



The Complete Handbook of
juv16 PowerTools 2008

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The product version used for writing this book is a pre-release version, therefore the user interface and the names of the features might be slightly different from the version of jv16 PowerTools you are using.

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Introduction

juv16 PowerTools 2008 is a Windows system utility suite which allows you to clean, optimize and repair your system with ease. The program offers a range of advanced tools that provide a safe yet powerful way of getting "under the hood" of your computer.

Minimum system requirements

- Any computer running Windows 98, 98 SE, ME, NT, 2000, XP or Vista
- Mouse or keyboard

Recommended system specifications

- Any computer running Windows NT, 2000, XP or Vista
- Mouse and keyboard
- Internet connection (to download updates, etc.)

(Support for Windows 98, 98 SE and ME is slightly limited and not all features are present if the product is used under any of these operating systems.)

No-nonsense

juv16 PowerTools 2008 is not bloated with candy graphics, sound effects or any other bells and whistles. If you are used to these you might consider the product's user interface being dull and boring the first time. However, after you're used to it, you won't change it for anything.

Macecraft Software's goal has always been to create software that does what it is meant to do and – what's most important – does it the way you want.

The basic operation requires only a normal home computer running any Windows operating system. Some features demand a lot of processing power, such as the Duplicate File Finder and the Registry Monitor, but even they have been optimized to work as fast as possible, even on a slower computer.

User friendliness

juv16 PowerTools 2008 is a true example of a very user-friendly computer application. It allows you to use the program in your own language (not only in English). You can control the product with only your mouse and/or your keyboard, it's up to you. It also contains full, printable documentation.

The user friendliness is not something that only affects the user interface. The product doesn't integrate itself with your system without your permission. It doesn't connect to the Internet without your permission. It doesn't modify your system's configuration or fill up the C:\Windows\System32 directory with its files.

General usage

In the right hands, jv16 PowerTools 2008 is a very safe and powerful tool. Yet, even the most novice users can take benefit from its power if they just remember a few general rules.

The most important thing to bear in mind is that you are the one who always makes the final decision, that's why it's very important that you don't do anything with things you are not familiar with. For example, if there are some items in the Registry Manager or in the Registry Cleaner that you don't know or can't identify, it's always the safest and best option to leave those items alone.

jv16 PowerTools only makes suggestions based on its analysis. You always make the final decision, so you'll have to know what you're doing.

If you are using a Windows NT based operating system, such as Windows 2000, XP or Vista, you must be logged in as the computer's administrator when using jv16 PowerTools 2008. The product will not operate without full system rights. Without them the Registry Cleaner, for example, can't analyze all parts of the registry, the File Finder can't search in all directories, and so on.

Similarly, the *Open in RegEdit* feature will not work if the product doesn't have full user rights to the following registry key:

```
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Applets\Regedit
```

Note: the *Open in RegEdit* feature doesn't work in any Windows 9x systems, including Windows ME.

Important notes about the user interface

jv16 PowerTools 2008 lists only the most common features as toolbar buttons. It would also not be possible to list all features that way, simply because there are more features than there is room for toolbar buttons. Instead, right click the items on the product's various lists to see the additional features relating to the item or items selected.

Also, not all features are available at the same time. Normal buttons are usually disabled when they can't be used, and right-click menu items are not shown at all. Most of the right-click menu features require at least one item to be selected from a list, some require exactly one item, some work only if two or more items are selected, and so on.

If you spend 5 minutes to browse through all windows of the product you'll see only a part of all available features.

Introduction to the registry

This chapter gives you some basic information about the Windows' registry. If you are already familiar with the subject you may skip this chapter.

Every Windows-based system has a feature called registry. It's a place where the Windows operating system and third-party software applications can store information. Many software applications, including the operating system itself, store their settings to the registry which makes the registry a very vital part of your system. Basically, the registry is a database containing all data the operating systems and programs you use store there.

Structure of the registry

The registry is organized in a *hierarchical tree structure* (see image 1), and is comprised of subtrees and their keys, hives, and value entries. Here's an example of what a single registry key looks like: `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion`

The first part of it ("HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE") is the root key, also known as a (root) hive. It's just like the drive letter in a file system. Then comes the registry key "Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion", which can be compared to the directory path in a file system. Then there are also registry entries which contain all the actual data. These are like files in a file system. Each registry entry has a name (also known as "entry" or "value name") and contents (also known as "data" or "value").

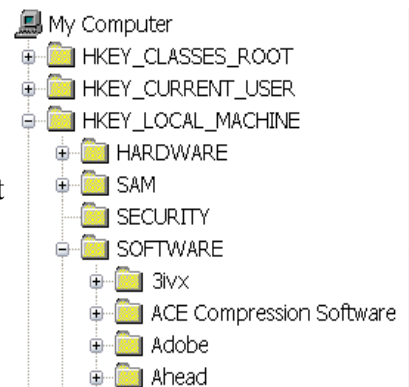


Image 1. The structure of the registry

Accessing the registry

The Windows registry can't be accessed directly but only through two application layers. First, you need an application which is designed to access the registry, for example jv16 PowerTools 2008 or Windows RegEdit. They can't access the registry directly either, but they use Windows core functions to access the registry. In a way, they are saying to the Windows "Could you pass me that information, please" and then the system replies if it can be passed or not.

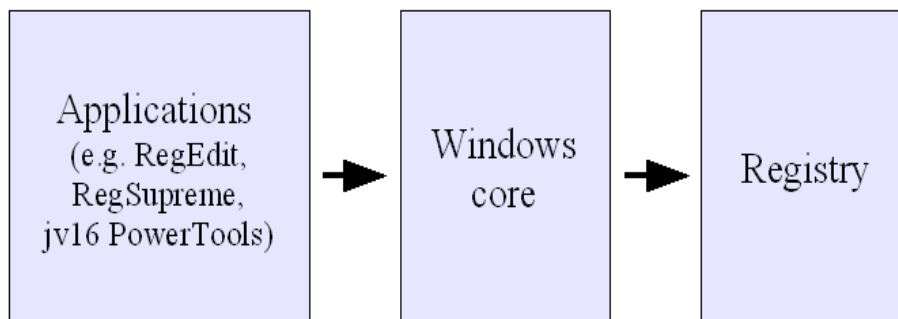


Image 2. The layered structure of accessing the registry

Warning: The registry is a very vital part of your system, let jv16 PowerTools 2008 always backup the items before removing or modifying them.

Setting up jv16 PowerTools 2008

If you don't consider yourself to be an advanced user, you may skip this entire chapter since the product's default settings are designed for you.

To access the settings of the application, start jv16 PowerTools and click File > Program Settings, or hit Ctrl+S in the main window, or click on the "Settings" icon in that same window..

Interface

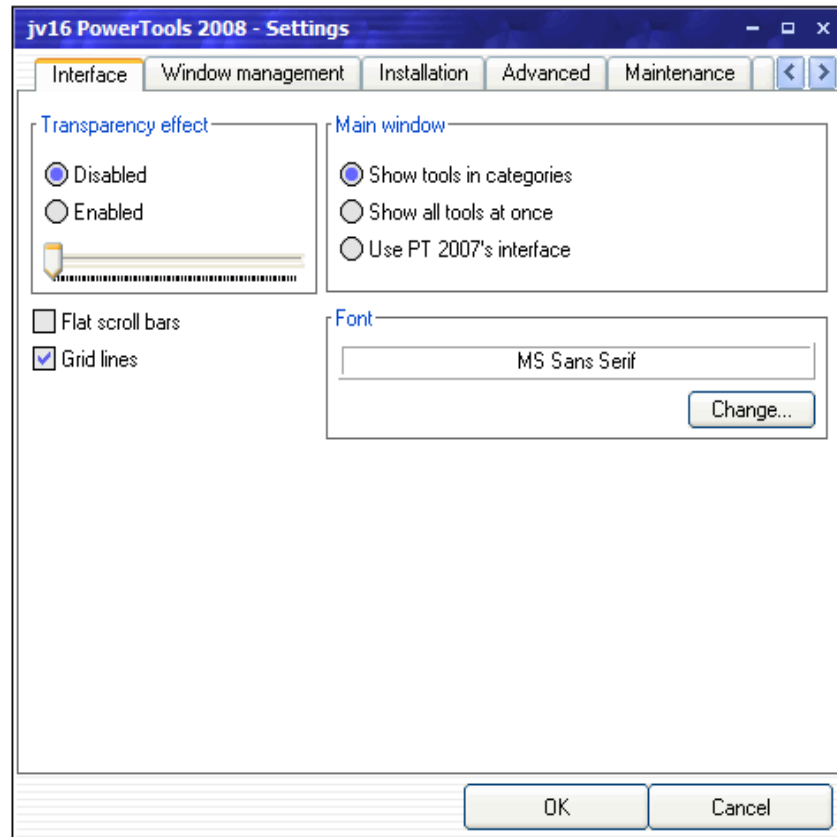


Image 3. The Interface section defines how jv16 PowerTools looks

The interface section allows you to change the way jv16 PowerTools 2008 looks.

- *The Transparency effect* setting determines whether all the jv16 PowerTools' windows should be transparent. This feature is only available when using Windows 2000 or higher. Note that the actual performance of this feature is based on the performance of your video card and its driver.
- *The Main window* setting allows you to define how the main window of the program looks.
- *The Font* section allows you to change the font used in jv16 PowerTools. **Changing the font is not recommended unless the character set used on the system doesn't work well with the default font.**
- *The Flat scroll bars* option makes all the scroll bars of the jv16 PowerTools flat (a bit like in Office2000 or XP).
- *The Grid lines* option adds small lines between the items in a list, which makes reading lists easier.

Window Management

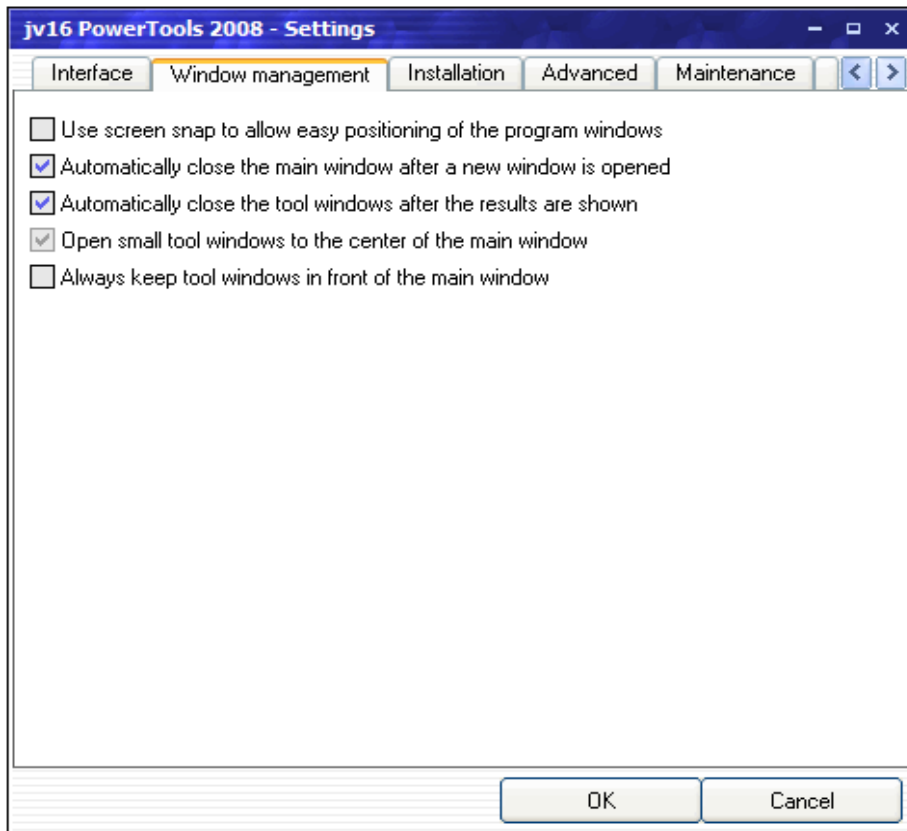


Image 4. Window management settings allow you to define how the program's windows operate

The Window management section allows the user to define how the program windows should work. The following settings are available:

- *Use screen snap to allow easy positioning of the program windows* setting makes it easier to move the program windows close to the edges of your screen.
- *Automatically close the main window after a new window is opened* determines whether the main window should be closed after you have started a tool, for example the Registry Cleaner or the Directory Tool.
- *Automatically close the tool window after the results are shown* determines whether the tool window, such as the Registry Cleaner or the File Cleaner, should be closed after the tool has finished and the results window is shown.
- *Open small tool windows to the center of the main screen* forces all the small windows, the Registry Cleaner or the File Finder for example, to open in the center of the main window.
- *Always keep tool windows in front of the main window* forces all the tool windows, such as the Registry Cleaner or the File Finder, to stay on top of the Main Window, even if you click the Main Window in order to focus it.

Installation

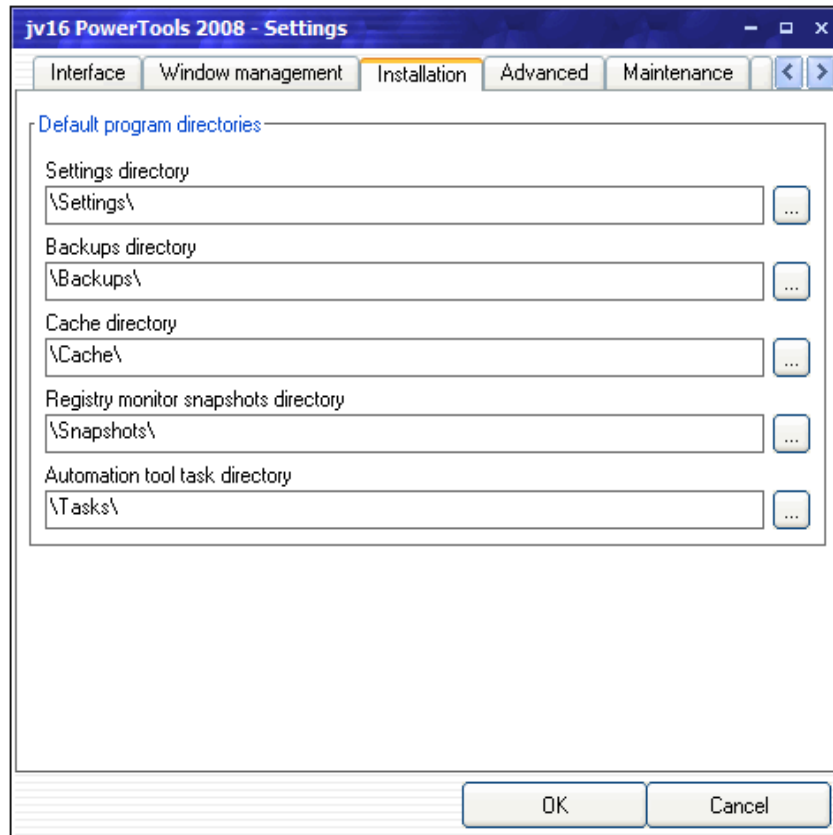


Image 5. The Installation section allows you to redefine the program directories

The `Installation` section contains information on which directories jv16 PowerTools should use. Please make sure there are sufficient user rights to these directories if the directories are located on a NTFS partition.

Note that if you modify the directory paths you must manually copy the directories' contents to the new location if you wish to keep the directories' contents intact.

You can't specify where jv16 PowerTools will place its temporary data - the default system temp directory is always used. By default, it's `%TEMP%\jv16PT_2008\`. If it's not possible to create a subdirectory called `jv16PT_2008` there, the root of the Temp directory is used (`%TEMP%\` by default).

The relational paths, such as `"\Settings\"` are relative to the program's installation directory. For example, if you have installed the program to `"C:\Program Files\jv16 PowerTools 2008"` the `"\Settings\"` refers to `"C:\Program Files\jv16 PowerTools 2008\Settings"`.

Advanced Section

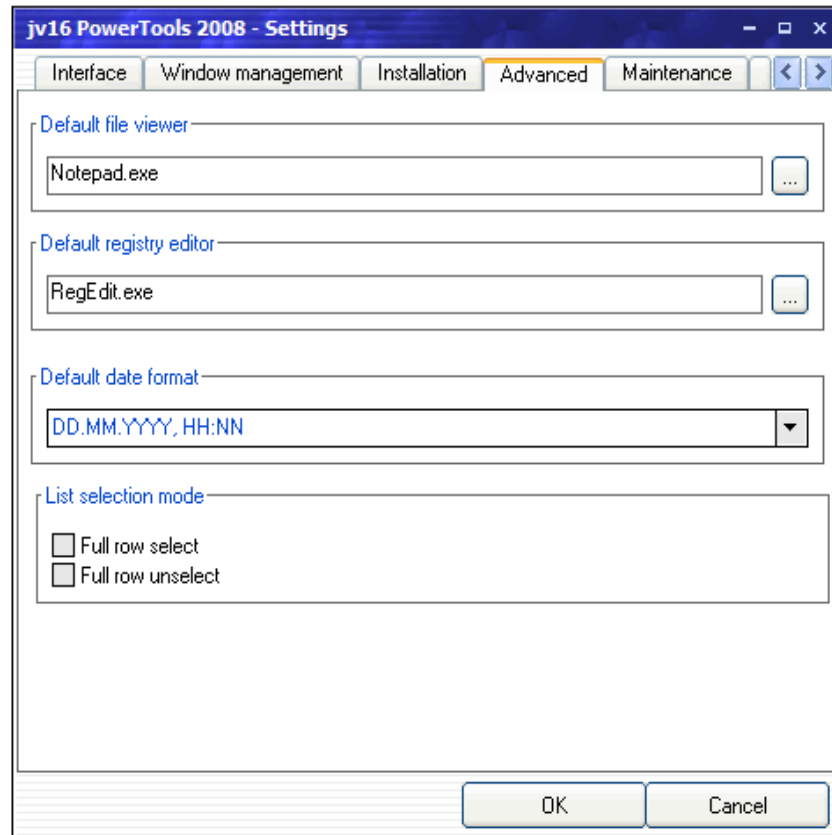


Image 6. The Advanced section allows you to, for example, define which date format you wish the program to use.

The Advanced Section contains the following settings.

- The Default file viewer is used when clicking the View function from the File Tool's More Functions menu. It's also used to view the contents of registry backups in the Backup Tool. You may change the default file viewer but note that not all file editors can be used. The editor must support opening files with the following command line: `application.exe "file_to_be_opened.txt"`, for example `notepad.exe "C:\readme.txt"`.
- *Default registry editor* is used in many features of jv16 PowerTools, such as in the Registry Cleaner's right click menu (*Open in RegEdit*). Note that not all registry editors can be used as the default registry editor. The registry editor must use the same method to open the desired registry key as the Windows Registry Editor. This can be tested very easily, simply change the default registry editor setting to the desired third-party registry editor and test if e.g. the Registry Cleaner's *Open in RegEdit* works.
- *Default date format* determines how you wish the dates used in jv16 PowerTools to be formatted. The default date format is "DD.MM.YYYY, HH:NN". Note that the MM means months, and NN minutes. The list contains some of the most common date formats, but you can also create your own date format.
- *Full row select* allows you to select lines by clicking them, if this option is disabled you must always put the tick to the checkbox in order to select the item. This feature is not present in Software Manager or Startup Manager since both of them show more information about the selected items when clicked.

- *Full row unselect* allows you to unselect items by clicking them. This feature is not present in Software Manager or Startup Manager since both of them show more information about the selected items when clicked.

Maintenance

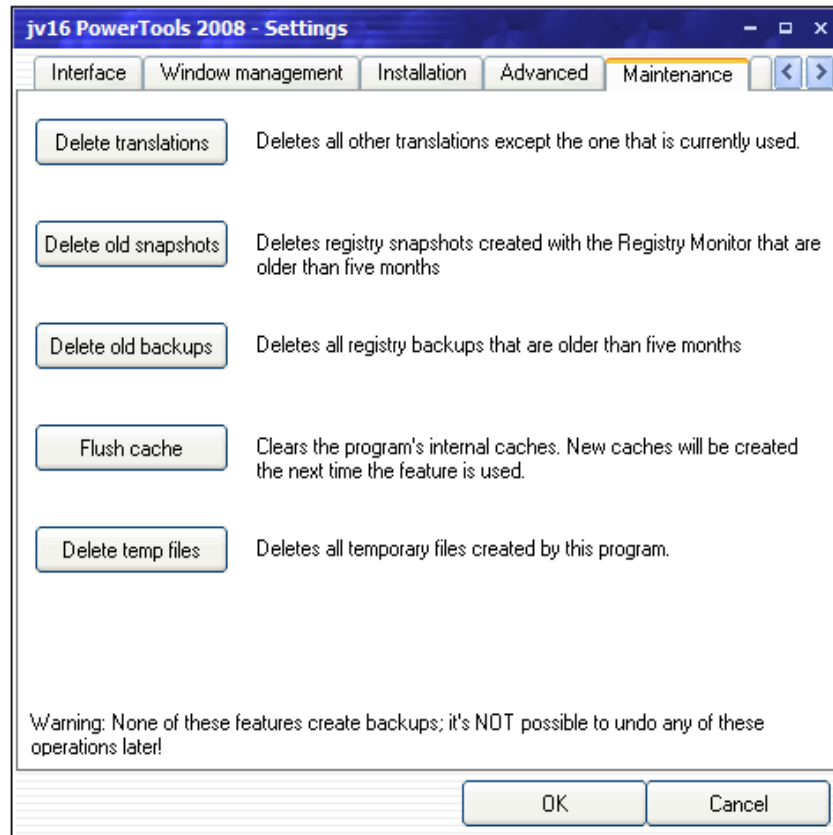


Image 7. The Maintenance section contains tools which help you to maintain jv16 PowerTools itself

The Maintenance section allows you to perform the following maintenance tasks.

