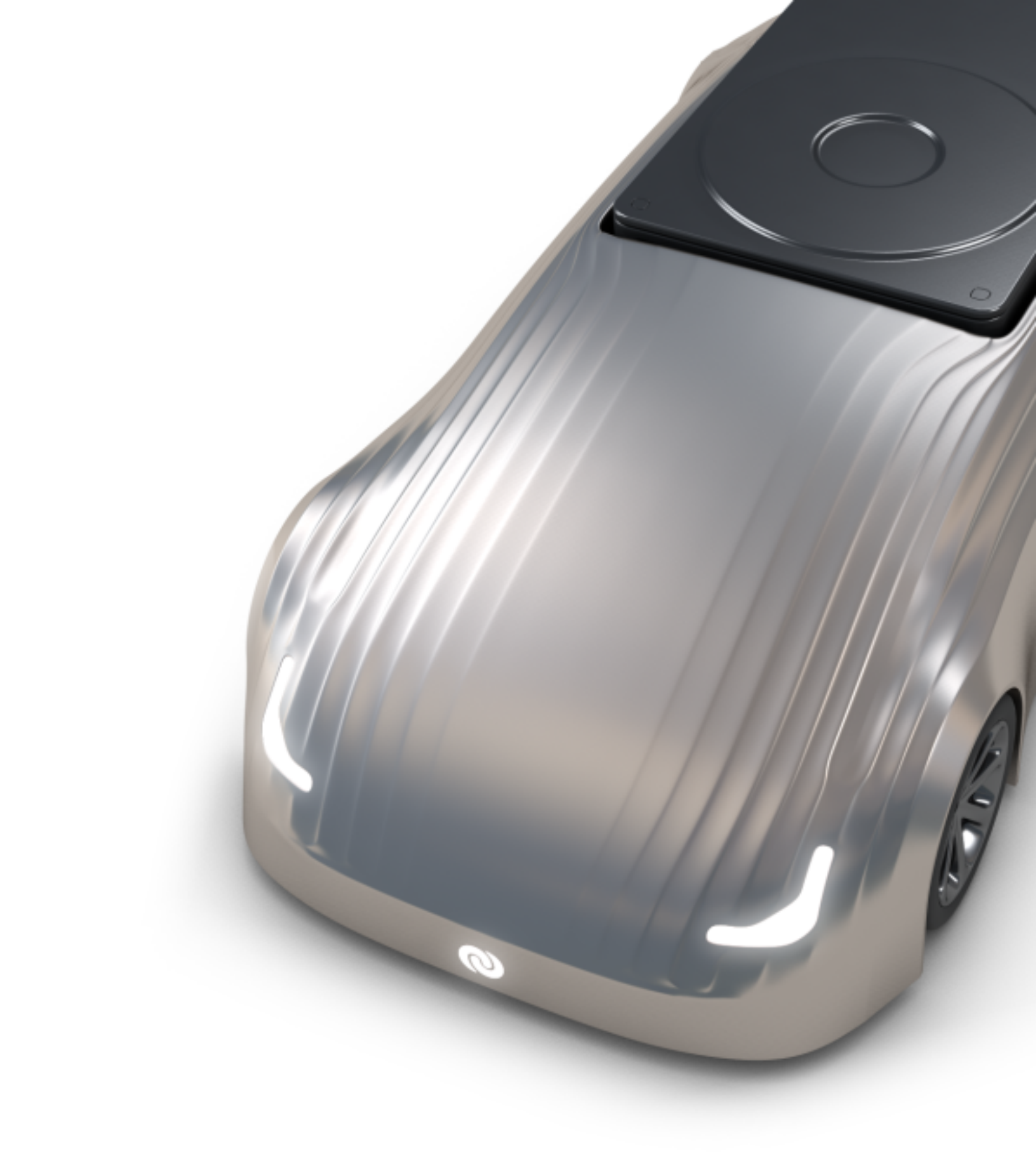


O&O software

O&O Defrag 19

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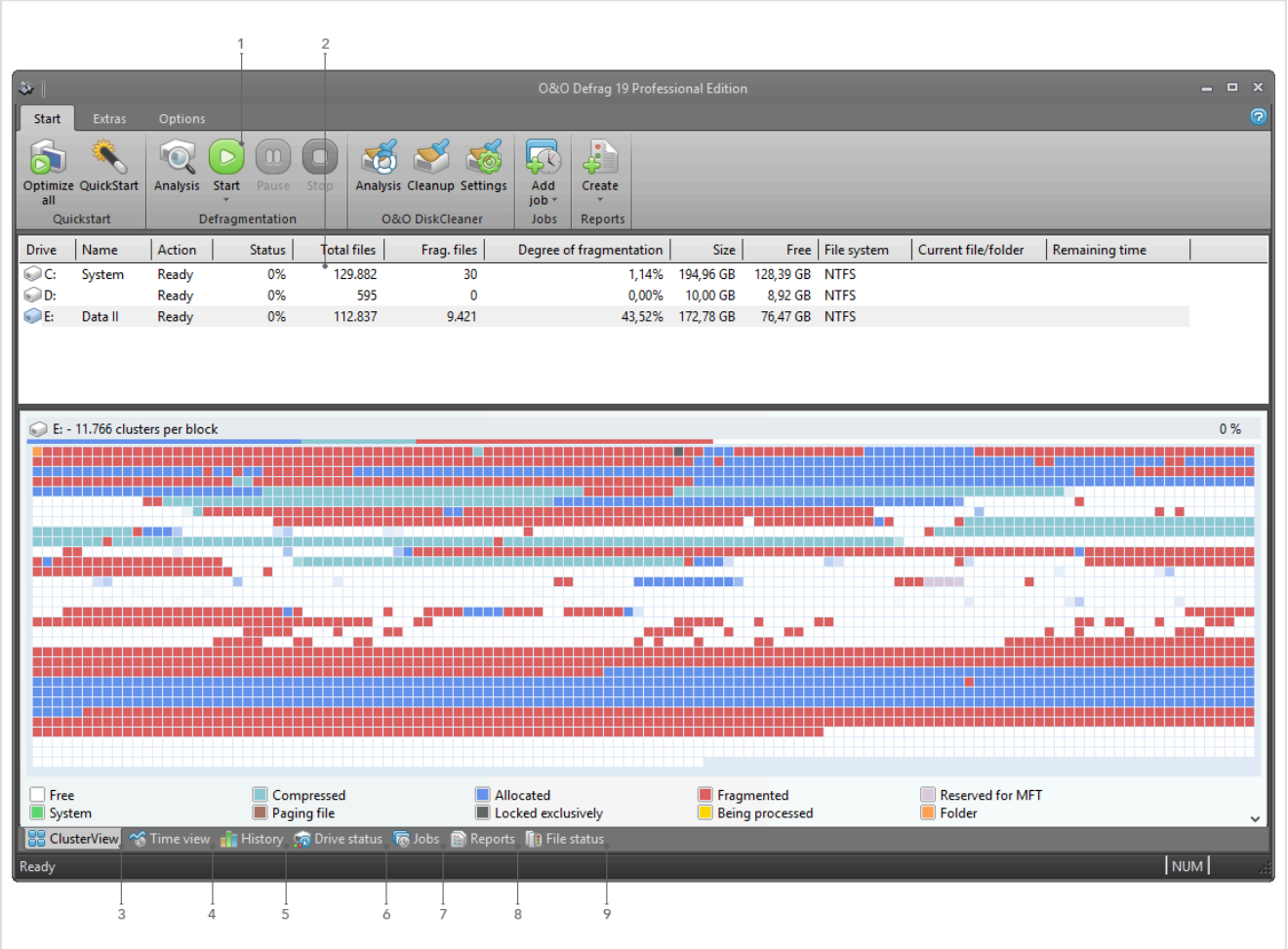
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Introduction

O&O Defrag 19 consolidates fragmented files on hard disks and SSDs and so restores the performance of your computer. It defragments automatically in the background, at scheduled times or when you start it. You control it from a window with a ribbon bar, a drive list and the cluster view.



Earlier Version

This is the manual of O&O Defrag 19. It is no longer updated. The manual of the current version is available at manuals.oo-software.com/oodefrag/.

Where to start

You want to	Start here
Get to know the functions and editions	About O&O Defrag 19 and Features at a glance
Check the requirements	System requirements
Install and register O&O Defrag	Installation and registration
Set up O&O Defrag in a few steps	Getting started and QuickStart
Analyze and defragment a drive	Analyze your drives and Defragment your drives
Choose the right method	Defragmentation methods
Defragment automatically or at set times	Automatic optimization and Schedule defragmentation jobs
Get help	Support and more from O&O

Licensing

O&O Defrag is commercial software. You can try it during the trial period; continued use requires a valid license.

