choose to ignore errors, you generally should not choose this option.

The name of each file affected by the command will be included in the progress window.

These are the files and/or folders to be moved, copied, or deleted.

This is the folder to be moved or copied to.

The command also applies to the contents of folders within the specified folder(s).

The command applies to folders as well as files.

Specifies that files will be renamed.

Files or folders will be renamed as necessary in order to avoid replacing an existing file or folder that has the same name.

You'll see the progress of the command if it takes longer than a few seconds to run.

Specifies the type of action the file command will perform.

Returns to the wizard's previous step.

Continues to the wizard's next step.

Closes the wizard and saves the new file command.

Closes the wizard without creating a new file command.

Allows you to choose an additional folder.

Type the file command name here.

Specifies that you want to see folder names, file names, and file types in a descriptive form.

Specifies that you want to see folders and files as system paths and file extensions.

Type the name of the file that the command will act upon.   "Wild card" characters can be used to specify one or more matching file names as follows:

- Use * to indicate "any file name".
- Use ? anywhere in the file name to match any character.   For example a?b?c will match axbxc, aabbc, abbcc, etc.
- Use * at the end of the file name to match any remaining characters.   For example plan* will match plan, planning, planned, etc.

Type the new name for the files(s).   "Wild card" characters can be used as follows:

- Use * to indicate that the file name will remain the same.
- Use ? anywhere in the new name to use the corresponding letter from the original name.   For example, file name "1 File" and pattern "? New" will result in new file name "1 New".
- Use * in the new name to use the full original file name.   For example, file name "1 File" and pattern "xxx * xxx" will result in new file name "xxx 1 File xxx".

This is the type of file that the command will act upon.

Shows the specified folder's full name.

Allows you to select a folder.   To specify a folder that does not currently exist, click on one of the *New folder* entries and type the folder name.

Shows the files in the specified folder that match the specified file name and type.

Indicates whether to use the full name of the specified folder, or the name relative to the folder that contains this command.

- If you check this option, and this command is subsequently moved or copied, then a folder relative to the command's new location will be used.
- If you do not check this option, then the full folder name as specified above will be used regardless of the location of this command.

Specifies the full path, file name, and file extension in system format.   You can change this value by typing here.

When you run this command, a sound will be played when the command is complete.

The command will be run as if there were an individual command for each affected file or folder.   If there is any error for one file or folder, the command will still continue for the rest.

If you choose this option, you generally should not choose to confirm actions or show errors.