- *Delete translations* deletes all jv16 PowerTools' translation files except the one which is currently in use. The translation files are stored in \jv16 PowerTools\Languages\.
- *Delete old snapshots* deletes all Registry Monitor snapshots which are older than 5 months.
- *Delete old backups* deletes all backups which are older than 5 months.
- *Flush cache* allows you to manually clear all of jv16 PowerTools' internal caches, such as the filename cache. You must restart the application after this procedure.
- *Delete temp files* deletes all temporary files created by jv16 PowerTools 2008.

Warning: None of the maintenance features create backups, therefore you can't undo the changes in the future. Don't use these features unless you know what you are doing.

Security

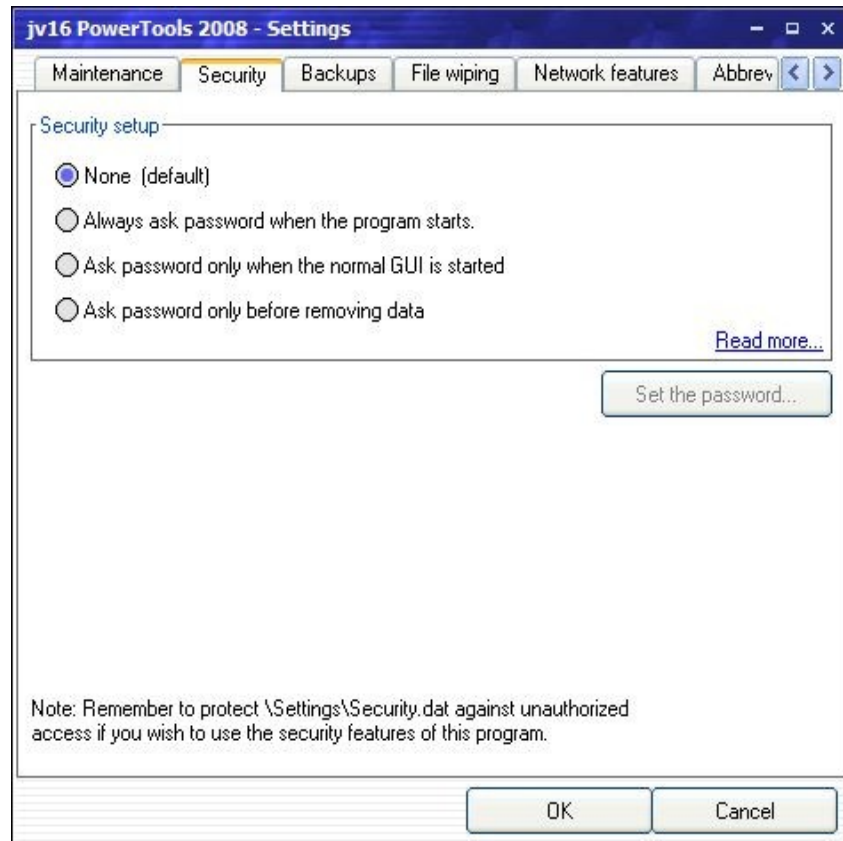


Image 8. The Security section helps you to control who has access to the product's powerful features

The *Security* section allows you to password protect and restrict the usage of the product. The following security options are available.

- *None*. The default setting: all users have unlimited access to the product.
- *Always demand a password when the program starts*.
- *Demand a password only when the normal GUI is started*. This option allows the use of automated tasks and the Privacy Protector without the password.
- *Demand a password only when the user tries to delete or edit files, registry entries or the settings of the program*.

Please see the Security Notes chapter if you use these features.

Backups

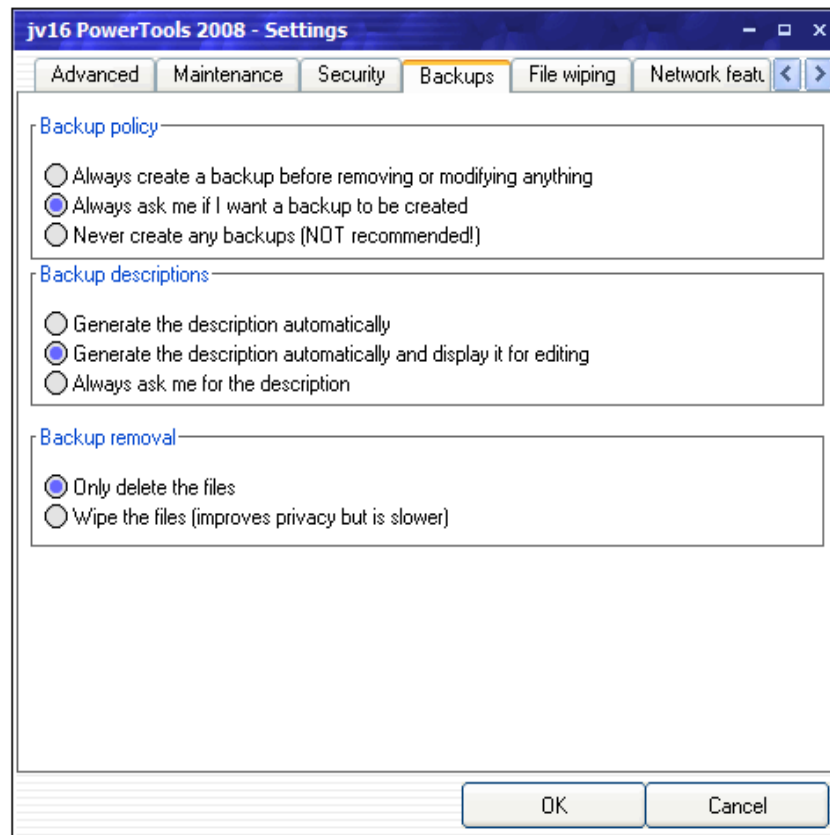


Image 9. The Backups section allows you to define the product's backup policy with ease

The Backups section defines how the backups should be created.

The *backup policy* section defines the backup creation policy. The following options are available:

- *Always create a backup before removing or modifying anything* tells the program to always and without any confirmation create a backup of everything you delete or modify.
- *Always ask me whether I want a backup to be created.*
- *Never create any backups.* Using this option is **not recommended**.

The *backup descriptions* section defines how the description of the backup should be created. The following options are available:

- *Generate the description automatically.* The way the description is generated is not identical for tools, but usually the description is generated from the data of the first selected item.
- *Generate the description automatically and display for editing.* This option allows you to verify the automatically generated description since they are not always very clear and informative.
- *Always ask me for the description* allows you to write the description for the backup from scratch.

The *backup removal* option defines whether you want the backups to be deleted by normal file deletion or by a safe file wiping procedure.

Wiping a file means that the file's contents can't be reconstructed or recovered in any way, this is achieved by writing the file over many times with random data. The exact way the data is deleted is defined in the File Wiping section of the Settings tool.

File Wiping

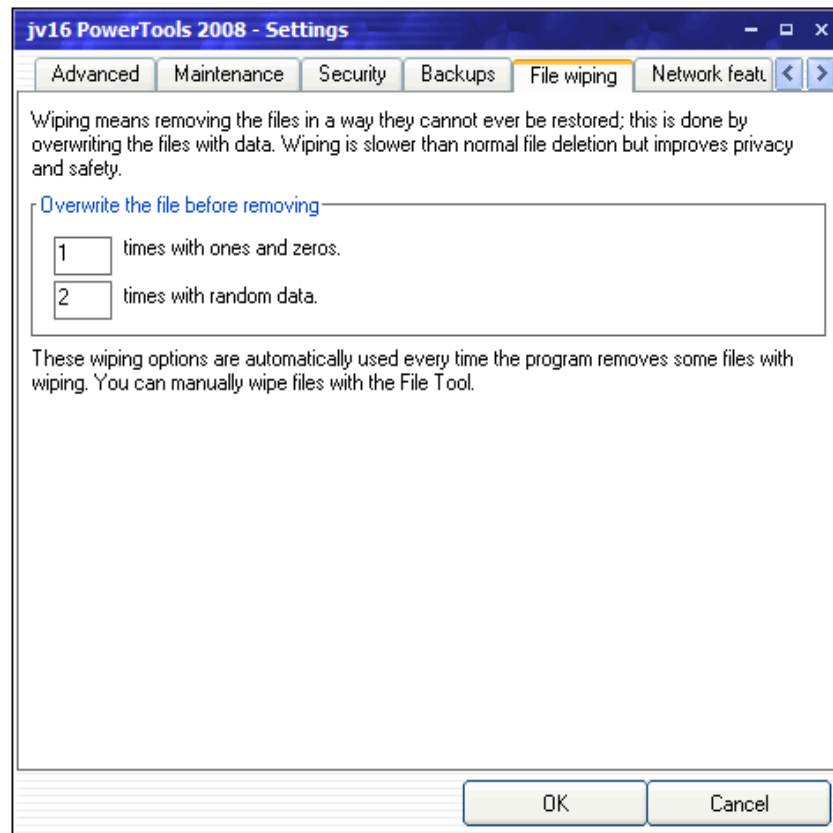


Image 10. You can adjust the strength of the file wiping to meet your requirements

The `File wiping` section allows you to define how many times the data should be written over. The more overwrites the safer. However, the downside is that each overwrite takes some time - a lot of time with large files.

The overwriting procedure works the following way.

1. Overwrite the data with zero bits.
2. Overwrite the data with one bits.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until the desired number of overwrites is done.
4. Overwrite the data with random bits.
5. Repeat step 4 until the desired number of overwrites is done.
6. Write the file's or directory's name over with random data 255 times.
7. Delete the data from the disk.

All the used file buffers are flushed after each write which makes sure all the data is actually written to the disk.

These settings are used in several tools of the product, such as the Wipe feature of the File Tool and Directory Tool and the Disk Wiper tool.

Network Features

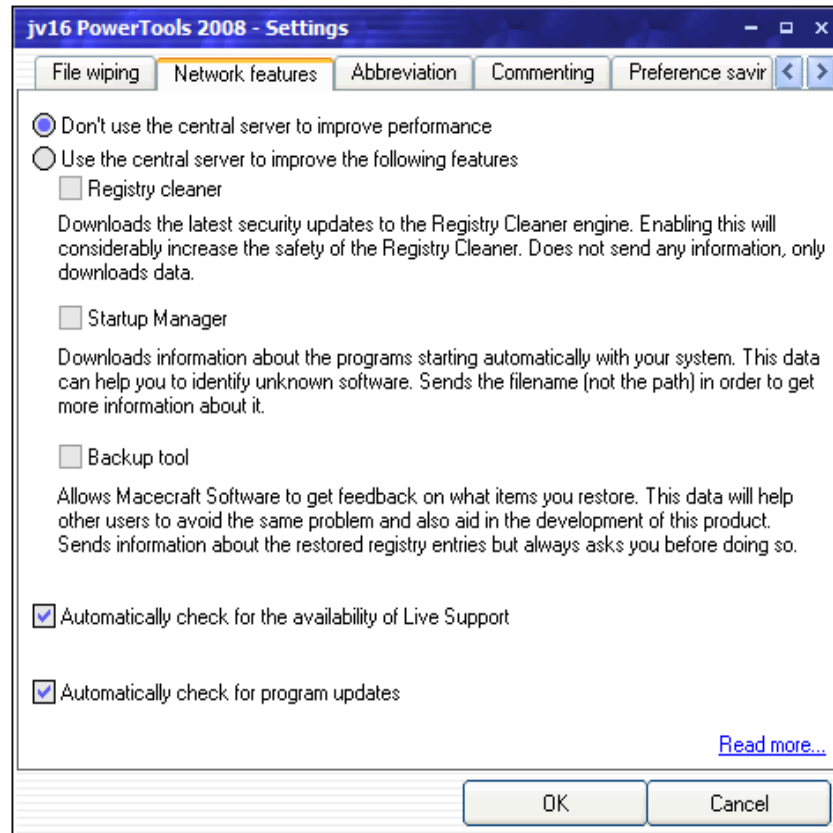


Image 11. The way the product accesses the Internet is defined in the Network features section

The `Network features` section is used to define jv16 PowerTools' Internet usage policy. The product supports the following network dependent features.

- *Registry cleaner* downloads the latest security updates to the Registry Cleaner. This is done without sending any information to Macecraft Software. The feature always downloads the latest update and applies it if it's not already in use. The procedure is very similar to the automatic updates of antivirus software.
- *Startup Manager* downloads information about the applications automatically starting with your system. The feature must send the filename in order to get its information. The file path is not sent.
- *Backup Tool* allows you to make jv16 PowerTools even better. This works by sending information about the registry backups you decide to restore. Note that, even if you enable this feature, it will always ask for your permission before sending any data. The feature will not send any files, only certain information about the registry entries you have chosen to undelete. This information is used to generate safety updates to Registry Cleaner. There is no need to enable this feature if you have any privacy concerns.

Automatically check the availability of Live Support defines whether the program should automatically check whether Live Support is available. The Live Support can be accessed from the Main Window's top panel icon, or via the Help menu available in all program windows.

Automatically check for program updates. When checked, the program checks every time you start the application whether a newer version of the program has been released. If a new version is found, the program shows you more information about it but doesn't automatically download or update anything.

These interactive features, if you wish to use them, send out the following information to Macecraft Software.

Data	Usage
Operating system version number. Example: "5.1.0.2600"	<p>The sent data can affect only a certain operating system, for example not all safety updates are necessarily the same for all operating system version.</p> <p>The information is also used for statistical purposes: for example, should the support of Windows 98 be dropped or is the product still widely used with it?</p>
Is the user using the trial version or has he or she bought a license. Example: "0" means that the user is using the trial version.	<p>If there are too many update requests at the same time, our servers can ignore the requests from users who are using the trial version and only serve our customers who have purchased a license.</p> <p>The information is also used for statistical purposes.</p>
Name of the product and its version. Example: "jv16pt2008, 1.8.0.459".	To ensure the proper response format and data.

In addition to this, the Live Support feature sends the serial number of your license file. This is done to allow disabling the Live Support feature from non-registered users (i.e. users running a free trial version) and/or from users who have purchased the product but who have not purchased any technical support services. The access for Live Support will be limited only in a case of too many users accessing the service at the same time, normally the service should be available for all users.

Due to the use of the http protocol, the sending IP address is also received by our servers. In theory, IP addresses could be used to identify users, at least in some cases; however, we do not store or even analyze the IP addresses in any way. Therefore, all the data that is sent to Macecraft Software is 100% anonymous.

The data is sent without encryption, just like regular e-mail, but the data is digitally signed to ensure the coherence of the data when it reaches our end.

If you have any concerns about your privacy, simply, don't use the Internet features. The product is fully functional without them. If the network features are disabled, jv16 PowerTools does not send any information whatsoever to Macecraft Software. You can verify this by using a firewall.

Abbreviation

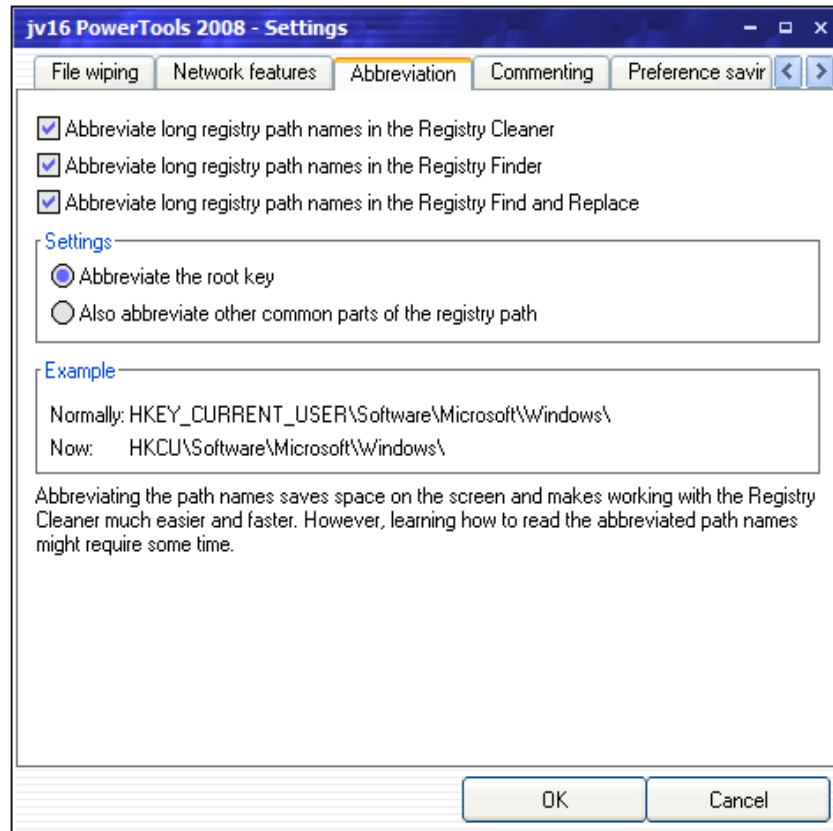


Image 12. The Registry path abbreviation settings

To abbreviate means to make shorter. Registry paths, such as “HKEY_CURRENT_USERS\Software\Microsoft\Windows\”, can be quite long, as you can see. This is why jv16 PowerTools 2008 can abbreviate them for you.

The following options are available:

- *Abbreviate long registry path names in the Registry Cleaner*
- *Abbreviate long registry path names in the Registry Finder*
- *Abbreviate long registry path names in the Registry Find & Replace*

The product supports two methods of abbreviation.

- *Abbreviate the root key* modifies only the root key, such as “HKEY_CURRENT_USER”, which in short form is “HKCU”.
- *Also abbreviate other common parts of the registry path* can modify all parts of the registry path. This can dramatically reduce the space needed to show the registry path information but inexperienced users might find the abbreviated registry paths difficult to read.

Commenting

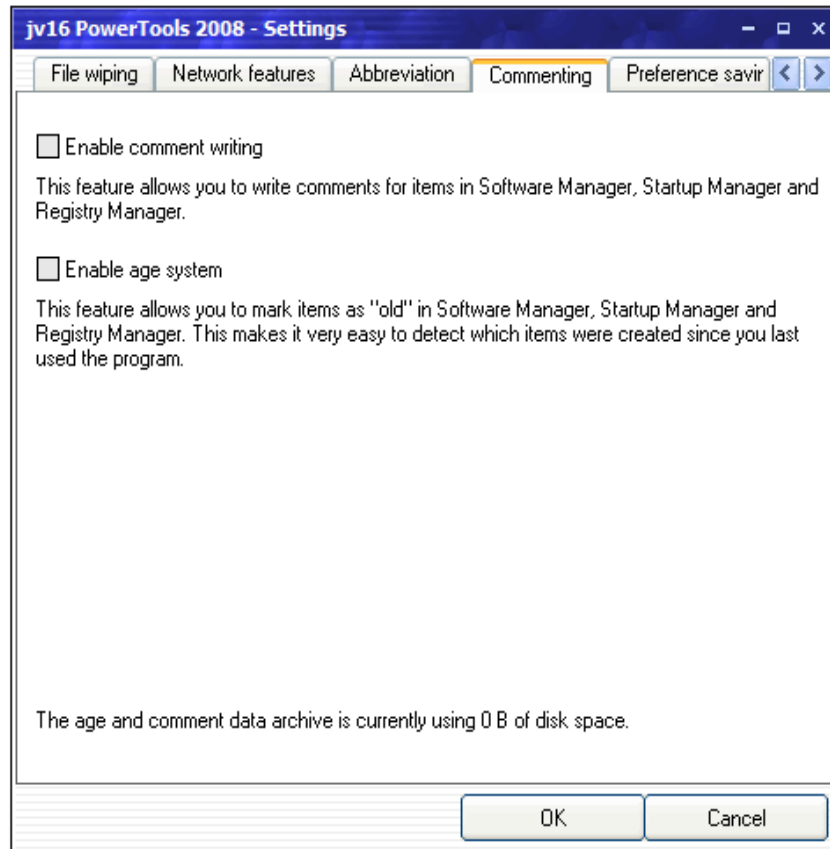


Image 13. Age and Comment system settings

The `comment` system allows you to write comments on the items listed in the Software Manager, Startup Manager and the Registry Manager.

The age system allows you to mark items as “old” or “new”, this feature helps you to quickly detect which items have been added since the last time the tool was used.

Both the comment writing and the age system work with the right-click menu.