About O&O Defrag 19

Thank you for choosing O&O Defrag! O&O Defrag activates the hidden performance of your computer and packs file fragments efficiently and securely together. O&O Defrag gives you everything from fully automated defragmentation to a professional set up: everything a good defragmentation software should give you.

An increasingly fragmented hard disk compromises the performance of your computer. This occurs as a result of frequent write and read access, during your daily routines, while surfing or gaming, or due to frequent user access on Server. For a lasting maximum speed while accessing files, it is important that your data is organized systematically.

Windows disperses single file fragments all over the entire hard disk, which increases the time for its access. The defragmentation packs file fragments coherently together on the hard disk and files the data into separate zones. Windows as well as other programs will start and run faster.

O&O Defrag includes a clever scheduling function, which allows you to schedule regular automated defragmentations if you wish. In addition, the permanent and automatic optimization in the background is key to prevent a loss in performance of your computer as well as a renewed fragmentation. This will allow you to save time compared to running a manual defragmentation.

We sincerely hope you are satisfied with our new O&O Defrag and that you will be able to maintain your optimal system performance like million other users worldwide.

Your O&O Software Team www.oo-software.com

Editions

O&O Defrag is available in three versions:

- O&O Defrag Professional Edition
- O&O Defrag Workstation Edition
- O&O Defrag Server Edition

The Professional Edition is the version to use for defragmenting a single PC. It cannot be used on a server operating system and has no network capabilities.

The Workstation Edition contains a network agent for controlling O&O Defrag in conjunction with the O&O Enterprise Management Console. The Workstation Edition can only be applied on desktop computers.

The Server Edition a network agent for controlling O&O Defrag in conjunction with the O&O Enterprise Management Console. It can be used on both Servers and Workstations, the latter making more sense when the administrator wishes to control and monitor the defragmentation process from his computer.

Other Features of the Server and Workstation Edition

The Server Edition offers the possibility to access other computers in the network and to control O&O Defrag remotely. Additional information is available in chapter Work within the network.

In addition, you can run the following network functions using the Workstation and Server Edition in combination with the O&O Enterprise Management Console:

- Easy defragmentation of the entire company network
- Management of your computers in sites
- Definition of group settings for PCs

- Creation of a time table for automatic defragmentation with just a few clicks (Defrag Jobs)
- Automatic installation of O&O Defrag-Software in the network
- Integration in Active Directory
- Group rules for software distribution and – configuration
- Execution of Windows commands (Batches) before and after defragmentation

Should you have no O&O Enterprise Management Console or do not yet own a volume license, please contact us. We will gladly send you the installation media and advise you on using the O&O Enterprise Management Console in your company.

Contact: sales@oo-software.com

Features at a glance

Besides the continuous maintenance and enhancement of the existing program components, you will find several additional new and helpful features in O&O Defrag.

Fragment Filter Fragment Filter to identify the most fragmented files on a drive

O&O DiskCleaner O&O Defrag offers a convenient tool with O&O DiskCleaner that searches for and removes temporary and unnecessary files that consume space and increase fragmentation.

Lifetime Performance Statistics You can see in detail the lifetime performance statistics of O&O Defrag, from the moment you bought the program to the current moment. These statistics show you just what O&O Defrag is doing for your PC, and exactly what it has already achieved so far!

Deletion of free space Deletion of free space for increased protection of privacy. O&O Defrag lets you overwrite free space to make sure data you previously deleted can never be recovered. O&O Defrag not only increases your computer’s productivity but protects your data from unauthorized access. All that in just one program!

Thin Provisioning Optimize systems with Thin Provisioning. This feature enables O&O Defrag to reduce and optimize the actual memory usage of virtual machines and drives on SANs. The main attraction here is the combination of this new feature with defragmentation. Let O&O Defrag automatically prevent storage overload and unwanted disclosure of data after every defragmentation!

History Thanks to clearly displayed statistics, you can tell what effect a regular defragmentation is having on your system and you can track the success over weeks and months. You can monitor how many files have been optimized and how many excess file fragments have been put back together. Based on this, you can then adjust your settings to match the defragmentation to your computer habits in order to get the best possible results.

Defragmentation summary The new defragmentation summary shows the difference a defragmentation makes; after each defragmentation run you will be shown the drive's allocation before and after optimization by O&O Defrag.

