

Java Application: DeleteDupFiles

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Description

DeleteDupFiles is a Java 1.4 application to compare a folder of unknown files with files in a known good or “trusted” folder, then delete files from the unknown folder that are already in the trusted folder. This reduces the amount of work required to merge new files into a collection. Unknown files are considered to be duplicates if they have the same size and the same MD5 checksum. Duplicates are not detected inside the trusted folder. The probability of two files with different contents having the same size and MD5 checksum is extremely small.

On most systems, deleted files are permanently gone and do not appear in the recycle bin or trash folder. There is no “undo” feature. This program is not recommended for inexperienced users! See the CompareFolders application for comparing two folders to determine if files and subfolders are identical. See CompareFolders or the FindDupFiles application to report (but not delete) duplicate files in arbitrary folders. See the FileChecksum application to generate or test checksums for a single file.

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Installation

You must have the Java run-time environment (JRE) installed on your computer. DeleteDupFiles was developed with Java 1.4 and should run on later versions. It may also run on earlier versions, but this has not been tested. For Macintosh computers, the version of Java is determined by your version of MacOS. For Windows, Linux, and Solaris, you can download the JRE from Sun Microsystems:

Sun Java

JRE for end users: <http://www.java.com/getjava/>

SDK for programmers: <http://developers.sun.com/downloads/>

IDE for programmers: <http://www.netbeans.org/>

Once Java is installed, you need to put the program files for DeleteDupFiles into a folder (directory) on your hard drive. The name of the folder and the location are your choice, except it is easier if the name does not include spaces. Assume that files will go into a C:\JAVA folder. Then create the folder and unpack the Java *.class files into this folder (if you received the program as a ZIP file). The files look something like this:

- DeleteDupFiles2.class (31 KB, executable program)
- DeleteDupFiles2.doc (33 KB, this documentation in Microsoft Word format)
- DeleteDupFiles2.gif (15 KB, sample program image)
- DeleteDupFiles2.ico (4 KB, icon for Windows)
- DeleteDupFiles2.jar (18 KB, archive file with same class files inside)
- DeleteDupFiles2.java (100 KB, source code)
- DeleteDupFiles2.manifest (1 KB, main class manifest for archive file)
- DeleteDupFiles2.pdf (72 KB, this documentation in Adobe Acrobat format)
- DeleteDupFiles2Data.class (1 KB, helper class for main program)
- DeleteDupFiles2User.class (1 KB)
- GnuPublicLicense3.txt (35 KB, legal notice)
- RunJavaPrograms.pdf (88 KB, more notes about running Java)

To run the program on Windows, start a DOS command prompt, which is Start button, Programs, Accessories, Command Prompt on Windows 2000/XP. Change to the folder with the program files and run the program with a “java” command:

```
c:  
cd \java  
java DeleteDupFiles2
```

The program name “DeleteDupFiles2” must appear exactly as shown; uppercase and lowercase letters are different in Java names. Some systems (Macintosh) will run a main “class” file by clicking on the class file name while viewing a directory in the file browser (Mac Finder). Many systems will run a “jar” file by clicking (or double clicking) on the jar file name (Windows Explorer). The command line is the only guaranteed way of running a Java program. Should you find this program to be popular, you can create a Start menu item or desktop shortcut on Windows 2000/XP with a target of “java.exe DeleteDupFiles2” starting in the “c:\java” folder.

One complication may arise when trying to run this program. Java looks for an environment variable called CLASSPATH. If it finds this variable, then that is a list of folders where it looks for *.class files. It won’t look anywhere else, not even in the current directory, unless the path contains “.” as one of the choices. The symptom is an error message that says:

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NoClassDefFoundError: DeleteDupFiles2

To find out if your system has a CLASSPATH variable defined, type the following command in a DOS window:

```
set CLASSPATH
```

To temporarily change the CLASSPATH variable to the current directory, use the following command line:

```
java -cp . DeleteDupFiles2
```

To permanently change the CLASSPATH, you must find where it is being set. This may be in an old AUTOEXEC.* file in the root directory of your system disk (usually the C:\ folder), or it may be in Control Panel, System, Advanced, Environment Variables on Windows 2000/XP.

Removal or Uninstall

To remove this program from your computer, delete the installation files listed above. If the folder that contained the files is now empty, you may also delete the folder ... if you created the folder, of course, not the system. If you created desktop shortcuts or Start menu items, then delete those too. There are no hidden configuration or preference files, and no information is stored in the Windows system registry. You don't need an "uninstall" program.

Graphical Versus Console Application

The Java command line may contain options or file and folder names. If no file or folder names are given on the command line, then this program runs as a graphical or "GUI" application with the usual dialog boxes and windows. See the "-?" option for a help summary:

```
java DeleteDupFiles2 -?
```

The command line has more options than are visible in the graphical interface. An option such as -u14 or -u16 is recommended because the default Java font is too small. If file or folder names are given on the command line, then this program runs as a console application without a graphical interface. A generated report is written on standard output, and may be redirected with the ">" or ">1" operators. (Standard error may be redirected with the ">2" operator.) An example command line is:

```
java DeleteDupFiles2 -s d:\fonts d:\temp >report.txt
```

The console application will return an exit status equal to the number of files deleted. The graphical interface can be very slow when the output text area gets too big, which will happen if thousands of files are reported.

Restrictions and Limitations

There are many situations where people want to delete duplicate files. Most are unsafe without additional information specific to each user's needs. This program implements a solution where the automated deletion of files can usually be done without unfortunate consequences.

file: DeleteDupFiles2.doc 2010-02-13