Preferences Saving

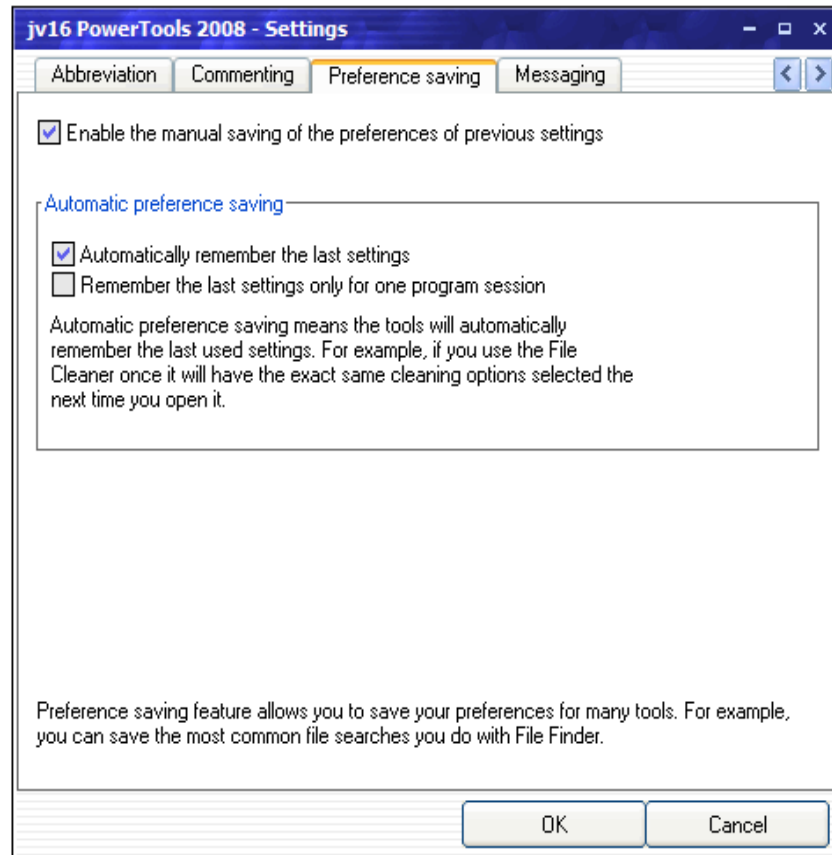


Image 14. Settings of Preferences Saving.

Preferences Saving means you can save for example the search settings of File Finder for later use. This enables you to perform multiple similar searches without the need to configure the tool from scratch each time.

If enabled, the Preferences Saving feature adds a small toolbar to some of jv16 PowerTools' windows as shown in the following picture.



Image 15. The Preferences Saving feature adds a small toolbar to some windows

The toolbar has the following three simple but handy features:

1. You can load a previously saved set of preferences (such as search options of the File Finder) by selecting it from the drop-down list.
2. You can save the current set of preferences by clicking the small disk icon on the upper left.
3. You can delete the currently selected previously saved set of preferences by clicking the red icon on the lower left.

Messaging

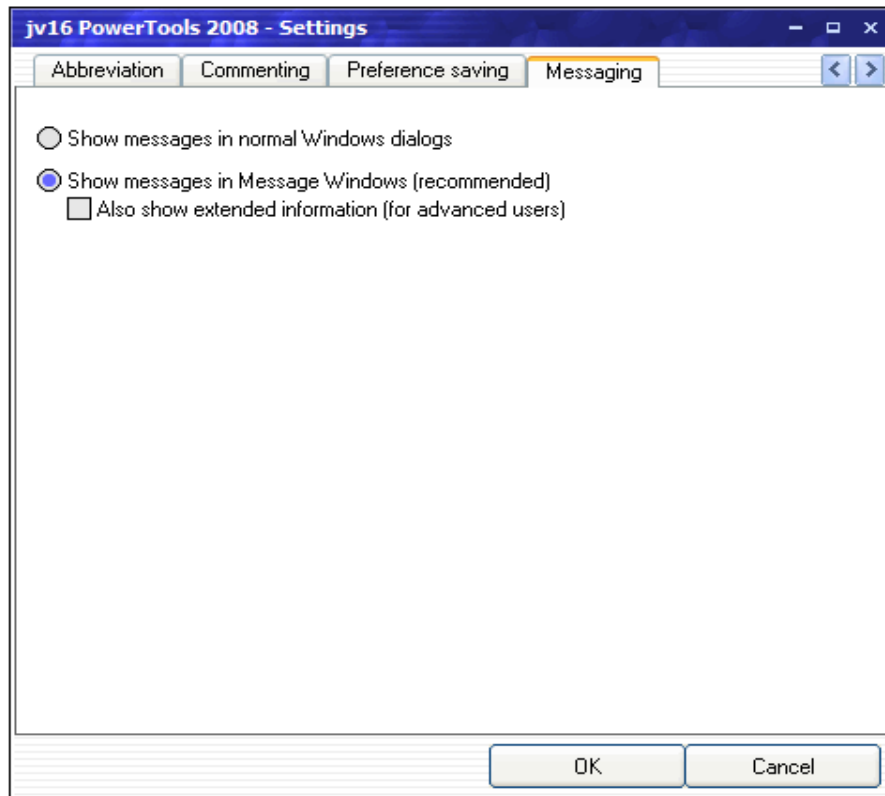


Image 16. Settings of messaging.

The `messaging` settings define whether the product should use standard Windows message boxes which pop up upon each message. Or log windows which show the specific window containing the message as a single text line.

The non-standard Message Windows system of jv16 PowerTools is enabled by default, because it is recommended to be used. Of course, users preferring the standard Windows message dialogs may use them instead.

Main Tools

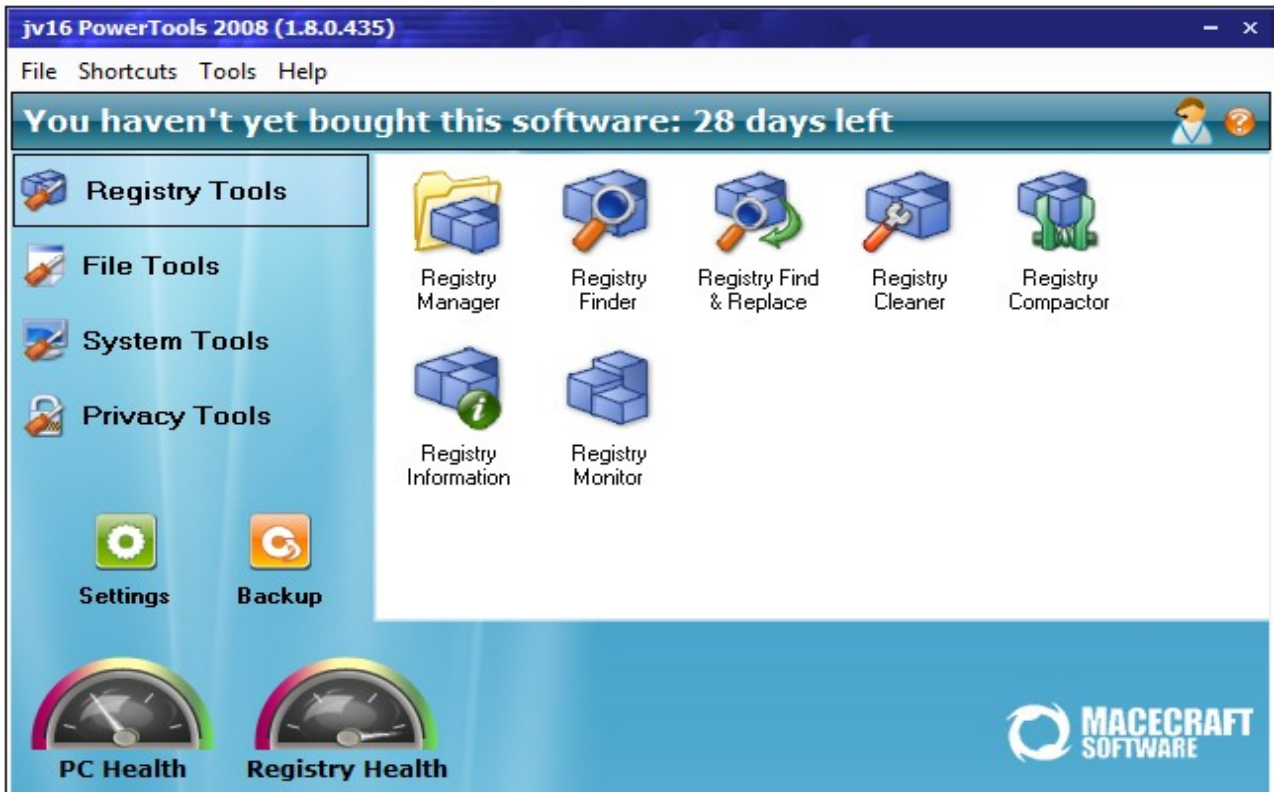


Image 17. The main window which contains the main tools as icons

All the jv16 PowerTools' main features can be accessed from its main window. The screenshot above is taken using the default view of the main window. If you wish, you can use the Settings tool to change the main window to look like the screenshots in the next page.

Tip: You can drag and drop files to the main window. If you drop files they are listed in the File Tool; if you drag directories they are listed in the Directory Tool; if you drag both files and directories, the files and all the files from the directories are listed with the File Tool.



Image 18. An alternative display style of the main window, which can be changed using the Settings tool



Image 19. Another alternative display style of the main window, which can be changed using the Settings tool

The Software Manager

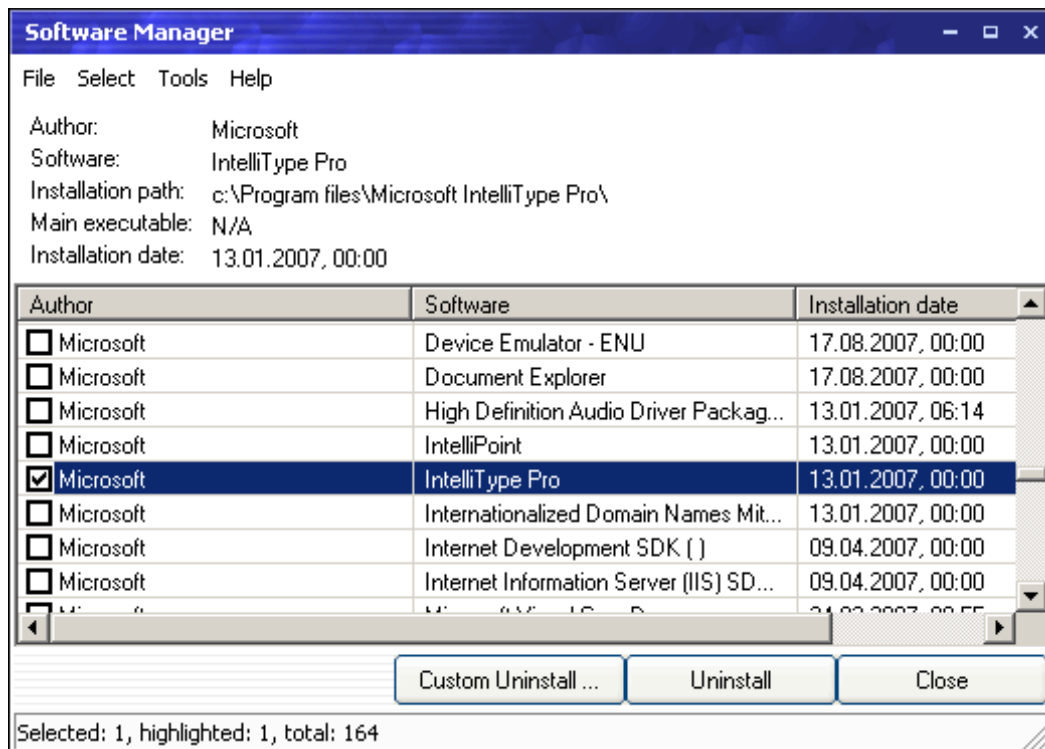


Image 20. The Software Manager allows you to delete hidden traces of installed software

The `Software Manager` is a highly improved version of Windows' Add/delete Software feature.

Windows' Add/delete Software feature works by an internal software list to which software can register itself to upon installation. Of course, this registration is not required and not all software therefore does it at all. This is why the Add/delete Software list doesn't usually contain all the software installed on the computer.

The `Software Manager` uses three approaches at the same time:

1. It reads the same internal software list used by the Add/delete Software feature.
2. It analyzes the registry for common software data.
3. It quickly analyzes all hard drives to detect other installed software.

This is why the `Software Manager` can detect much more items compared to Windows' Add/delete Software, or some other similar third-party applications.

Please note that the `Software Manager` works much based on approximations. This means the list can contain a number of errors: for example, the software's Main Executable information or the Installation Date might not show the correct data on all software. This is normal. Also, it's not always possible for the `Software Manager` to detect all information for the software, in such case "N/A" is shown.

The *Uninstall* button doesn't use the extracted information (such as the Installation Path) without asking permission. If you wish to delete all traces of the software you must use the *Custom Uninstall* feature.

Custom Uninstall Software

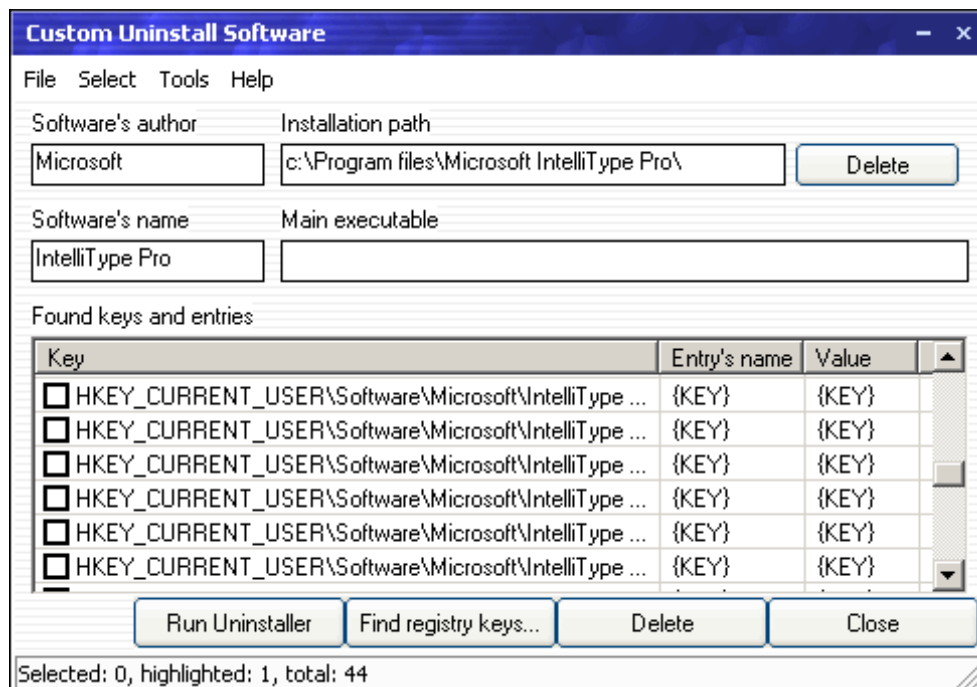


Image 21. Custom Uninstall Software allows you to detect and delete even the most hidden traces of installed software

The Custom Uninstall Software function of the Software Manager helps you to find and delete hidden traces of installed software. To access it, select an application in the Software Manager's list of installed software, then right-click the selected application to display the pop up menu, or use the *Custom Uninstall* button. Custom Uninstall can only be used when one and only one application is selected.

Follow these steps to fully uninstall software using the Custom Uninstall Software feature:

1. Verify that all the information on the top (e.g. name of the software, installation path, etc.) is correct. If there are errors, fix them if you know how to. If you are unsure, you can leave the boxes empty.
2. Click on the *Run Uninstaller* button. It attempts to locate and launch the product's own uninstaller application. If one is found, follow the instructions from the screen and uninstall the software. If not, skip this step and move on.
3. Click *Find registry keys*. After the search is done you should always examine the list of registry keys through before doing anything. If all the found registry entries are relating to the software in question, select them all and click on the delete button at the bottom of the window. If you are unsure whether some entries are related to the software in question then don't select those items. It's always better to be safe than sorry!
4. Click the *Delete* button which is located to the right of the Installation path text box. The button is only enabled if the text box contains a valid path.
5. Click *Close* and you're done!

Warnings: Always remember to validate the given information about the software: the author of the software, the name of the software, its installation path and the location of its main executable. If any of this information is wrong the tool might list entries not related to the software in question, and removing these entries could be dangerous. If you are unsure about any piece of information, just leave the box empty. Also, using this tool to detect entries of software with a very generic name (e.g. "System", "Browser", "Icon" etc) can be very dangerous.

The Startup Manager

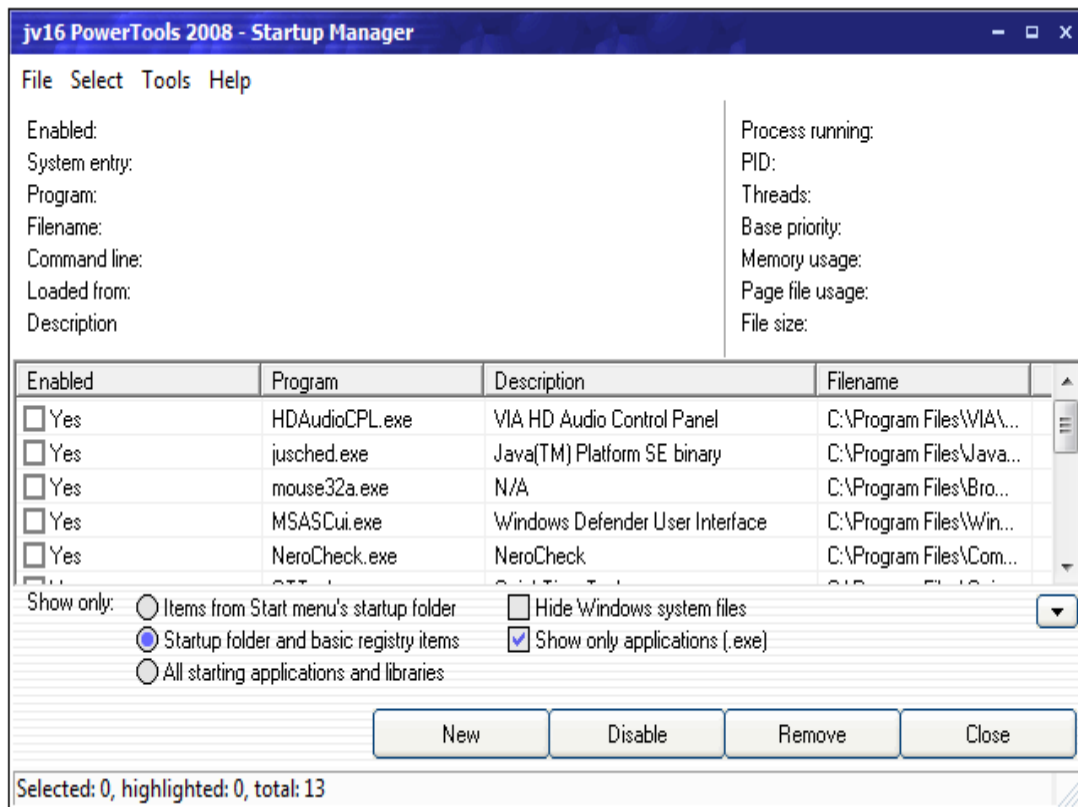


Image 22. The Startup Manager allows you to control which applications start with your computer

The Startup Manager shows you the list of all applications that are set to automatically start with your computer. The tool analyzes the registry and the Windows Start Menu to locate the applications. Other startup definition locations are not analyzed (such as Win.ini), since they are no longer used.

Clicking an item shows you more information about the software, such as whether it is currently running, its path and from where it was loaded. If you have enabled the network usage, the tool downloads more information about the software from Macecraft's server, which is shown in the Description field. If network access is not enabled, the Description field will show the description data extracted from the executable file.

Automatically starting programs can easily slow down even the fastest computer; therefore, it's highly recommended to keep the list as short as possible. You can use the *Disable* button to disable software, in other words, to deny it from starting automatically again. If you wish you could enable it again later. The *delete* button does the same, but also deletes the software from the list.

You can use the *New...* button to add your own software to the list.

The Registry Manager

The Registry Manager contains all the necessary tools for manual registry repair and maintenance. You can uninstall software, delete leftover registry entries from software you thought you had deleted ages ago, edit or delete shell extensions and so on. The Registry Manager is your easy-to-use interface to the Windows registry, and you really don't need to have an extensive knowledge of the registry to be able to use the Registry Manager.

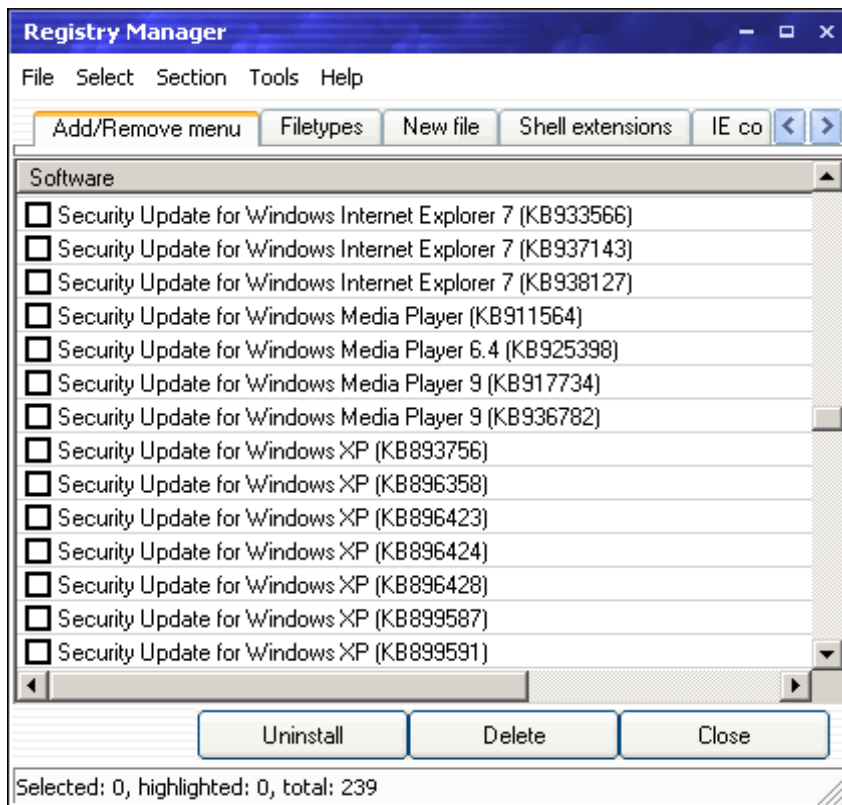


Image 23. The user interface of the Registry Manager

Features

- The *Add/delete* menu feature shows the items from Add/delete Programs in the Windows Control Panel. The feature also lists the hidden items which are normally not visible in Add/delete Programs. Notice that the Delete button only deletes the software from this list and doesn't uninstall it, while the Uninstall button actually does uninstall it. For your own safety, you can uninstall only one piece of software at a time.
- *Filetypes* shows you all the registered file types. For example that .txt files are text files and so on. It's very common that programs you delete from your computer leave their file type registrations behind.
- *New File* feature shows you a list of file types you can create using the right-click > New menu (you can see this menu by right clicking the Windows desktop, for example). Note that if you still use the program whose shell extension you wish to delete from the right-click menu the program will most likely automatically recreate the entry the next time the program is used.