Live Update: Automatic updates to most recent program versions The live update feature helps you make sure you are always working with the most current version of O&O Defrag. No re-registration or manual installation required: O&O Defrag handles this all for you.

Simplified user interface The user control was adapted to the most frequent application cases, so that the most important jobs will be executed intuitively. All basic control possibilities, as well as the unique functions of O&O Defrag can be accessed with just one click.

QuickStart wizard of O&O Defrag The QuickStart wizard allows you to automate defragmentation with just a few mouse clicks right after the first start of O&O Defrag or at a later time. Once defined, you will never have to worry about the optimization of your hard disk again. Everything will be handled by O&O Defrag in the background. The default settings we propose are adapted to the needs of most our customers.

O&O ActivityMonitor The O&O ActivityMonitor periodically determines the system load. It controls the performance demand of O&O Defrag during a defragmentation and adapts it to the current state. You can thereby work undisturbed while your system is being defragmented in the background.

Thanks to the automatic optimization in O&O Defrag, there is no need to manually schedule defragmentation runs. This feature is activated automatically after installation and optimizes your hard disk in the background; without your computer losing any of its performance.

Advanced report management The report function lists the defragmentation reports in date order and groups them according to their age. In that way, you will always stay informed on the performance development of your computer over time.

Optimization for all makes of Solid State Drives (SSDs) For the first time, O&O Defrag enables you to optimize all makes of SSD drives. Using regularly scheduled ATA TRIM commands, an SSD will be kept informed of those hard disk areas that are available for new data. Instead of continuing to save the contents of data that’s no longer needed, the SSD can now use those freed areas for a drive-internal optimization of its data management. As a result, the SSD is able to process accesses significantly faster, and wear out on flash chips is kept to a minimum.

Filing drives into zones The division of drives into zones enables the logical separation of the data into performance critical and non-critical files. A special algorithm makes sure that the data on the disk is optimally organized after defragmentation. Files are organized and moved into zones depending on their intended use and the access frequency. For instance, system and program files, which need to be accessed very quickly, are separated from other data like documents and downloads. By the division of files according to their write frequency, it’s possible to intelligently prevent fragmentation. Thanks to this logical grouping, program and system start times are shortened, future defragmentation runs faster, and new fragmentation can be prevented.

Three adapted optimized methods for defragmentation Three methods - Optimize, Optimize/Quick and Optimize/Complete - facilitate the selection of the most beneficial defragmentation for a specific purpose. These new methods group your data into zones and combine optimally with the older O&O Defrag methods. These are, of course, still available whenever you disable zone filing.

Additional strategies to reduce fragmentation Very large files with high-levels of fragmentation can also be efficiently packed together into a few fragments. The result is clearly measurable.

Compatible with Windows 10 O&O products are always kept up to date with advances in technology. That’s why O&O Defrag has been developed and optimized for Windows 10: to guarantee you best results. And, of course, older systems using Windows Vista will go on being fully supported.

Further properties

- Default configuration already optimal for the majority of users
- File Status provides an overview of the largest and most heavily fragmented files on your drive
- Defragmentation of individual files and folders by right-clicking
- Control O&O Defrag from the task bar
- Three new (eight in total) defragmentation methods for an optimal increase in speed
- ClusterView for detailed information on the distribution of files in the drives
- O&O Screensaver
- Power management for notebooks
- O&O ClusterInspector for targeted inspection of hard disk regions
- Job assistant to schedule automatic and periodic defragmentations
- Status reports in HTML format to keep track of developments in performance
- Support of removable drives (USB Sticks, Memory Cards, etc.)
- Execution of Windows commands (Batches) before and after defragmentation
- Screen saver mode automates defragmentation whenever the computer is idle
- Checks for new program version

System requirements

- The system requirement of each operating system have to be fulfilled
- 50 MB free hard disk space
- 32/64-bit Support (from Windows Vista/Server 2003)
- Windows® Vista till Windows® Server 2012 R2 (all editions):

Supported operating systems

Operating system	Professional Edition	Workstation Edition	Server Edition
Windows 10	yes	yes	yes
Windows 8	yes	yes	yes
Windows 7	yes	yes	yes
Windows Server 2008	no	no	yes*
Windows Vista	yes	yes	yes
Windows Server 2003	no	no	yes*
Windows Server 2008 R2	no	no	yes*
Windows Server 2012	no	no	yes*
Windows Server 2012 R2	no	no	yes*

* All variants of this server operating system are supported, except Core-Installations

If you wish to use the network functionality, you must also have the following available:

- Network card and connection

Access permissions

You need local administrator permissions for the installation and for its later use. This is usually the case, if you were able to install other programs before.