- *Shell Extensions* list contains all the registered shell extensions. Shell extensions are operations you can perform on certain types of files. For example, you can view a text file (.txt) with Notepad by double clicking it but you can also print its contents by right clicking it and selecting print from the right-click menu. You can delete all the shell extensions you think you won't need.
- *IE Context Menu* list contains all the context menu tools of Internet Explorer. Context menu extensions are those additional tools which are shown in the right-click menu when you right-click anything on a web page. Some programs, such as FlashGet, create these kinds of new entries.
- *The Open With Menu* feature shows you the list of programs Windows shows in a list when executing a file with an unknown file type. This feature is only for NT-based operating systems, such as Windows NT, 2000, XP, 2003, 2008 and Vista.
- *The Search Menu* feature shows the list of items in the Search function of the Start Menu. You can delete all items you don't need. This feature is only for NT-based operating systems such as Windows 2000, XP, 2003, 2008 and Vista.

The Registry Cleaner

While the Registry Manager and the Registry Finder represent manual and semi-automatic registry cleansing tools, the Registry Cleaner is fully automatic. It analyzes the entire system registry in a snap and shows you the items that are erroneous.

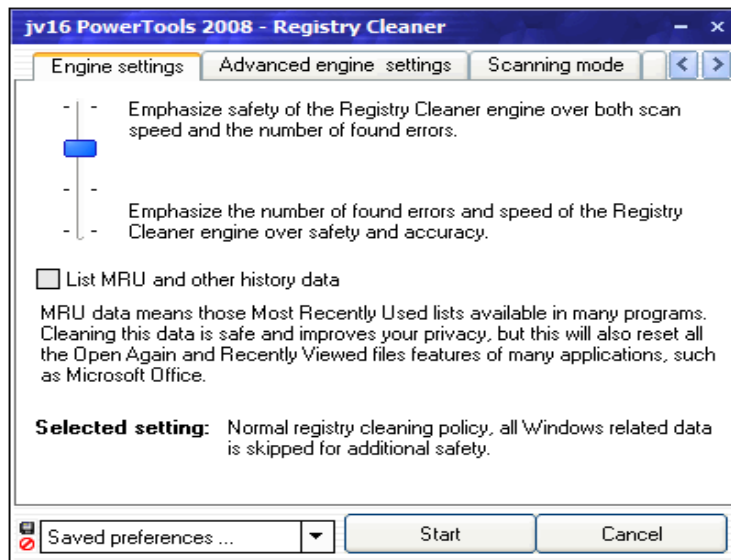


Image 24. The initial options dialog of the Registry Cleaner

When you start the Registry Cleaner it asks you whether you wish to highlight safety or whether you wish to run the cleaner in aggressive mode. If you don't know what you are doing, always use the safest scanning mode!

The *List MRU and other history data* defines whether the Registry Cleaner should list MRU (Most Recently Used) and other similar data as errors. This kind of data is not erroneous nor obsolete, but it can safely be deleted. Since history data contains information of for example which video clips you have played last or which documents you have edited last, this information can also be a risk to your privacy.

Advanced users can also modify other settings of the tool but for normal users this is all that needs to be done before clicking the Start button.

The *Advanced Engine Settings* tab allows you to define exactly which scanning modules are run. There should be no reason to manually modify this setting.

The *Scanning Mode* defines whether the Registry Cleaner should scan all data, or just the data that most likely contains errors. There should be no reason to manually modify this setting.

The *Results Format* section defines whether the Registry Cleaner should list the found items in a simple list as jv16 PowerTools 2005 and 2006 did, or in a hierarchical tree categorized by data type. While the hierarchical Structured list mode is slower to produce, it gives a better data fixing result by combining relating registry errors to groups.

The *Advanced Options* section contains the following settings.

- *Automatically delete all found erroneous data (NOT RECOMMENDED)* means that the program automatically deletes all the found items without asking you. Using this method is **not recommended**.
- *Use as little CPU power as possible* option tells the program that you are currently doing something with your computer and the Registry Cleaner should only use free computer processing time.
- *Don't show items that would be automatically re-created*. There are certain types of registry data that will be always re-created, either upon system startup or when you use certain applications. This option allows you to ignore all the registry entries which would most likely be re-created either immediately or almost immediately after removal or modification.
- *Don't pop up the window after finished* option is only effective if you minimize the window during the scan. If you minimize it, the window will by default pop back up when the job is done. You can disable that behavior with this option.

The *Search Words* tab allows you to enter search word or words to be used with the scan. If entered, the Registry Cleaner will only list registry errors matching one or more of these search words. This feature is very handy if you want to list only registry errors relating to a specific software or a set of software.

The *Ignore Words* section allows you to define so called ignore words. Simply put, if the program finds an item which matches any words on the ignore words list, the item will be automatically ignored. For example, if you have a Canon digital camera and you want to make sure that nothing during the Registry Cleaner scan even touches its registry entries, you can add the word "Canon" (without the quotes, of course) to the ignore words list.

The Scan Report

You will see a detailed `Scan Report` after the Registry Cleaner's scan is finished. The `Scan Report` shows you some statistics about the scan, such as how long it took, how many items were analyzed and so on.

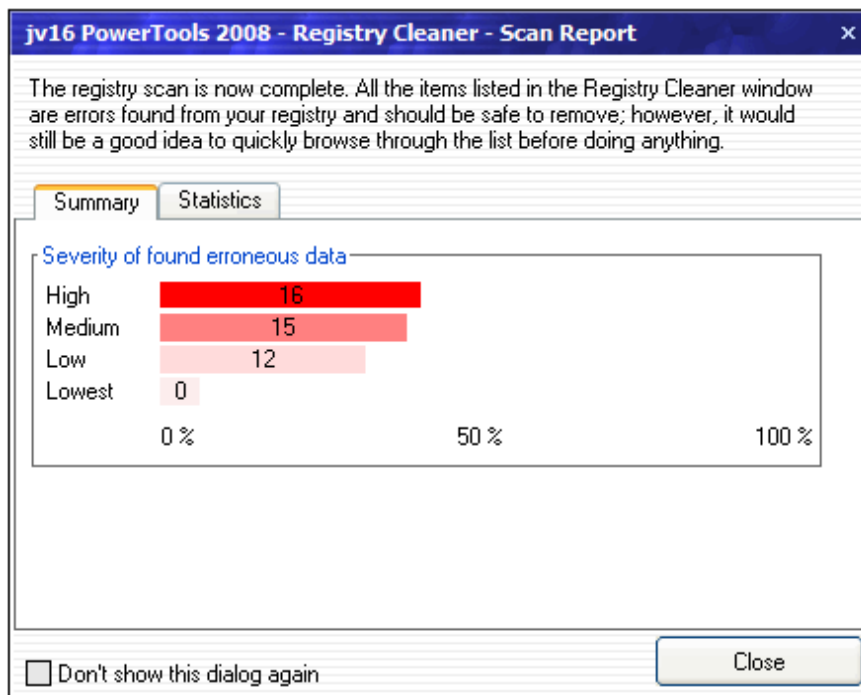


Image 25. The Registry Cleaner's Scan Report shows a summary of the performed registry scan

The beauty of the Scan Report is the Severity of the found errors feature. The *Severity of found errors feature* shows four bars representing how many errors of different severity levels were found. For example, in the image above there were 16 errors of high severity, 15 of medium severity, 12 of low severity and 0 of the lowest severity.

The severity indicates how likely the error is to cause problems in your system. The error severities should be interpreted as follows.

Severity	Meaning
High	These errors are quite likely to cause some system or user-level problems. Typical such system-level problems are error messages upon system startup or system crashes. User-level problems include applications that stop working or start to show error messages of missing files or components when used.
Medium	These errors could cause some problems but that is not very likely.
Low	In theory, these errors could cause some minor user-level problems but it's quite unlikely.
Lowest	These errors are very unlikely to cause any problems whatsoever.

You can close the Scan Report window by clicking the *Close* button. If you don't wish to see the Scan Report again, check the *Never show this dialog again* box.

The Results Window

The results of the Registry Cleaner are listed in the Registry Cleaner window after the scan is completed. All the items listed are erroneous and should be safe to delete.

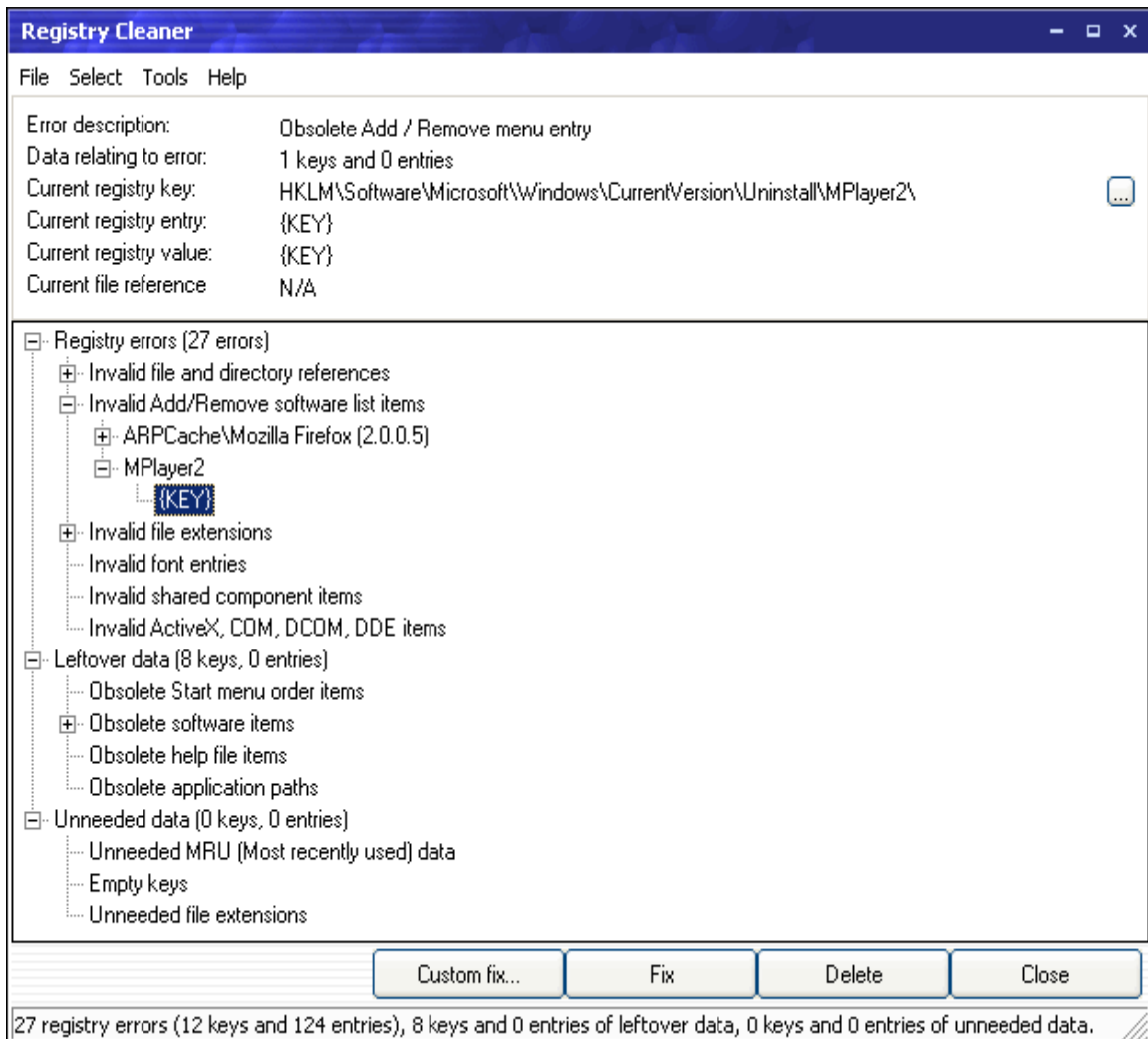


Image 26. The list of found errors created by the Registry Cleaner

Fixing the found errors

After the Registry Cleaner is done you have three options what to do next:

1. Delete the found errors.
2. Fix the found errors.
3. Use the Custom Fix feature to fix the found errors.

If you are not an expert, always repair the found errors with the *Fix* button! It automatically attempts to fix the found errors, then if no fix is found the feature deletes the erroneous registry data.

If you have too much time on your hands you could also use the `Custom Fix` feature.

To do so, simply select all items with *Select > All* (or by pressing `Ctrl+A`), and click the *Custom Fix* button on the bottom of the window. After a few seconds, a fixing tool opens. It allows you to select how you would like to fix the problem.

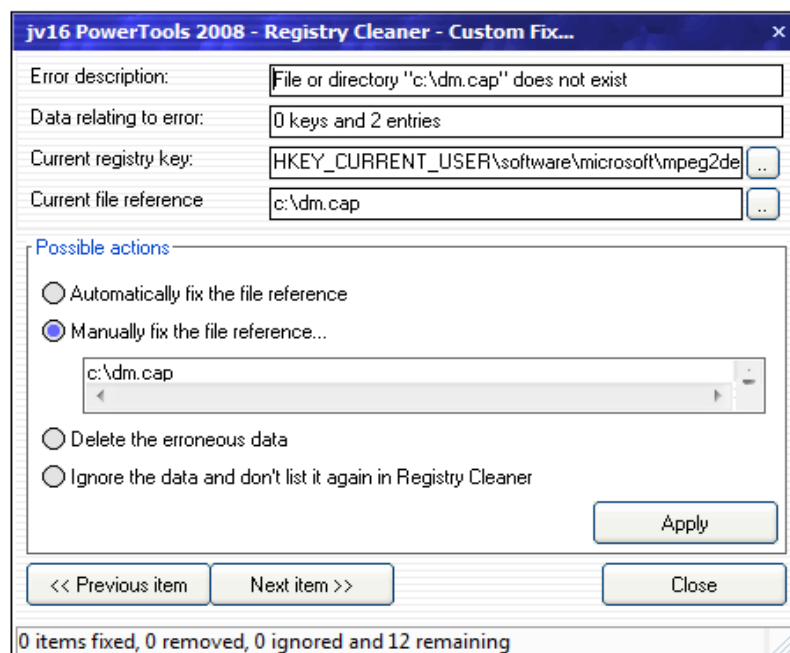


Image 27. The Custom Fixing feature allows you to select what you wish to do with the found registry errors.

A general and simple rule on how to use the fixing tool (see the image): Select *Automatically select the best possible solution* if you can; if you can't, select the *Delete the item* and click OK. The *Automatically select the best possible solution* is enabled only when the application can automatically detect a way to fix the error.

The fixing tool also contains other fixing method for advanced users, such as the *Fix manually* feature which allows you to modify the erroneous data by hand and then insert it directly to the registry. One should be very careful with this feature.

If you think that the item listed is not erroneous and shouldn't be listed at all, you can select *Don't show this item ever again* and the item won't be shown again.

The Registry Finder

Searching for data in the registry is very easy and fast when using the Registry Finder.

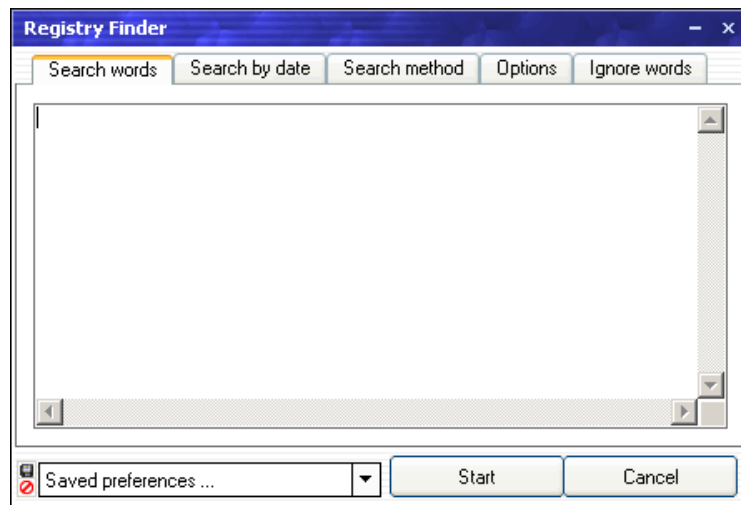


Image 28. The Registry Finder allows you to search for data in the registry.

To start searching, simply write your search word or words and click *Start*. Other sections of the Registry Finder offer more advanced settings for how you wish to run your search.

Search by date allows you to narrow your search to items which have been modified within n days, modified on a certain day or before or after some date.

Note: You must enter at least one search word before the Start button becomes enabled. Also, check the Options to make sure the tool is set up the way you want.

Search method defines the exact method in which the search is to be made. The available search methods are the following:

- Normal, case insensitive, loose match search
- Case insensitive wildcard search
- Perl regular expression search
- Artificial Intelligence search

More details on how the different search methods work can be found on the next page.

The search methods

The following tables contains examples how the different search methods work in practice. The following text is used to search in using the examples below:

“Then arose old Wainamoinen, with his feet upon the island, on the island washed by ocean, broad expanse devoid of verdure; there remained he many summers, there he lived as many winters, on the island vast and vacant, well considered, long reflected, who for him should sow the island, who for him the seeds should scatter.”

Method	Search word	Found first from
Normal	The	“ <u>Then</u> arose old...”
Normal	wain	“ <u>Wainamoinen</u> , with his...”
Wildcard search	the	“ <u>Then</u> arose old...”
Wildcard search	?rose	“Then <u>arose</u> old...”
Wildcard search	*it*	“ <u>With</u> his feet...”
Wildcard search	???nam*	“ <u>Wainamoinen</u> , with his...”
Wildcard search	up??	“ <u>upon</u> the island...”
Perl RegEx	Then arose	“ <u>Then arose</u> old Wainamoinen...”
Perl RegEx	sum+ers	“ many <u>summers</u> , There...”
Perl RegEx	moinen\$	“Then arose old <u>Wainamoinen</u> ...”
Perl RegEx	f[ea]et	“With his <u>feet</u> upon the island...”
Artificial Intelligence search	arise	“Then <i>arose</i> old Wainamoinen...”
Artificial Intelligence search	oceans	“ the island washed by <i>ocean</i> , Broad...”
Artificial Intelligence search	reminds	“There <i>remained</i> he many summers, ...”
Artificial Intelligence search	seed	“Who for him the <i>seeds</i> should scatter...”

Some notes

- If you don't enter any wildcards (the “*” and “?” characters) when using the wildcard search the system automatically adds *'s at the beginning and at the end of your search word(s). For example, “the” would be interpreted as “*the*” and so on.
- The Perl regular expression search is case sensitive.
- The Artificial Intelligence search is not language dependent, it works the same way with all languages.

juv16 PowerTools 2008 uses TPerlRe component by Luu Tran for the Perl RegEx implementation. The TPerlRe is a Delphi wrapper for perlre.dll, the win32 port of Philip Hazel's PCRE (Perl Compatible Regular Expression) package.

Quick Perl regular expressions guide

Symbol	Example of usage	Definition
+	sum+ers	Match one or more of the preceding character, therefore the example would match “summers”, “summmers”, “summmmmmers” etc.
.+	sum.+ers	Matches “summers”, “sumXers” but not “sumers”
.*	sum.*ers	Matches “summers”, “sumXers” and “sumers”
[]	jo[ha]n	Matches one of the letters inside the brackets, both “john” and “joan” in the example.
^	^ne	Matches any string which starts with the given string, the example matches “need”, “needle” and “necessary” etc.
\$	ing\$	Matches any string that ends with the given string, the example matches “interesting”, “using”, “patterning” etc.
?	to?l	Matches zero or one of the preceding character, the example matches “tool” and “tol”.

Further reading about the Perl regular expressions can be found online.

- <http://www.anaesthetist.com/mnm/perl/regex.htm>
- <http://www.weitz.de/regex-coach/>
- <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/services/helpsheets/unix/regex.html>
- <http://www.regularexpression.info/>

The Registry Find & Replace

The Registry Find & Replace tool is a very convenient way to replace data in the registry.

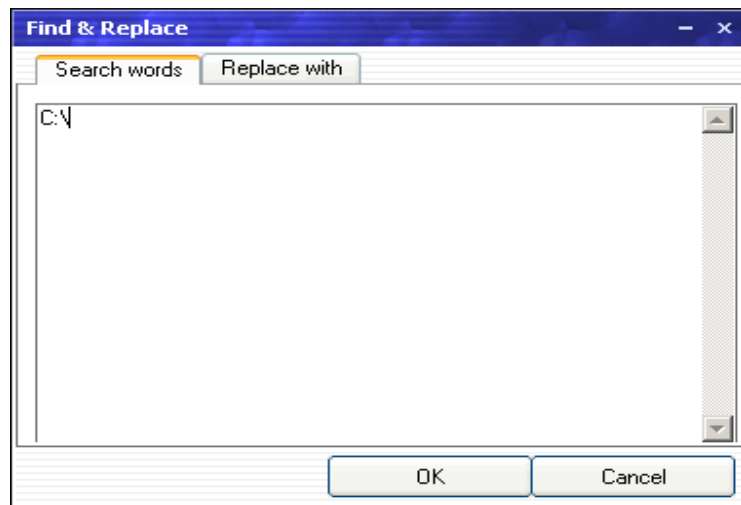


Image 29. The Registry Find & Replace tool allows you to replace data directly in the registry.

One and perhaps the best example of where to use this feature is manually fixing drive letters or paths. For example, you have just added a new hard disk drive to your system and all the drive letters were changed by Windows. Previously installed programs don't work since the registry shows they should be on the D:\ drive but they are on a drive now known as the E:\ drive.

To fix the problem, simply write “D:\” as the search word and “E:\” as the *Replace with* and hit *Start*. Remember, the tool doesn't change anything from the registry automatically, all changes need to be confirmed by you.

Notice: The Start button will only become enabled after you have entered all the necessary data, in this case, at least one search word and the replace with word. This policy applies to all the tools of jv16 PowerTools 2008.

The Search by date feature allows you to skip the old entries or only search for items from a certain era or date. This can be very useful on some occasions.

The Options section contains some options for advanced users. At the start you can select which parts of the registry, i.e., which root keys, need to be analyzed.

The Advanced Options section contains the following options:

- *Use as little CPU power as possible* option tells the program that you are currently doing something with your computer and the Registry Find & Replace should only use free computer processing time.
- *Analyze value names*. As you know from reading the introduction, the data inside the registry of the system is stored as key/value pairs, and just like with files you have the filename and the file's contents. This option tells the Registry Find & Replace tool to analyze not only the

data, but also the name of the data.

- *Analyze value data*. See above. This tells the Registry Find & Replace tool to analyze the value's data.
- *Don't pop up the window after finished* option is only effective if you minimize the window during the scan. If you minimize it, the window will by default pop back up when the job is done. You can disable that behavior with this option.

The Ignore Words section allows you to define words to be ignored. If any of these words are found from the analyzed material the registry key or entry will be ignored.

The Results Window

The results of the Registry Find & Replace search are shown in a different window (see the image).

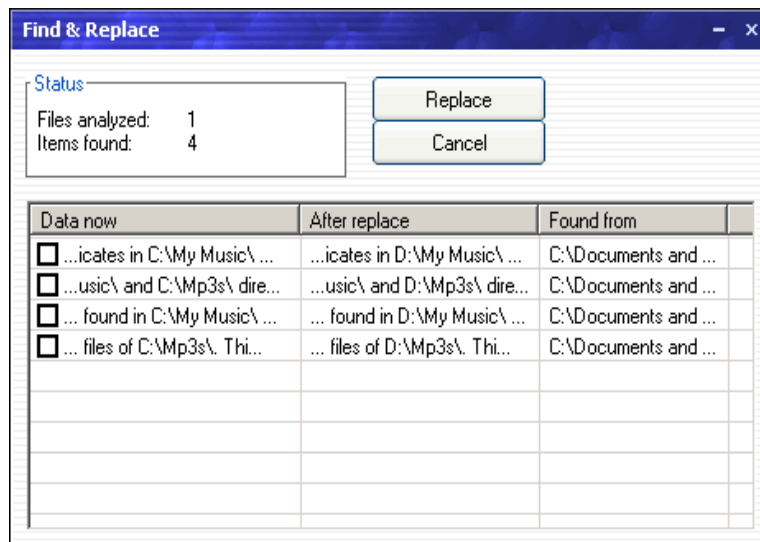


Image 30. The Registry Find & Replace confirms all changes with you before doing anything.

Notice that the Registry Find & Replace tool hasn't made any changes at this point, it only shows you what the data would become after the replace procedure.

At this stage, please go through the list and verify that all the items in it are items you wish to modify. If you wish to delete items from the list, i.e., you do not want them to be modified in any way, simply right click the item and select *Delete* from the list. You can also open the item of interest with the Windows Registry Editor (RegEdit for short) by right clicking the item and selecting *Open in RegEdit*.

If you feel that all the modification suggestions in the list are valid, click *Replace* and the tool will apply the changes.

Registry Monitor

The Registry Monitor is an easy way to control and monitor what goes on inside the registry of the system. It allows you to create a snapshot of the current state of the registry and then compare it with the current status after installing a new program, for example.

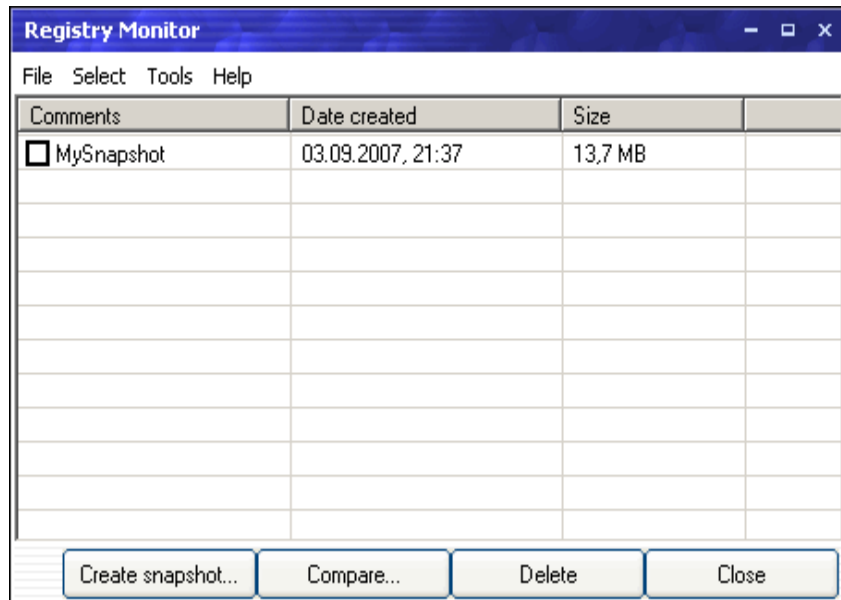


Image 31. The list of current registry snapshot created with the Registry Monitor

The main window of the Registry Monitor lists all the current registry snapshots and allows you to manage them. Notice that the right-click menu contains more features.

The Registry Monitor's compare feature can detect the following registry changes.

- Removal of a registry key
- Removal of a registry entry
- Modification of a registry entry's value
- Creation of a new registry key
- Creation of a new registry entry

Creating a new snapshot

To create a new snapshot simply click the *Create a snapshot* button.

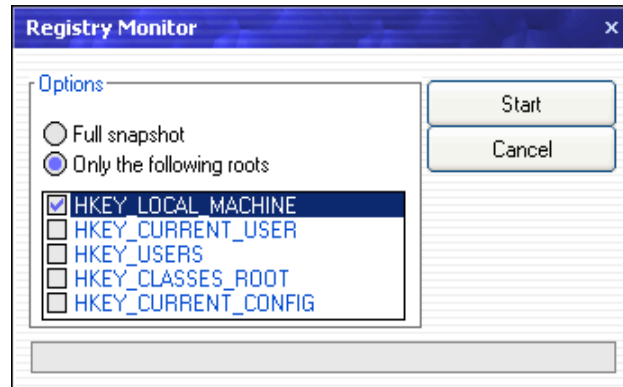


Image 32. Options for creating a new registry snapshot

The more root keys you wish to include the slower the compare procedure will be, therefore you should only select the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE and HKEY_CURRENT_USER root keys. These two keys are the most often used by software.

After you are done selecting the root keys click *Start* and wait a few minutes for the tool to finish. After the tool is finished, the window will close and you will see your new snapshot in the Registry Monitor's list.

Comparing snapshots

To compare an old snapshot with the current status of the registry simply select the snapshot from the Registry Monitor's snapshot list and click *Compare*.

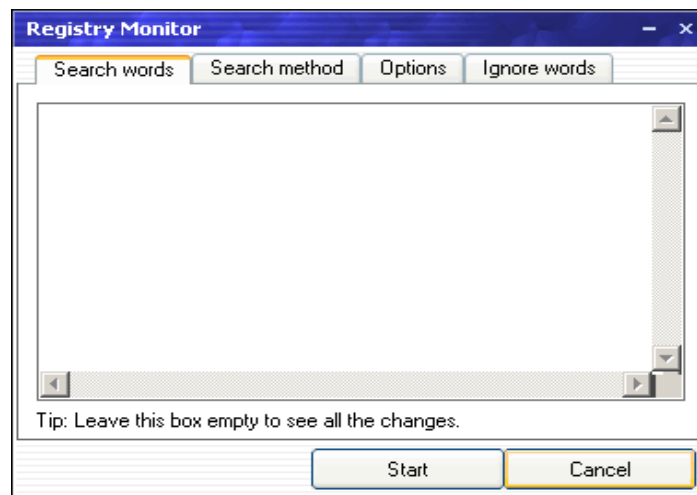


Image 33. Settings for registry snapshot comparison

If you are only interested in seeing certain types of changes, for example the keys of a newly installed application, you should use the Search words feature to show only those changes. This can dramatically increase the speed of the entire process.

The Search method contains the available search methods. Please read the chapter on Registry Finder for more information about the search methods supported by jv16 PowerTools 2008.

The options section contains the following options:

- *Ignore MRU entries* tells the feature to ignore all unimportant registry entries that are very frequently changed.
- *Ignore system entries* tells the feature to ignore certain system registry entries that are modified very frequently. Disabling this feature will slow down the entire process and result in a lot of irrelevant information to be shown in the results window.

Click the *Start* button to start the process. The comparison process has the following four steps:

1. The creation of a new temporary snapshot which contains the most recent data from the system registry.
2. The comparison of the user selected snapshot with the just-created temporary snapshot.
3. The removal of the temporary snapshot.
4. The displaying of the detected changes.

Results of the comparison

The Registry Monitor uses a new window for showing the changes it has detected.

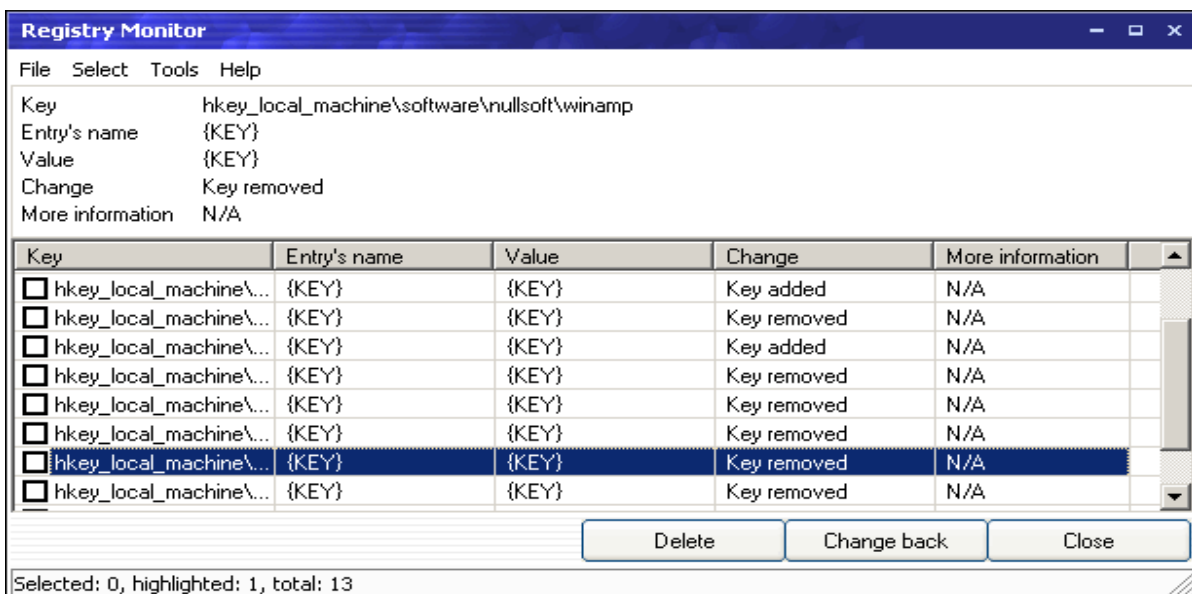


Image 34. The list of detected registry changes.

You can use the results window to either delete the added items with the *Delete* button or change any modified items back to the way they were in an earlier snapshot. Select all items to be changed back and click *Change back* to reverse all the changes between the two snapshots.

However, please be careful with the *Change back* feature since it can also change back required system changes and thus lead to serious system errors.

The Registry Compactor

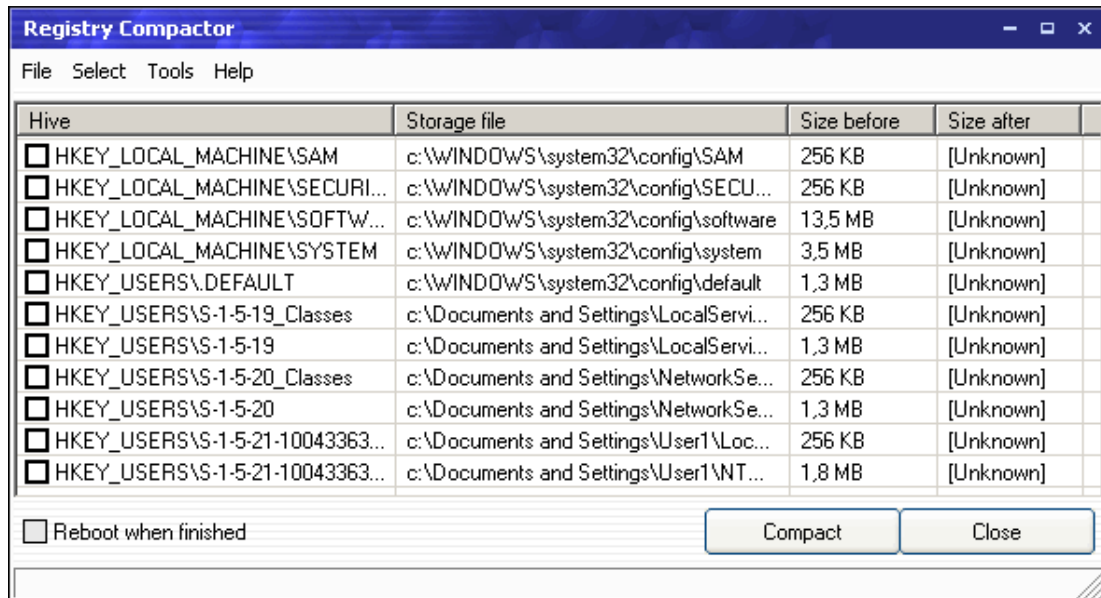


Image 35. The Registry Compactor allows you to reduce the size of the storage files of the registry

The Registry Compactor allows you to easily reduce the size of your registry without removing any data from it. This is done basically by reconstructing the entire registry structure from scratch, this eliminates all empty spaces and other unneeded data from the registry structure.

Compacting the registry reduces the amount of both RAM and hard drive space required to store the registry of the system.

The registry compaction is also sometimes called "**registry compression**" or "**registry defrag**", all of these terms refer to the same process.

The Registry Information

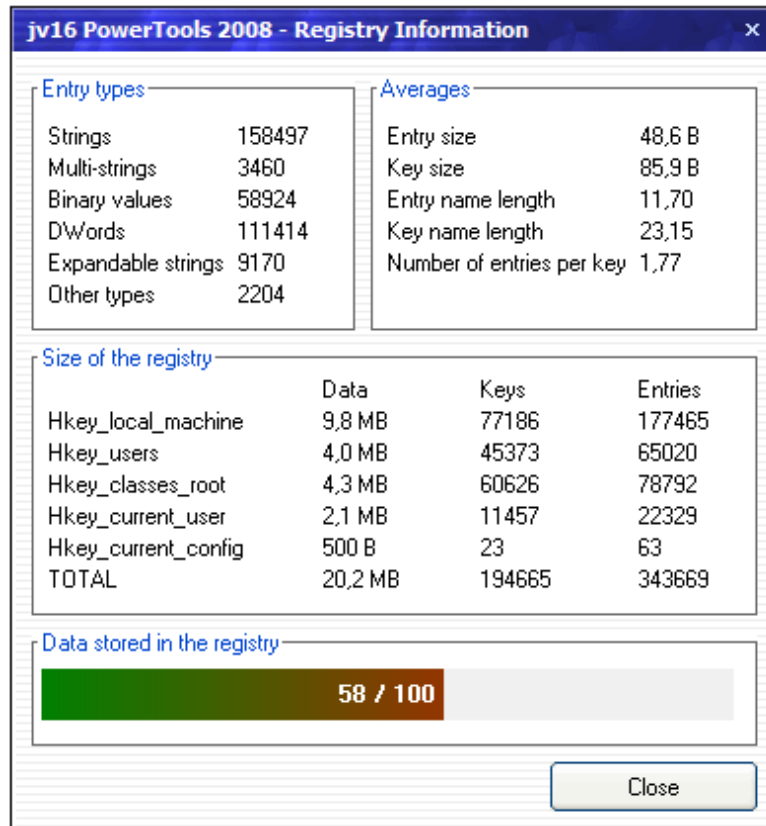


Image 36. The Registry Information Tool shows you statistics of your registry

The Registry Information Tool shows you information about the data your registry contains.

The tool is mainly for advanced users who wish to know exactly what is stored inside the registry and how much space it takes.

Notice that the size of the registry reported by the Registry Information Tool and the Registry Compactor both use another point of view. The Registry Information Tool shows you how much data the registry contains, while the Registry Compactor shows you how much space it takes to store the data.

The *data stored in the registry* indicator tells you roughly how much data your registry contains, the less the better. Notice that cleaning the registry can reduce this number dramatically, the used operating system also plays a major role. For example, even the cleanest installation of Windows Vista usually has more data in the registry than a Windows XP system which has never been cleaned properly.

The File Finder

If you wish to locate certain files on your computer, the File Finder is the solution. It can search files by filename and extension, by the size of the files and by the creation, modification or last accessed date of the files.

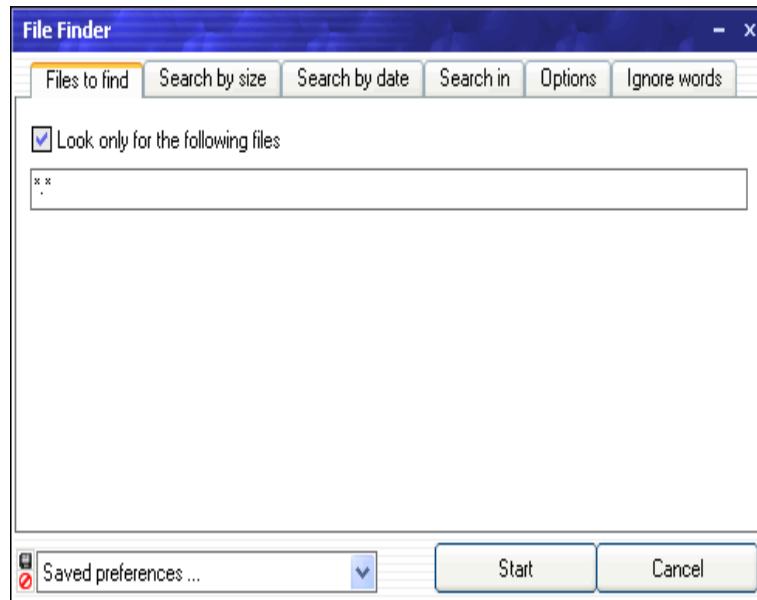


Image 37. The File Finder's user interface

The *Files to find* section allows you to enter one or more wildcard patterns or filenames which to look for. For example, if you wish to find all text files (files with the extension .txt) write: “*.txt”, to also find all .log files write “*.txt; *.log”. jv16 PowerTools 2008 also supports so called negation wildcards. For example, if you want to find all text files but not any files called Readme.txt, write “*.txt; -readme.txt”.

The *Search by size* section allows you to define the size of the files you are looking for with great precision. For example, to find all files that are about 100 KB in size, select *Look only for files of specific size*, and select *Files that are*. Then select *About the same size as* from the box below, enter 100 in the box next to it and finally select KB from the list.

The *About the same size as* is defined as follows: Files are “about the same size” if the difference of their sizes is no more than 5% of their sizes. For example, if you are looking for files of “about” 100 KB, the tools would list files whose size is between 95 KB and 105 KB.

Search by date allows you to search files based on their creation, last access or last modification date.

The Options section contains the following options:

- *Use as little CPU power as possible* tells the program that you are currently doing something with your computer and the File Finder should only use free computer processing time.
- *Skip deep directory structures to improve speed*. Tells the tool to skip all directories which are four (or more) directories from the original path. For example, if you tell the tool to find files from C:\ and enable the Skip deep directory structures option, the tool will search C:\Windows\,

C:\Windows\System32\ and C:\Windows\System32\etc\ but not C:\Windows\System32\etc\drivers\ or any of the subdirectories.

- *Skip system directories to improve safety.* Tells the tool not to list any files or subdirectories from the system directory (by default C:\Windows), the system settings directory (only in NT systems, by default C:\Documents and Settings\), or from their subdirectories.
- *Don't pop up the window after finished* is only effective if you minimize the window during the scan. If you minimize it, the window will by default pop back up when the job is done. You can disable that behavior with this option.