In a network, you must be the domain administrator if you wish to install and control O&O Defrag locally as well as on the network computers.

Microsoft Windows Installer

The installation takes place with the help of the Microsoft Windows Installer. It is a Windows integrated component which controls all installation and uninstallation.

Supported hardware

O&O Defrag supports all hardware components that are supported by Windows. Please note the software requirements of the corresponding manufacturer.

As a rule: if you can access your hardware with Windows as you would a normal Windows partition, and this partition is formatted using a supported file system, this hardware can be defragmented. Removable drives such as streamers or CD-RWs are exceptions, since defragmenting them might not be useful. You can also set network

drives as target for defragmentation.

RAID

Striped-, Mirrored- and RAID5-Volumes: The advantage of these drive types lies in their superior speed, which on the one side facilitates accessing and storing processes, and on the other hand offer a higher degree of data security.

O&O Defrag supports all known RAID systems. According to many hardware manufacturers, defragmenting RAID systems is especially important: as their files are spread over several hard disks, their fragmentation level is likely to be very high.

Supported file systems

O&O Defrag supports all Windows file systems. The following paragraphs will tell you more about each of these file systems.

File System	Explanation
exFAT	Starting from Windows Vista, the exFAT-file system is supported. This was designed especially by Microsoft in regard to flash drives, and delivers better performance than FAT. It is also much better against structural damage to the file system and protected against data loss.
FAT	FAT is the oldest data system, the roots of which go back to MS DOS. It is supported by Windows. O&O Defrag can be used without any problem on FAT drives.
FAT32	FAT32 is the native file system of Windows 95b/98/Me. It offers some advantages compared to the older FAT. FAT32 drives are Windows- supported by default and can be defragmented without any problem using O&O Defrag.
NTFS	The NT file system was developed completely new for the Windows NT family. It offers the option of security restrictions on the file level, increases the security against data errors, and achieves higher performance. It is supported by Windows. And O&O Defrag gets optimal results when defragmenting NTFS drives.
EFS	A file system introduced with Windows 2000 which is based on NTFS and its encryption ensures higher data security against abuse or unauthorized access. The Encrypted File System (EFS) makes data for unauthorized users unreadable. O&O Defrag supports EFS hard disks; neither data integrity nor data security is compromized.

Installation and registration

Installing O&O Defrag is very easy. Please follow the steps below:

1. Start the computer on which you would like to install O&O Defrag.
2. Sign in as an administrator or equivalent.
3. Start the O&O Defrag installation file that you downloaded from our web server or that is found on your CDROM.
4. After the setup program has been successfully initialized, please follow the installation dialogue

Enter license

:::note

In order to activate O&O Defrag after installation or to gain access to the Full Version at a later time, you must possess a valid license key. This license key is also called a registration code, serial number, or product ID.

:::

The dialogue for registration always appears automatically at the start to guide you if you are using an unregistered version or have entered the registration code incorrectly.