The *Ignore Words* section allows you to define so called ignore words. If any of these words are found in the analyzed material (such as the file's name or directory), these results will not be listed.

Tip: You can also use *Ignore Words* to exclude directories you don't want to be searched. For example, if you want to search all directories from C:\ but not C:\Windows, simply add C:\ to the Select from section and add C:\Windows to the Ignore Words section. This same trick works in many other tools of jv16 PowerTools 2008 as well.

jv16 PowerTools 2008 uses its File Tool feature to list all the files found by the File Finder and File Cleaner. The File Tool has a lot of features. Please see the File Tool chapter of this handbook for more information about them.

The File Cleaner

You can easily find obsolete and leftover temporary files with the File Cleaner. However, be aware that since the task of identifying which files can be deleted is very difficult and complex, you should not automatically delete all files the File Cleaner finds. Always browse through the list of found files before doing anything.

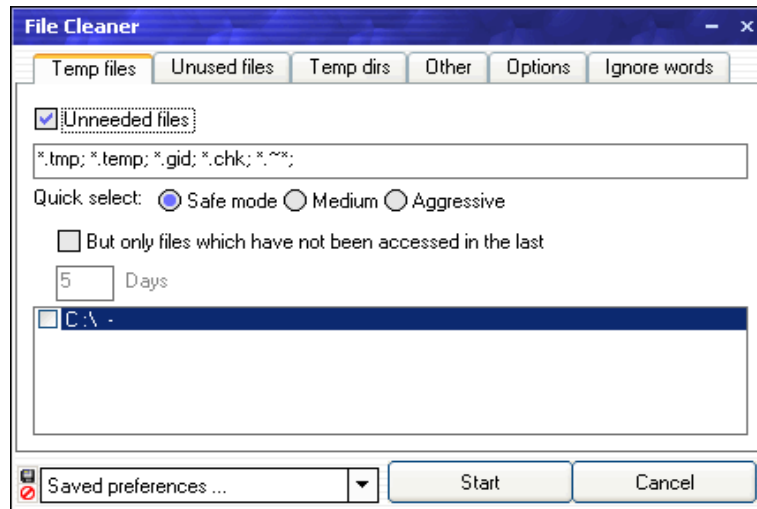


Image 38. The File Cleaner helps you to delete unwanted files

The File Cleaner can be used to find many different types of files. The main features are the following:

- Finding of *unneeded files* feature analyzes only the name of the files. The *quick select* feature contains predefined filename extensions which should most likely be safe to delete. You can increase the safety of this feature significantly by enabling the *But only files which have not been accessed in the last...* option.
- Finding of *empty files*.
- Finding of *unused fonts*. This feature lists all fonts from the system font directory which have not been used in the last 30 days.
- *Listing of all files from the computer's temp directories* allows you to list the entire contents of the system temp directories. Enabling the *But only files which have not been accessed in the last...* feature will decrease the probability that the files are still being used.
- *Listing of all files that have not been used and/or modified in a while*. You should be very careful if you are about to delete these files.
- *Listing of unused shared DLL and OCX files* lists all unused system files. This feature is quite safe to use, because the list of not used system files is extracted directly from the system and doesn't use the last accessed date of the files or any other such technique.

The File Cleaner supports the following options:

- *Automatically delete all found files* option allows the File Cleaner to automatically delete all the found files. Using this feature is **not recommended**.
- *Use as little CPU power as possible* tells the program that you are currently doing something with your computer and the File Cleaner should only use free computer processing time.
- *Skip deep directory structures to improve speed*. Tells the tool to skip all directories which are four (or more) directories from the original path. For example, if you tell the tool to find files

from C:\ and enable the Skip deep directory structures option, the tool will search C:\Windows\, C:\Windows\System32\ and C:\Windows\System32\etc\ but not C:\Windows\System32\etc\drivers\ or any of the subdirectories.

- *Skip system directories to improve safety* tells the tool not to list any files or subdirectories from the system directory (by default C:\Windows), the system settings directory (only in NT systems, by default C:\Documents and Settings\), or from their subdirectories.
- *Don't pop up the window after finished* option is only effective if you minimize the window during the scan. If you minimize it, the window will by default pop back up when the job is done. You can disable that behavior with this option.

You may also define which drives you wish the File Cleaner to analyze. Selecting all the drives gives you more results but makes the search slower.

The *Ignore Words* section allows you to define so called ignore words. If any of these words are found in the analyzed material (such as the file's name or directory), the file will not be listed.

Tip: You can also use the *Ignore Words* to exclude directories you don't want to be searched. For example, if you want to search all directories from C:\ but not C:\Windows, simply select C:\ from the Options and add C:\Windows to the Ignore Words section. This same trick works in many other tools of the jv16 PowerTools 2008 as well.

jv16 PowerTools 2008 uses its File Tool feature to list all the files found by the File Finder and File Cleaner. The File Tool has a lot of features. Please see the File Tool chapter of this handbook for more information about them.

The File Recovery

After you delete a file it's not actually deleted from your hard disk drive, the space it uses is simply marked as free and can be overwritten in the future. The `File Recovery` tool allows you to list deleted files and also recover files that have been deleted but haven't yet been fully deleted from the system.

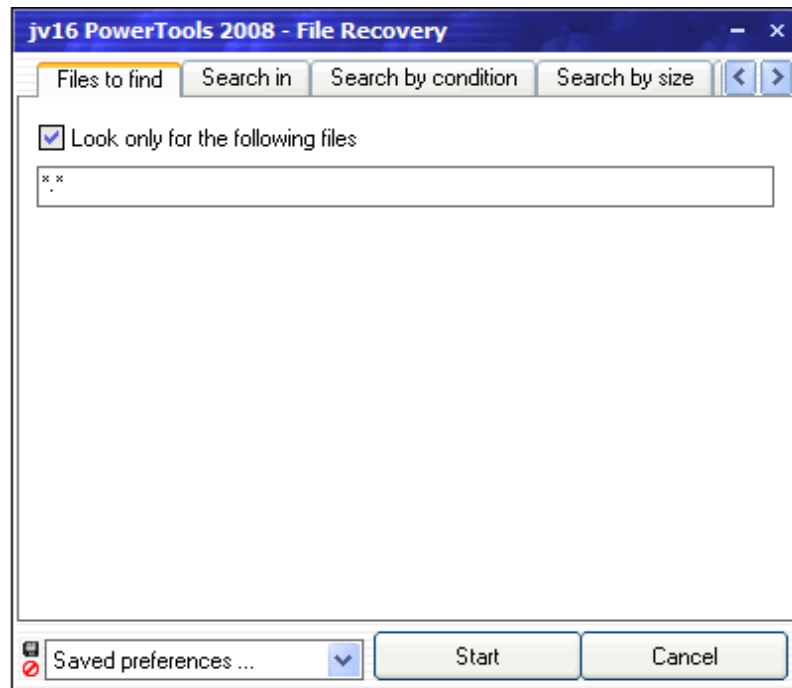


Image 39. The File Recovery tool allows you to recover deleted files

The *Files to find* section allows you to enter a search pattern or patterns to which the files must match in order to get listed.

Search by condition allows you to define whether the tool should only list files that can be undeleted by a certain probability. For example, you can only list files that can be restored with 95% probability.

Deep Scan means the tool will attempt to scan and recover files that are partially written over with new data. This scan method takes a lot longer time than the normal scan so you should only use it if you know what you are doing.

Ignore Words allows you to define search words that must not be included in the list of results.

The File Organizer

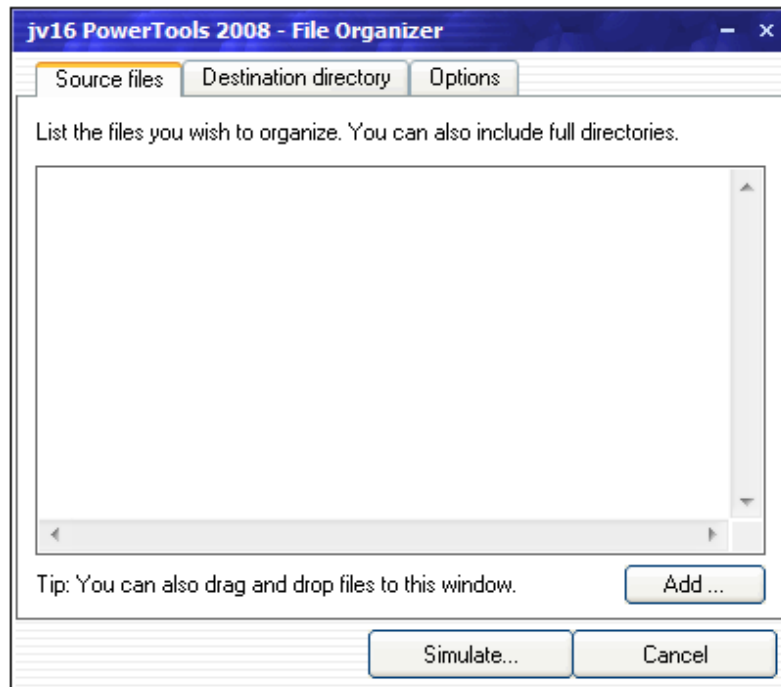


Image 40. The File Organizer helps you to organize large sets of files to their own sub-directories

The File Organizer allows you to organize files into their own subdirectories very easily. This tool was designed to organize file collections. For example, if you use a download manager which always downloads its data to C:\Downloads the directory will look like a mess in no time.

The problem can be solved very easily with the File Organizer.

To start, simply define what files you wish to organize. You can either drag and drop the files from Windows Explorer or from My Computer, or you can use the tool's Add feature. You can also enter full directory paths, like C:\Downloads from the example.

You must also set the destination directory to where you wish the files to be placed. For example, if you have downloaded music samples you might want to save them to C:\mp3\.

Next, click *Simulate...* and wait for the tool to create the suggested directory structure. Notice that nothing has been done yet: the files are not moved (or copied, depending on your settings) to the directory structure until you click *Apply* in the next step.

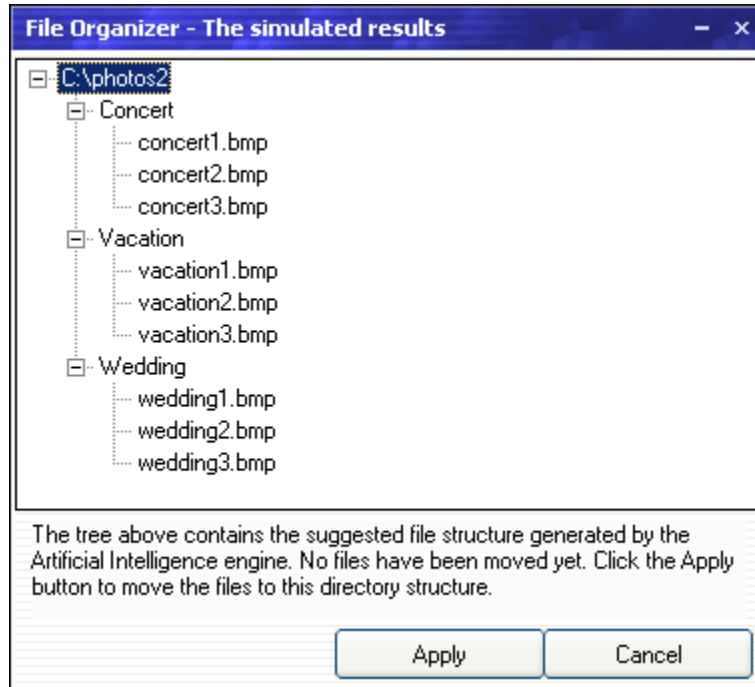


Image 41. The suggested directory tree structure created by the File Organizer

Usually the generated directory tree structure is not perfect, but you can easily edit it by dragging files from one subdirectory to another or deleting the files in the suggested tree structure with the Del button of your keyboard which will prevent the files from being copied or moved to the new file structure.

When you are happy with the results, click *Apply* and the tool will create the directory structure in the specified destination directory and move (or copy) the files to this new directory structure.

The Duplicate File Finder

Finding duplicate files - files with exactly identical contents - is practically impossible without a good tool designed explicitly for that. The Duplicate File Finder is a very easy and straightforward tool for finding those duplicate files.

The Duplicate File Finder uses a triple optimized, bit-by-bit analyzer, which means that it analyzes the contents of the files bit-by-bit to be 100% sure the files are in fact identical.

Be aware that **not all duplicate files are safe to delete**, usually quite the opposite. Therefore, use of the Duplicate File Finder is only recommended for finding duplicate files from file collections, such as your documents or music or video collections.

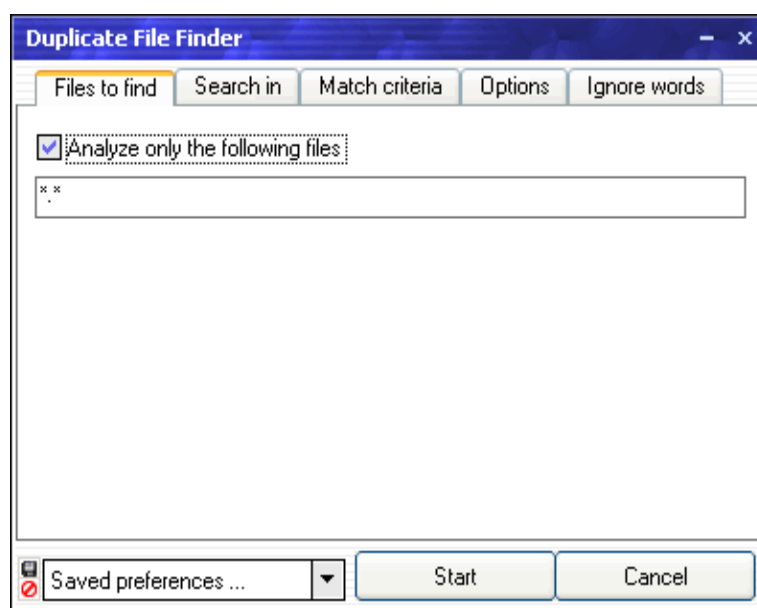


Image 42. The Duplicate File Finder is an easy way to find all your system's duplicate files

The Files to find section defines what kind of files you wish to be analyzed. The default is “*. *; *.exe; *.dll; *.ocx; *.sys; *.vxd;” and it simply means that the feature will analyze all files (*.*) except applications (*.exe), system libraries (*.dll) and other system files (*.ocx, *.sys, *.vxd). This is to increase the safety of the feature.

The Search in section defines the directories which you wish to be analyzed. Notice that the procedure of analyzing whether files are duplicates needs quite a lot of system resources and processor time; therefore, analyzing for example all the hard disks at one time will take quite a long time.

The Duplicate File Finder supports the following options:

- *Use as little CPU power as possible* tells the program that you are currently doing something with your computer and the Duplicate File Finder should only use free computer processing time.
- *Skip deep directory structures to improve speed.* Tells the tool to skip all directories which are four (or more) directories from the original path. For example, if you tell the tool to find files

from C:\ and enable the Skip deep directory structures option, the tool will search C:\Windows\, C:\Windows\System32\ and C:\Windows\System32\etc\ but not C:\Windows\System32\etc\drivers\ or any of the subdirectories.

- *Skip files larger than 100 MB to improve speed* option can dramatically increase the performance of the Duplicate File Finder if you have a lot of large files on your system.
- *Disable cross-drive checking to improve speed*. Let's say you have configured the Duplicate File Finder to look for duplicates in C:\My Music\ and C:\Mp3s\ directories. If you have enabled this setting, the tool will not analyze the files found in C:\My Music\ against the files of C:\Mp3s\. This will dramatically increase the speed of the scan but may cause the tool to miss some duplicates.
- *Skip system directories to improve safety* tells the tool not to list any files or subdirectories from the system directory (by default C:\Windows), the system settings directory (only in NT systems, by default C:\Documents and Settings\), or from their subdirectories.
- *Don't pop up the window after finished* is only effective if you minimize the window during the scan. If you minimize it, the window will by default pop back up when the job is done. You can disable that behavior with this option.

The *Ignore Words* section allows you to define so called ignore words. If any of these words are found in the analyzed material (such as the file's name or directory), the file will not be listed.

Tip: You can also use *Ignore Words* to exclude directories you don't want to be searched. For example, if you want to search all directories from C:\My Music\ but not C:\My Music\Backups\, simply add C:\My Music\ to the Search from box and C:\My Music\Backups\ to the *Ignore Words* section. This same trick works in many other tools of jv16 PowerTools 2008 as well.

The File Tool

The most powerful file handling tool included in jv16 PowerTools 2008 is the File Tool. The File Tool is not by any means designed to replace the Windows Explorer: the File Tool is designed to do what Windows Explorer can't do.

To access the File Tool you must either use the File Finder or the File Cleaner, or you can drag and drop files to the main window of jv16 PowerTools and the application will automatically open the File Tool and show the files in there.

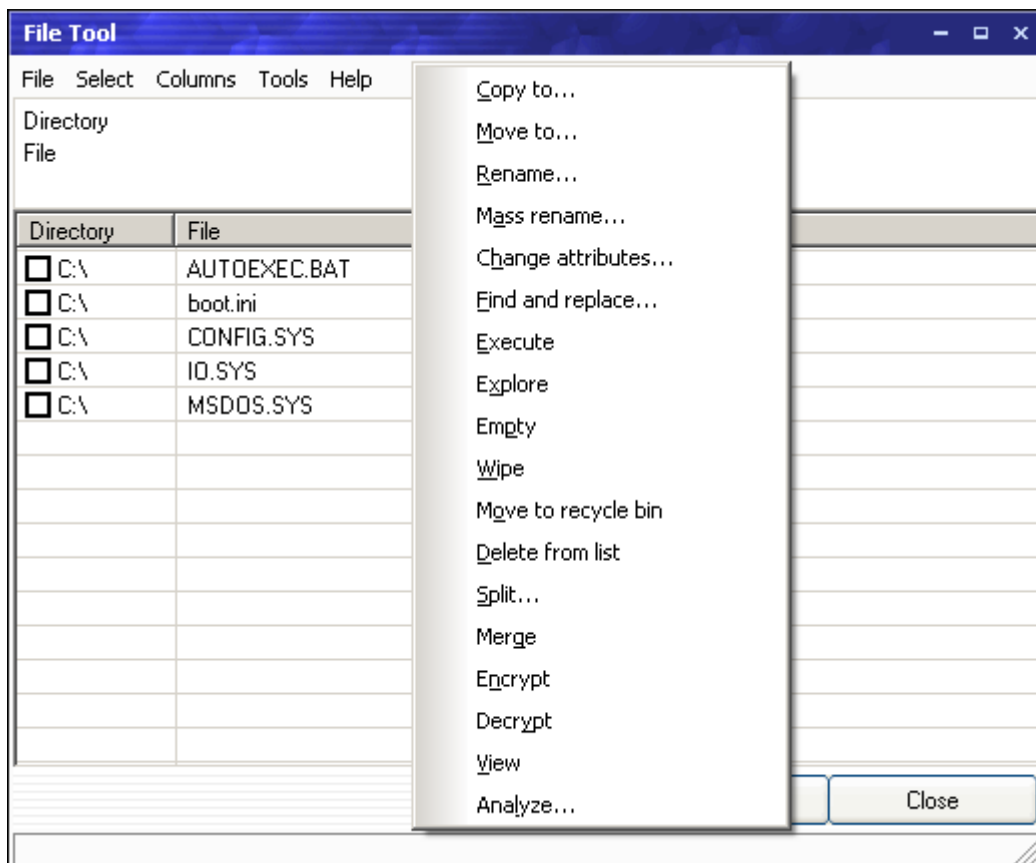


Image 43. The File Tool listing a few files with their sizes

The user interface of the File Tool is basically a list of files. You can tell the tool to show you more information about the files with the Columns menu.

The File Tool can show common information about the files such as their sizes, creation dates and attributes. In addition to that the File Tool can extract information from executable files and MP3s. It can also calculate the CRC, SHA1 or MD5 checksums of files on the fly.

The real power of the File Tool becomes visible after clicking the *More Functions* button. You will need to select one or more files before it can be clicked, though.

The *More Functions* button provides access to the following features:

- *Copy to* creates a copy of the selected files and sends them to the desired location.
- *Move to* moves the selected files to the desired location.
- *Rename* renames a single file. The user is asked to enter the new filename.
- *Mass Rename* allows you to rename many files in a very easy but powerful way. See the Mass File Renamer chapter for more information.
- *Change attributes* allows you to add attributes to the selected files or delete certain attributes from them. See the File Attribute Tool chapter for more information.
- *Find & Replace* allows you to search for data inside files and replace it with other data. The feature works in a similar way as the Registry Find & Replace. Please see the File Find & Replace chapter for more information.
- *Execute* opens the selected file with its default application as defined by the settings of the system. For example, if you execute a program the program itself will start, if you execute a text file it will open in your default text editor.
- *Explore* opens Windows Explorer to the directory where the file is located.
- *Empty* clears the contents of the file. This feature was designed to empty log files, for example.
- *Wipe* deletes files in such a way that they can't be ever recovered again. Wiping files increases privacy but its downside is its slow performance. The exact way in which the files are deleted can be configured in the Settings.
- *Move to recycle bin* deletes the selected files and moves them to the Recycle Bin.
- *Delete from list* deletes the selected files from the File Tool, the files are not deleted from the hard disk.
- *Split* allows you to split files to multiple parts.
- *Merge* combines two or more files. Note that the original files are not modified but a new file with the contents of all the selected files is created. The user is asked to enter the new filename.
- *Encrypt* allows you to encrypt files with a wide range of options. Please see the File Encrypter chapter for more information.
- *Decrypt* decrypts the selected files. In other words, you must decrypt the files you have encrypted before you can use the files again.
- *View* opens the selected file with jv16 PowerTools default file viewer (as defined in the Settings).
- *Analyze...* uses AI (Artificial Intelligence) and statistical methods in order to guess the use and the contents of the file. The feature doesn't take the extension of the file into account at all, nor does it try to detect some known file header information. If you have files you don't recognize, the analyze feature might help you. Please see the File Analyzer chapter for more information.

The different tools under the *More Functions* button have different requirements which must be met before you can use them.

The requirements are defined in the following table:

Feature	Number of files which need to be selected
Copy To	One file or more
Move To	One file or more
Rename	Only one file
Mass rename	Two files or more
Change attributes	One file or more
Find & Replace	One file or more
Execute	Only one file
Explore	Only one file
Empty	One file or more
Wipe	One file or more
Move to recycle bin	One file or more
Delete from list	One file or more
Split	One file or more
Merge	Two files or more
Encrypt	One file or more
Decrypt	One file or more
View	One file or more
Analyze...	Only one file

Tip: You can drag and drop files to the File Tool directly from Windows Explorer or from My Computer. You can also drag and drop files to the main window of jv16 PowerTools and the application will automatically open the File Tool and show the files in there.

The Mass File Renamer

Renaming many files at once is practically impossible without a Mass File Renamer tool. The Renamer of jv16 PowerTools is not just any Renamer tool, it's one of the most advanced on the market thanks to its unique and easy-to-use user interface.

You can access the Mass File Renamer from the File Tool. Just drag and drop some files to the main window of jv16 PowerTools and the File Tool opens. Select the files and click More Functions > Mass Rename and the files are in the Mass File Renamer.

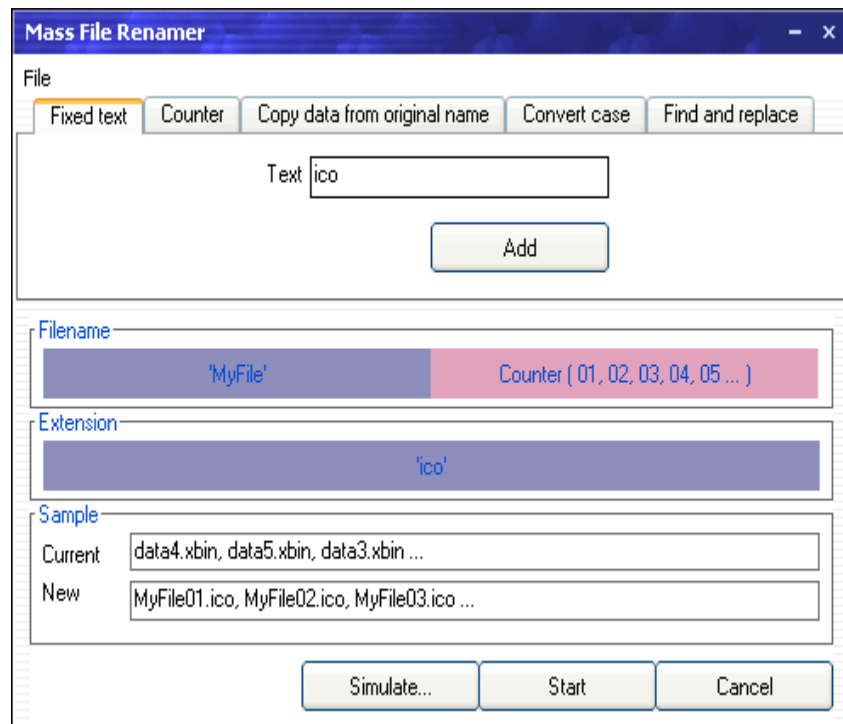


Image 44. Renaming dozens of files at once is easy with the Mass File Renamer

The Mass File Renamer works with blocks, just like building blocks such as you might have played with as a child.

In the example picture above, there are three blocks:

1. A text block with text “MyFile”
2. A counter block and
3. A second text block with text “ico”

When these three blocks are put together, they create a unique renaming pattern. The first file is called “Arrow01.ico”, the second “Arrow02.ico” and so on.

You can move the blocks around any way you like with drag and drop. Just grab the block with your mouse and drop it where you wish. You can delete any block by grabbing it and hitting the Delete on your keyboard while holding the left mouse button down.

To make it all even easier, the Mass File Renamer also shows you a Before and After image, so to speak. The current names of the files are listed in the Sample box and below that are the new

filenames. You can also simulate the rename procedure by clicking the Simulate button on the bottom, this allows you to see how every single selected files would be renamed.

Warning: The Mass File Renamer doesn't create any backups, so there is no way to undo the renaming procedure after you have hit the Start button. Please don't use this feature unless you know what you are doing.

The File Attribute Tool

Removing old or adding new attributes to multiple files at once can be done with the File Attribute Tool.

You can access the File Attribute Tool from the File Tool. Just drag and drop some files to the main window jv16 PowerTools and the File Tool opens. Select the files and click *More Functions > Change attributes*.

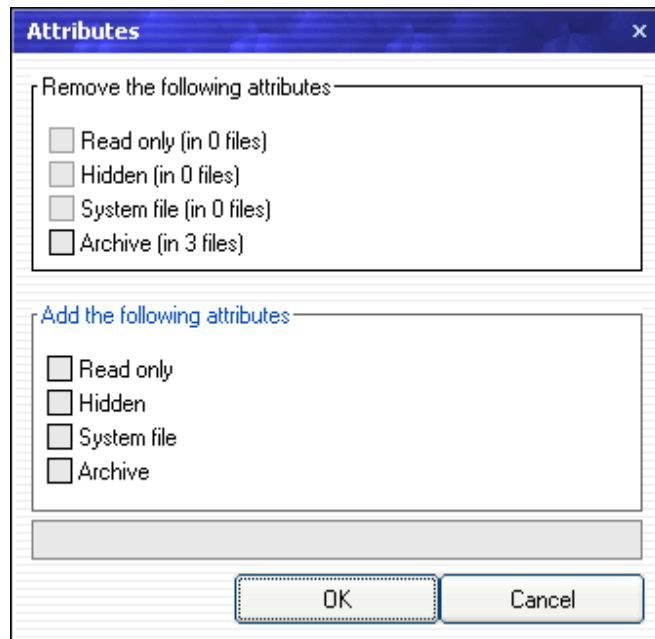


Image 45. Modifying file attributes of many files with the File Attribute Tool

Warning: The File Attribute Tool doesn't create any backups, so there is no way to undo the procedure after you have hit the OK button. Please don't use this feature unless you know what you are doing.

The Find & Replace

Replacing data inside multiple files is easy with the Find & Replace tool. Of course, you should only use it with ASCII text files, such as txt or html files.

You can access the Find & Replace feature from the File Tool. Just drag and drop some files to the main window jv16 PowerTools and the File Tool opens. Select the files and click *More Functions > Find & Replace*.

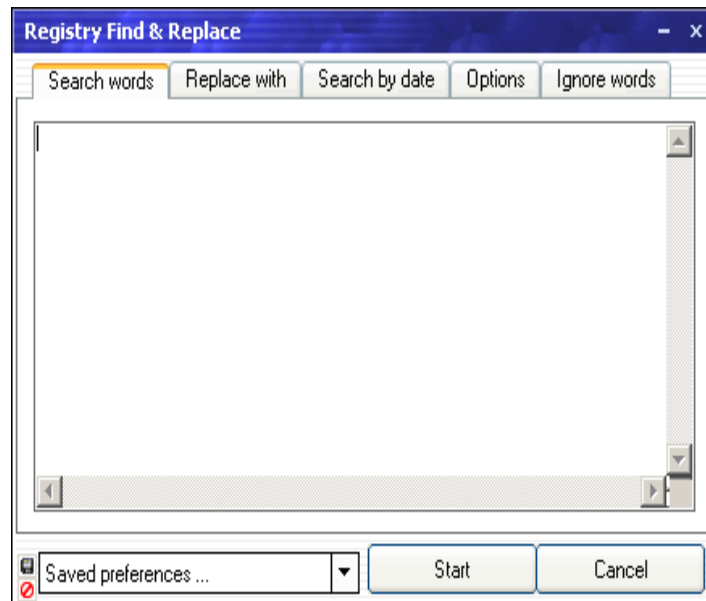


Image 46. Finding and replacing data inside one or many files is an easy task with the Find & Replace feature

Note: You must enter at least one search word to the Search words section and one replace word to the Replace with section before the Start button becomes enabled.

The Find & Replace - Results

The Find & Replace feature uses the same approach as the Registry Find & Replace tool discussed earlier in this book.

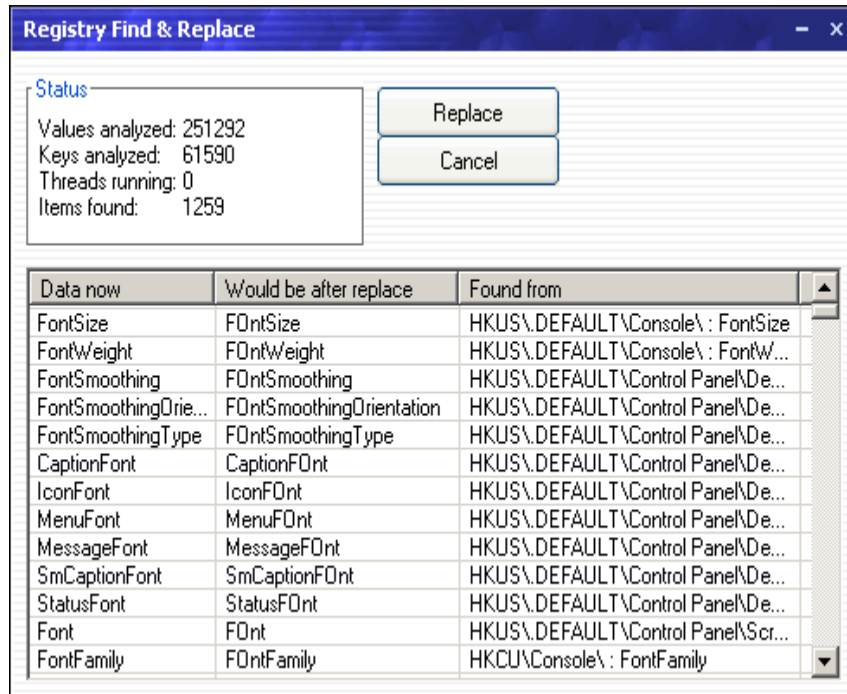


Image 47. Results of the Find & Replace procedure

The results of the search operation are listed in a new results window (see the image). You can delete the items you don't wish to be changed using the options from the right click menu, you can also open the file in question or its directory in the same way.

Click the *Replace* button after you have verified that the list contains only the changes you wish to be made. No changes have been made yet, so you can still cancel the entire Find & Replace procedure by clicking the *Cancel* button.

The File Encrypter

The File Encrypter allows you to encrypt files. Encrypting means that the entire contents of the file is scrambled in such a way that you can only undo the changes, thus restoring the file's original contents, with a password.

You can access the File Encrypter from the File Tool. Drag and drop some files to the main window jv16 PowerTools and the File Tool opens. Select the files and click *More Functions > Encrypt* and the files are in the File Encrypter.

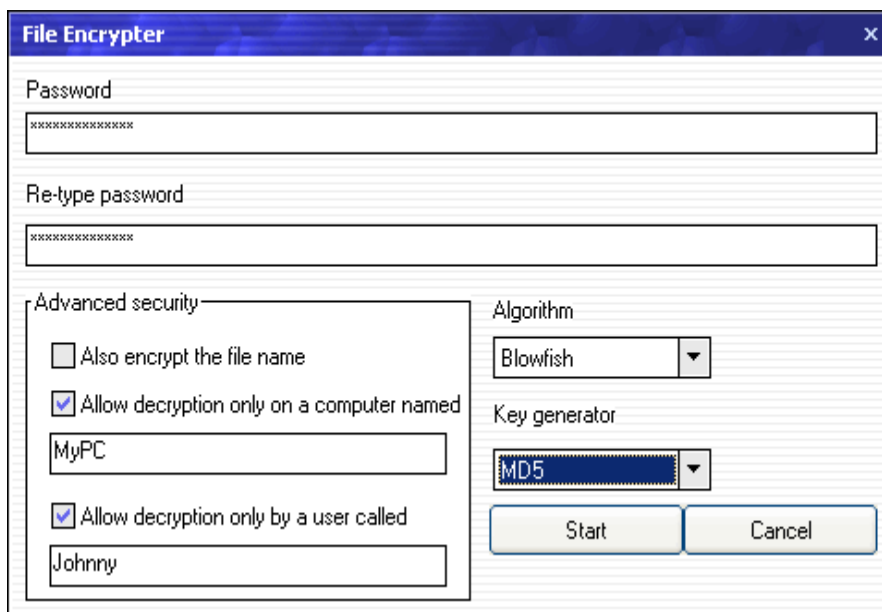


Image 48. Encrypting files is fast and easy with the File Encrypter

The File Encrypter of jv16 PowerTools supports most of the modern data encryption algorithms and also contains three very advanced and unique ways to greatly improve your security: Encryption of the filename; allowing decryption only on a computer with a specific name; and/or allowing decryption only by a user with a specific name.

The following data encryption algorithms are supported: 3Way, 3DES, Blowfish, Diamond II, FROG, Gost, Q128, Rijndael, Safer-SK128, Sapphire II, SCOP, Shark, Skipjack, Square, Tea and Twofish.

The features of the File Encrypter are the following:

- *Also encrypt the filename* allows you to increase your privacy, when all of your encrypted secret files are called something like “A432AD321S12A3FA2D1A65BC” no one can even guess what's inside. After you decrypt the file, the original filename is of course restored.
- *Allow decryption only on a computer named* tells the feature to also use the name of the computer as a part of the password. This makes it possible to decrypt the file only with a computer you wish, this feature is a great improvement of security if you are only encrypting files for your own use and not for sending to someone else.
- *Allow decryption only by a user called* makes the feature also use the name of the current Windows user as a part of the password.

- *Algorithm* box contains all the encryption algorithms available. If you don't know what they mean, there is no need to modify this setting.
- *Key generator* box contains all the supported key generators. If you don't know what they mean, there is no need to modify this setting.

To decrypt, in other words to restore the original contents of the encrypted file, you must click the *Decrypt* button in the File Tool and enter the correct password.

The File Analyzer

The task of recognizing what a file might be is very difficult and there really aren't many tools designed for that. `jav16 PowerTools 2008` contains a very easy to use generic file analyzer, which can analyze the contents of a file and tell you what it thinks the file is.

You can access the `File Analyzer` from the `File Tool`. Just drag and drop some files to the `jav16 PowerTools`'s main window and the `File Tool` opens. Select the files and click `More Functions > Analyze`.

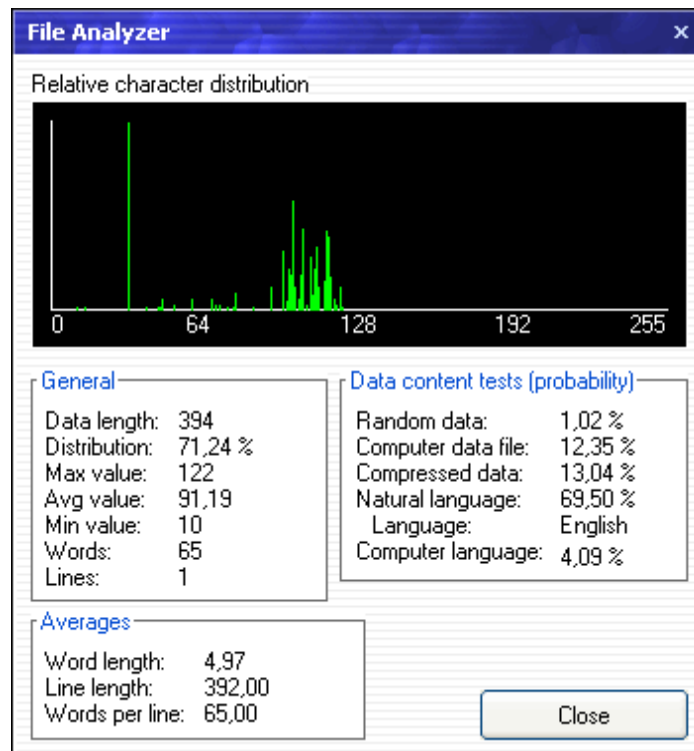


Image 49. Analyzing the contents of a file is easy with the `File Analyzer`

The `File Analyzer` does not analyze the extension of a file, i.e., it doesn't think that a file is an image file just because its extension is `.jpg`. It also doesn't look for certain header or footer information from the file, since this data could have been corrupted or modified on purpose. Instead, the `File Analyzer` uses a unique method of combined statistical and Artificial Intelligence data recognition.

You can see the type of the file from the `Data content tests` box. It shows the probability of the file's contents. If it shows "Natural language 50%" it means that there is a 50 % probability that the contains natural language, such as writing in English.

The sections of the `Data content tests` box are the following:

- *Random data* means data that doesn't seem to have any recognizable patterns.
- *Computer data file* means any encoded computer data files, such as compressed images (jpeg, gif, png) and encoded document files (word documents, excel spreadsheets and so on).
- *Compressed data file* means all data formats with a very high compression level, such as zip files and rar, arj and lha compression format files.

- *Natural language* means the data is not encoded and it looks like a natural language, such as English or any other language.
- *Computer language* means that the data is not encoded and it looks like some form of computer readable language, such as programming language (C/C++, Java, Delphi, VB, PHP, etc.) or other languages, such as XML.

Of course, analyzing the content of the data is a very difficult task and the `File Analyzer` can analyze it wrong but it can still be used to give you some idea of what the data could be.

The `General` box contains the following statistical information about the contents of the file:

- *Data length* is the length of the data in bytes.
- *Distribution* is the how well the data is distributed; a numerical representation of the Relative character distribution image.
- *Max value* is the largest byte value. The data is analyzed in bytes; therefore, the largest possible value is 255 and the smallest 0.
- *Avg value* is the average byte value found. See above.
- *Min value* is the smallest byte value found. See above.
- *Words* is the estimated number of words found in the file. This number is not relative if the file is not an uncompressed and unencoded text file, such as a .txt file.
- *Lines* is an estimated number of the word lines in the file. See above.

The `Averages` box contains the following statistical information:

- *Word length* is the average word length.
- *Line length* is the average length of a single line inside the data.
- *Words per line* is an estimation on how many words there are on average per line in the data.

The Directory Finder

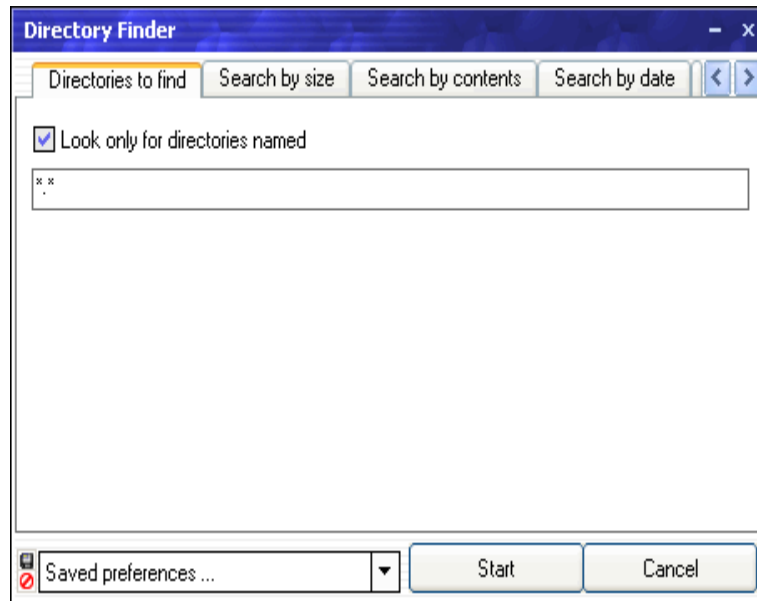


Image 50. The Directory Finder allows you to search for directories with different properties

The Directory Finder allows you to find directories which match your search criteria.

Here's a brief summary of all the search options you can use.

- *Search by search word:* You can search for a search word; wildcards are supported.
- *Search by size* can find directories that contain a certain amount of data, or whose content size fits a given range. For example, you can search for directories which contain over, less than, exactly, about or anything about 10 MB (for example), or for directories which contain more than 100 KB but less than 1 MB of data.
- *Search by contents:* You can search for directories which contain a certain number of files and/or subdirectories, such as directories which contain at least 10 files and 2 subdirectories, or directories which contain at least 1 file but no more than 200 files. Or, you can find directories which contain only files that are over, less, exactly, about or anything about 10 MB (for example).
- *Search by date:* You can also search for directories which have been created, last modified or last accessed during a defined time, such as within the last 10 years, months, days, hours or minutes, or before or after a specific date.

Remember that you can freely combine these different search methods. For example, for example "temp*" for all directories that contain at least 1 files and which haven't been used within the last 7 days.

The results of the search are always shown with the Directory Tool. Please see the next chapter for more information about it.