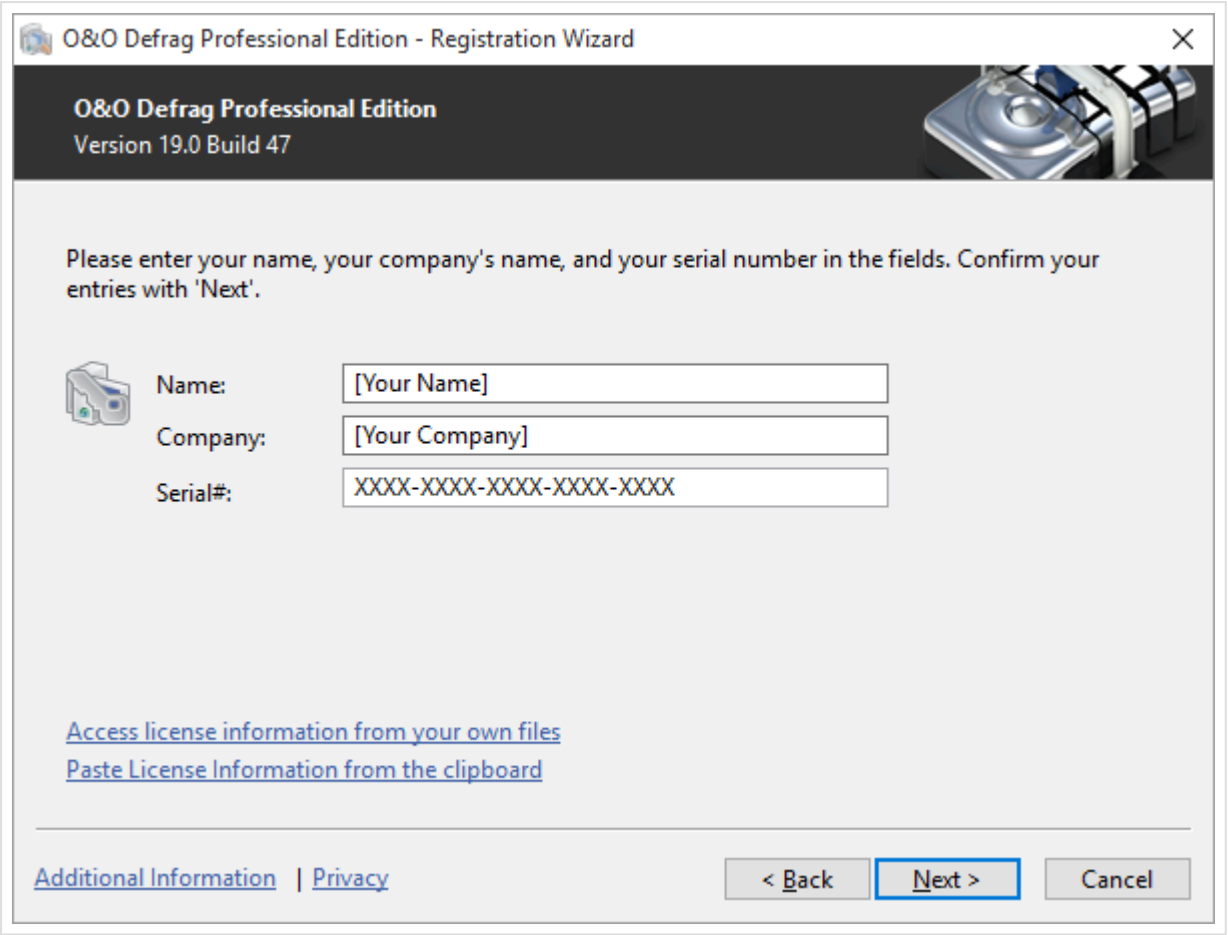
1. The registration wizard allows for a simple registration process.
2. When you select the option **I want to enter my license**, a dialog box will appear where you can enter the registration code you received when purchasing the software. If you have purchased the **download version** of the software, please enter the license information ("Name", "Company" and License key), just as they are written in the confirmation E-Mail you received. If you have purchased the **box version** of the software, please enter the license key as it is written on the license card included. In addition, please enter your name and if needed your company.
3. Please make sure that you do not confuse the digit “1” with “I” or enter any empty spaces where they don’t belong.
4. Press **Next** to save the registration data or **Cancel** to leave the dialog window without saving the data.
5. When you have correctly entered the license code you will receive a confirmation in the dialog window.

If you encounter problems while entering your license key, please contact our Support: support@oo-software.com

:::note

If do not enter a valid license key, you will be able to use O&O Defrag as a test version for a limited time only.

:::



Installing Updates of O&O Defrag

O&O Defrag automatically checks if a new version is available whenever it’s started.

If there is a new program version, you will be able to update your version.

:::tip

You can find your license data and the exact version number you’re using by clicking About O&O Defrag in the **Ribbon Bar** at options.