The Directory Tool

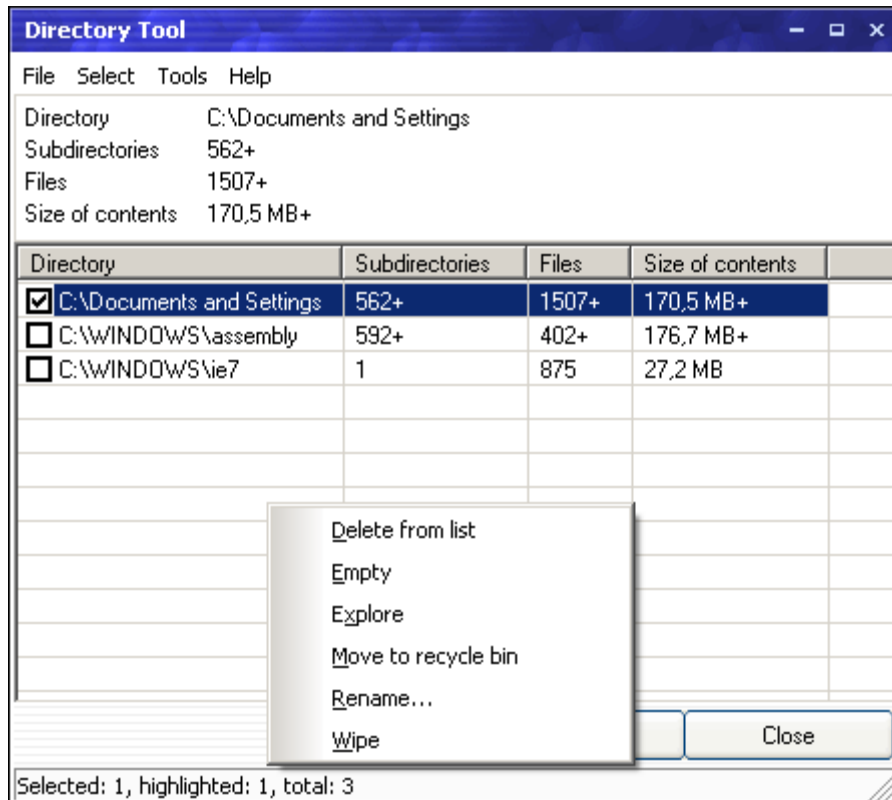


Image 51. The Directory Tool allows you to list and modify directories

The `Directory Tool` is similar to the `File Tool`, but it is designed to list directories. The tool also contains some basic operations you can perform on them.

The *More Functions* button gives you access to the following features:

- *Move to recycle bin* deletes the directory with all subdirectories and files and moves them to the recycle bin.
- *Wipe* deletes all the contents of the directory with wiping. Wiping means the data is deleted in a way it can't be ever restored, by overwriting the data many times before the actual removal.
- *Rename* renames a single directory. The user is asked to enter the new name.
- *delete from list* only deletes the directories from the list, but no data is deleted from the hard drive.
- *Explore* opens the Windows file explorer to the selected directory.
- *Empty* deletes all files from the directory and its subdirectories, the directory structure is not deleted, only the files it contains.

You can list directories with the `Directory Tool` by either using the `Directory Finder` (see previous chapter), or by dragging directories to the main window.

The `Subdirectories`, `Files` and `Size of contents` columns show “N/A” if the directories were dragged. The data is shown only if the `Directory Finder` was used.

The Disk Wiper

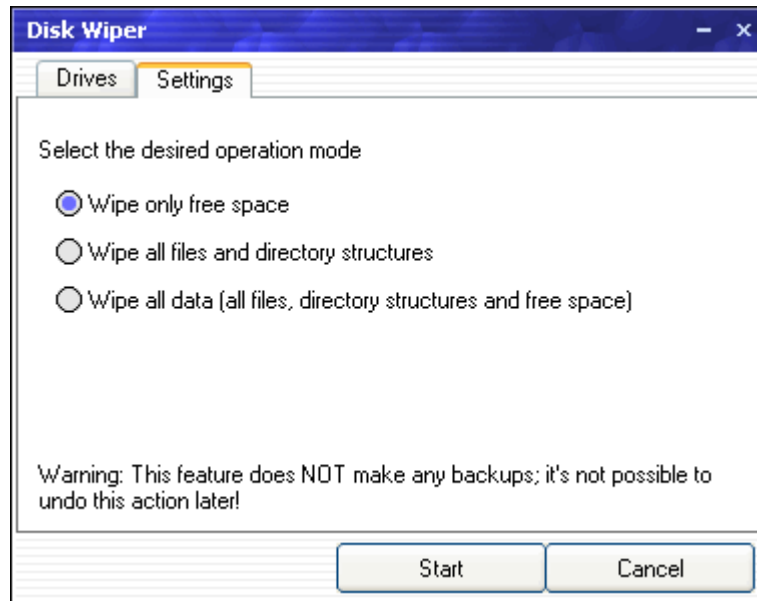


Image 52. The Disk Wiper allows you to wipe data from your hard drives

The `Disk Wiper` allows you to delete data from your hard drives in such a way that it can't ever be restored again by overwriting the data numerous times before the actual removal. The number of overwrites can be configured from the Settings window.

The tool can work in the following three operating modes:

1. It can wipe only the free space of the hard drive
2. It can wipe all files and directory structures
3. It can wipe all data, free space, directory structures and files

It's important to remember that a wiping tool must also destroy all the meta-data stored to disk. The `Disk Wiper` wipes the following information:

- Filenames
- Directory names
- File attributes
- All contents of the files and directories

Tip: The `Disk Wiper` is designed to wipe large amounts of data at a time. You can wipe individual files with the `File Tool`, and entire directories can be wiped with the `Directory Tool`.

The Start Menu and Desktop tool

The Windows Start menu and the desktop can easily become filled with broken shortcuts: some applications don't delete their shortcuts during uninstallation, some shortcuts may break down after moving applications from one directory to another, and so on. All this can be fixed with just a few mouse clicks using the Start Menu Desktop tool.

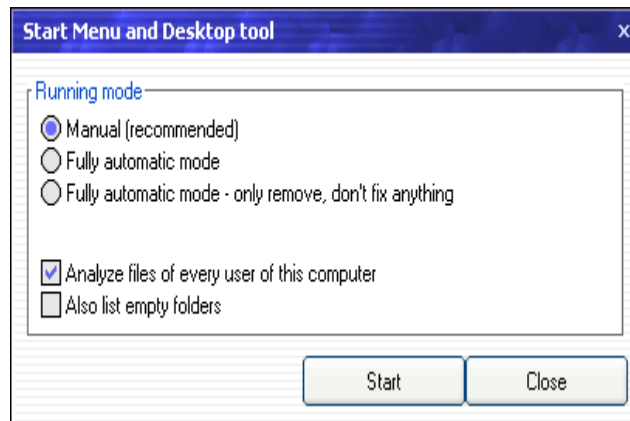


Image 53. The Start Menu Desktop tool can fix broken shortcuts in a snap

The Start Menu Desktop tool automatically analyzes all shortcuts from your Start menu and Desktop. It doesn't just delete the broken ones, it can actually repair them. For example, if it notices you have moved an application from one directory to another, it can automatically fix the shortcut to point to the new location. Shortcuts which can't be fixed will be deleted.

Using the *Manual* mode is recommended. This way you can decide which shortcuts you want to be fixed, which ones deleted and which ones left alone.

The History Cleaner

Many applications remember the last files you opened, the last directories you worked with or what movies you last watched. These features can be useful, but they can also create potential privacy problems.

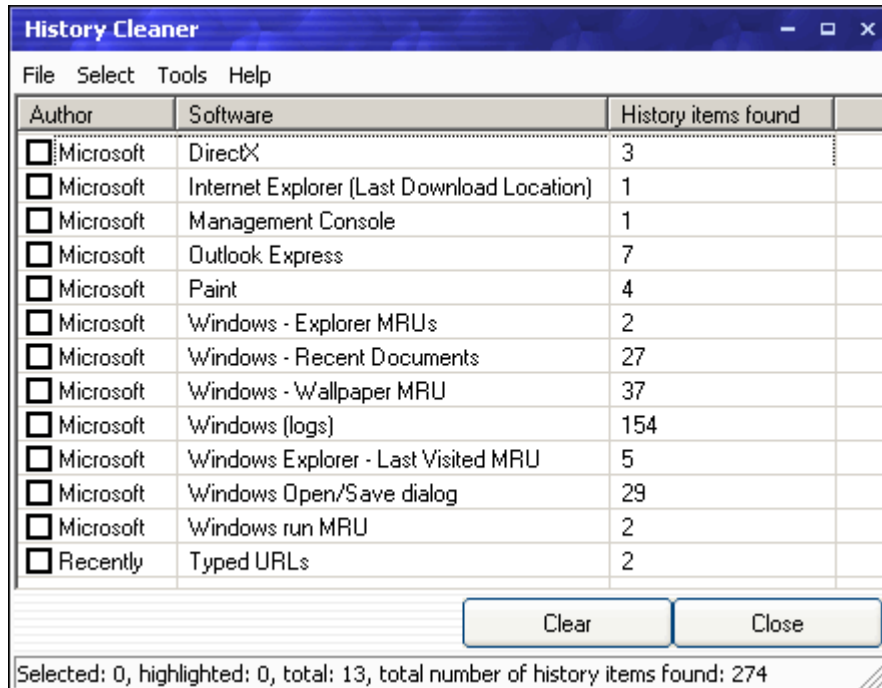


Image 54. Flushing the history and MRU data is fast and easy with the History Cleaner

Clearing the history items and MRU (Most Recently Used) lists of third party applications is very time consuming without a good tool. The History Cleaner makes the task very easy and fast, simply select the applications whose history information you wish to clear and hit Clear.

The History Cleaner can also show you the specific items found in the registry and on the hard drive(s). Simply right-click a software line and select Show data ... to see a list of registry entries and files which are related to the selected software.

The Automation Tool

Automating simple jv16 PowerTools tasks, such as the File Cleaner or the Registry Cleaner is a piece of cake with the Automation Tool.

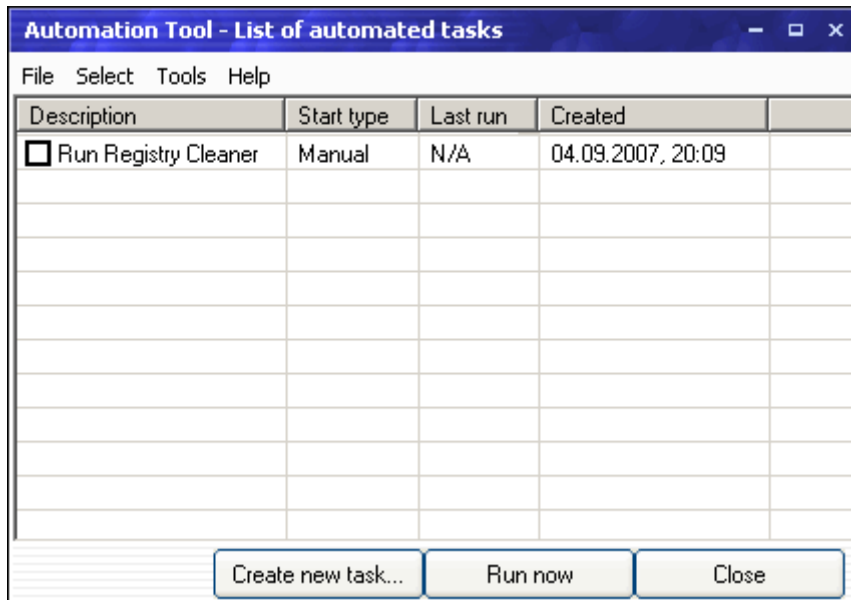


Image 55. The automation tool helps you to automate many tasks

You can use the Automation Tool to run automated tasks you have already created, or to create new ones.

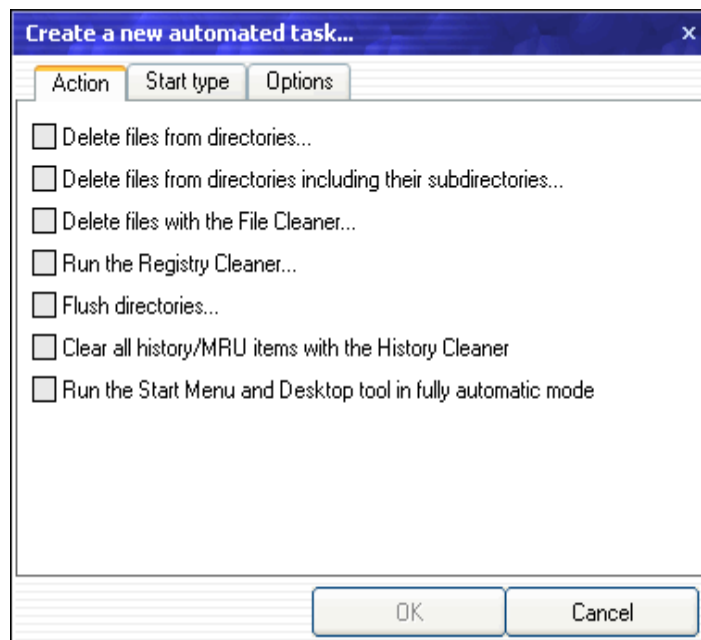


Image 56. Creation of automated tasks is easy with the Automation Tool

To create a new Automation Tool task, simply click the *Create new task* button. The actual

process of creating the automated task is quite easy. First you must just select the actions you wish to be done (see the image above).

The Start type section defines the way you want to use the task. For example, you can ask jv16 PowerTools to create an icon of the task to the Desktop so you can execute the task very easily, or you can set the task to be automatically executed when the system is started.

You must also give the task a description and a filename in the Options section. After you have filled both fields, click OK and you're done.

Frequently Asked Questions

This chapter contains many common questions about jv16 PowerTools and their answers. The questions are divided into categories for easier navigation.

Questions related to the installation of jv16 PowerTools

Q: What kind of registry entries does jv16 PowerTools add to the registry during the installation?

A: jv16 PowerTools itself doesn't add or modify any registry entries when installed. However, the product's trial system will place a tiny hidden data file inside your system to prevent the abuse of the 30 day trial opportunity. The size of the hidden data is no more than 1 KB. In other words, if you have a small 2 GB hard disk the space reserved by the trial system is roughly 0,0000005% of your hard drive space. If you don't agree with this policy, do not use jv16 PowerTools.

Q: What system files does jv16 PowerTools modify during installation?

A: None, see the question above.

Questions before using jv16 PowerTools

Q: Can jv16 PowerTools do any harm to my computer?

A: Yes. Basically, it only does what you tell it to do.

The product is like an axe. If you know how to use it you can use it as a powerful tool but if you don't really know how to use it you can someday hit your leg with it.

Q: What does the disclaimer in the license agreement really mean?

A: It basically means that, whatever you do with jv16 PowerTools, you are on your own. If you destroy something with it, it's not our fault, just as a manufacturer of knives is not responsible if you cut your finger. For more information, please read the license agreement thoroughly. If you don't agree with this policy, do not use jv16 PowerTools.

Questions related to the Software Manager

Q: What are those [Unknown] items in the Software Manager?

A: They are items that jv16 PowerTools can't recognize. This doesn't mean, however, that they are safe to delete.

Q: Are items marked with "N/A" always safe to delete?

A: No. There really are no general rules on how to identify items that are safe to delete.

Q: I can't recognize any of these items. What can I do?

A: Don't do anything. If you don't know what those items are then it's always safest to leave them alone.

Q: Why I can just delete items and not modify them?

A: Modifying, for example renaming, some items might cause trouble. The software whose entries you modified might not work properly anymore.

Q: How can I know which items to delete?

A: You just have to know it. If you don't know what to delete, then don't delete anything, that's always the safest option.

Questions related to the Registry Manager

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Q: How can I know which items to delete?

A: You just have to know it. If you don't know what to delete, don't delete anything. That's always the safest option.

Questions related to the Registry Cleaner

Q: What is the Registry Cleaner?

A: Registry Cleaner is a tool that automatically finds erroneous registry entries and lists them for you.

Q: What are threads?

A: The thread number represents the number of registry analyzer units that are currently running. The Registry Cleaner is finished when the thread number is zero, which means all threads that perform the cleaning are finished.

Q: You have said the Registry Cleaner of jv16 PowerTools 2008 uses artificial intelligence. Does that mean it will show different results each time as it learns what items are invalid and what are not?

A: No, jv16 PowerTools 2008 uses artificial intelligence based on pre-trained neural networks. This means that the AI has been trained in our test environment; it doesn't learn anything while its on your computer.

Q: Why doesn't the artificial intelligence in jv16 PowerTools learn anything?

A: It is designed that way. This is because system maintenance, such as registry cleaning, is a very critical procedure. Learning AIs are very prone to errors; therefore, learning AIs are usually only used in noncritical applications, such as in image recognition and so on.

Q: When I use the Registry Cleaner the threads value decreases while all the other values increase. Is this normal?

A: Yes. Threads are the Registry Cleaner components which check some part of your registry. When the component has finished its job it will terminate itself and the threads value will decrease.

Q: The Registry Cleaner reports after the scan that it analyzed 264,397 keys and 231,376 values. However, when I use other parts of the application, for example the Registry Finder, it reports that it analyzed only about 100,000 keys and 363,000 values in my registry. What causes these differences?

A: Analyzing the registry for errors (which is what the Registry Cleaner does) means that each data item (key or a value) is analyzed many times. For example, a value is first analyzed to see its type. If it is a string it goes to a string analysis. When a string goes through the string analysis process it might be analyzed by many other subanalyzers, which, again, increases the Values Analyzed number.

While the Registry Finder, for instance, only analyzes each value and key against the given search word or words, which is a very simple and straightforward process compared to the one in the Registry Cleaner. This is why other tools of the application might report smaller numbers of keys and values analyzed. However, the Registry Finder analyzes many forms of data the Registry Cleaner doesn't, for example numerical data (dword data type), which is why the number of values analyzed could also be larger in the Registry Finder.

Basically, the number of keys and values analyzed is shown only to let the user know that there is something going on, they shouldn't be used as any kind of reference values nor used for comparisons with other products.

Questions about the Duplicate File Finder

Q: I have done a duplicate file search. May I now delete all the duplicate files?

A: No you can't - if you still wish to be able to use your computer, that is. Duplicate files are not safe to delete just like that. The Duplicate File Finder is designed to help you to find duplicate files from your file collections, such as music or video collections.

Questions about the File Tool

Q: I would like to just mass rename many files, not to search for them. Is there any easy way to add the files to the list without actually making the program search for them?

A: Yes. The program supports drag and drop. You can just drag the files from your desktop or from Windows Explorer to the main window of jv16 PowerTools or to the file tool and the program knows how to add the files to the list.

Questions about licensing

Q: If I buy a license how and how fast I will have the licensed version?

A: The license is delivered to you by e-mail, usually within a few minutes after the payment has been verified.

Q: What payment options do you support?

A: At the moment of writing this, we support PayPal, Visa, Visa Electron, MasterCard, Maestro, Discover and American Express. Please see www.macecraft.com for the most up-to-date information.

Other questions

Q: If something goes wrong, can I restore my backups from DOS?

A: Usually, yes. If you can access the backup directory (jv16 PowerTools\Backups by default) you can restore the backups. You must manually restore all the .reg files by importing them back into the registry.

Q: Why do some lists have those little boxes where you must put a tick to and some lists don't?

A: This is used for safety reasons. Every time you tick an item you know that you are about to do something to it, such as removing it.

Q: I could translate jv16 PowerTools to my language; would you be interested in adding it to the official distribution package?

A: Yes, of course. See the default language file (\Languages\English.lng) for more information.

Q: My question is not answered here, what can I do?

A: Please see our discussion forums at: www.macecraft.com/forum/

They might already contain the answer to your question, or if not, you can register to the forums (that is free, of course) and ask the question there. Using the discussion forum to ask your question rather than sending us e-mail is highly recommended and in most cases it gives you a much faster response.

Appendixes

Supported command line parameters

juv16 PowerTools 2008 supports the following command line parameters. Command line parameters can be used from Windows Command Prompt or by creating a shortcut and adding the command line parameter after the filename,

for example: "C:\Program Files\juv16 PowerTools 2008\juv16pt.exe" -FileTool

Command line parameter	Description
-AutomationTool	Opens the Automation Tool
-BackupTool	Opens the Backup Tool
-DuplicateFinder	Opens the Duplicate File Finder
-FileFinder	Opens the File Finder
-FileCleaner	Opens the File Cleaner
-FileTool	Opens the File Tool
-HistoryCleaner	Opens the History Cleaner
-RegCleaner	Opens the Registry Cleaner
-RegCompact	Opens the Registry Compactor
-RegFinder	Opens the Registry Finder
-RegFindReplace	Opens the Registry Find & Replace tool
-RegManager	Opens the Registry Manager
-RegMonitor	Opens the Registry Monitor
-StartMenuTool	Opens the Start Menu and Desktop tool
-Settings	Opens the Settings window
-SoftManager	Opens the Software Manager
-StartupManager	Opens the Startup Manager
-ExecTask "C:\filename.jvb"	Executes an automated task created by the Automation Tool

Security notes

If you wish to use the security features of jv16 PowerTools (the features under the Security tab in the Settings window) you should remember the following notes:

1. After you have set up the desired security mode under the Security tab in the Settings window, write protect the \Settings\Security.dat file to prevent unauthorized modifications of this setting. Protecting the file is only possible if jv16 PowerTools has been installed on a NTFS partition. If the file is not write protected, any user could change the security mode setting and thus bypass the security settings
2. Using the *Demand a password only when the normal GUI is started* security mode is **not recommended** to be used in a hazardous environment. The security mode can be bypassed with a specially formatted automation task which starts the normal user interface, and because the user interface was started from an automation task instead of directly no password is asked.