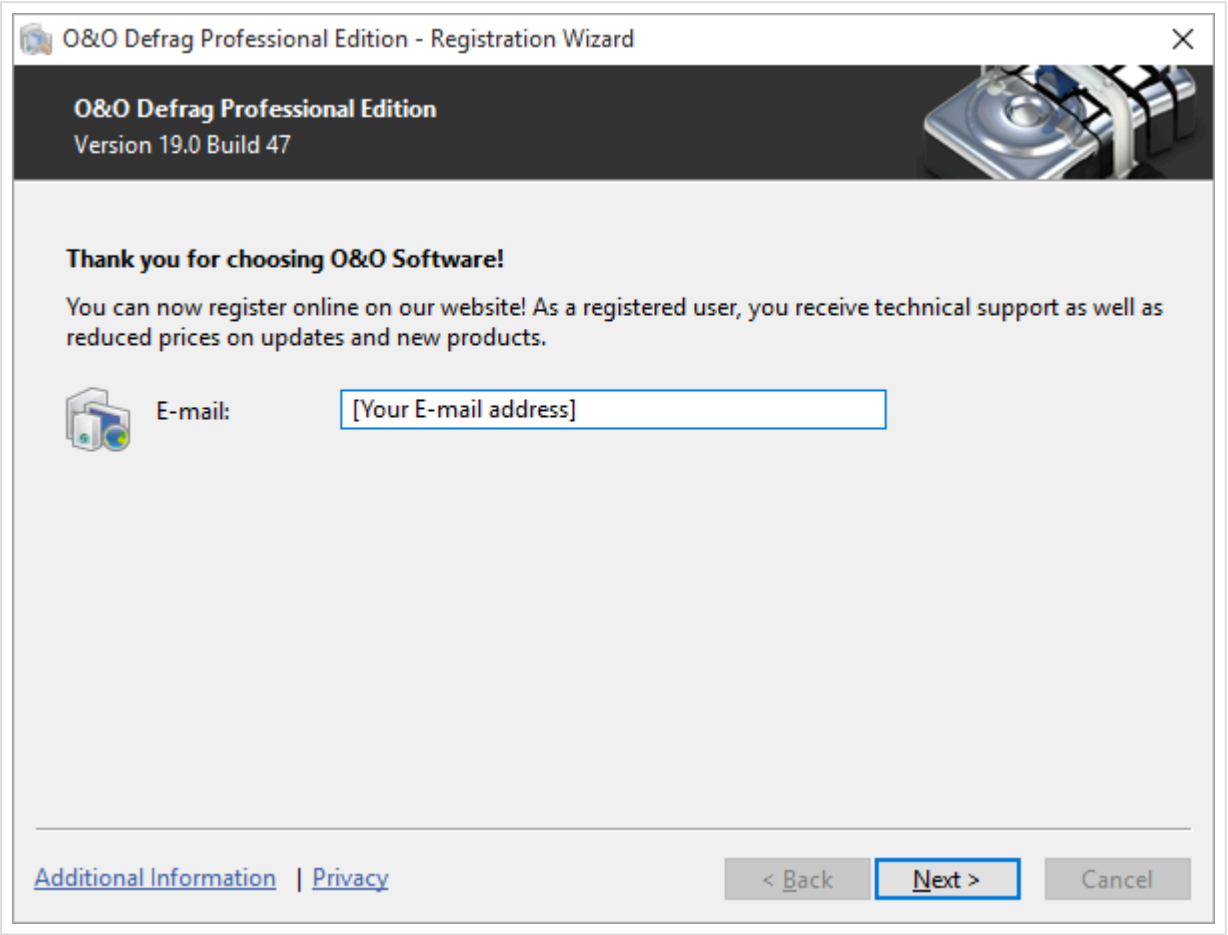
:::

So-called "Minor-Updates" (Version 18.1 to 18.2, 18.0 to 18.5, etc.), where smaller changes in the program have been made, are free."Major-Updates", such as from version 17 to 18, must generally be purchased.

Online registration

To register online, you'll need the license key you received when you purchased the program.

To register online, start . The questions related to online registration always appear at the start, provided you haven’t registered online.



What are the advantages of online registration?

Online registration gives you the benefit of having your customer data kept safely in our files, which means we can provide you with even better service. If, for example, you accidentally lose your license key, we can quickly resend it to you without any problem. The license key is needed for using the full version of a program, getting updates, and for reinstalling the program when you make a new setup of your computer.

Further advantages will let you:

- Be supplied with the latest information about our products
- Make free updates on new versions of purchased items (minor updates)
- Upgrade to a new version at a special discount price (major update)
- Obtain support from our customer service
- And much, much more...

How do I register online?

If was purchased on our Online Shop, you've automatically registered with us. If purchased at a retailer, you will be asked if you want to register while entering the license information. You then have the option of either registering immediately or at another time. All you'll need is a functioning Internet connection and a valid license key.

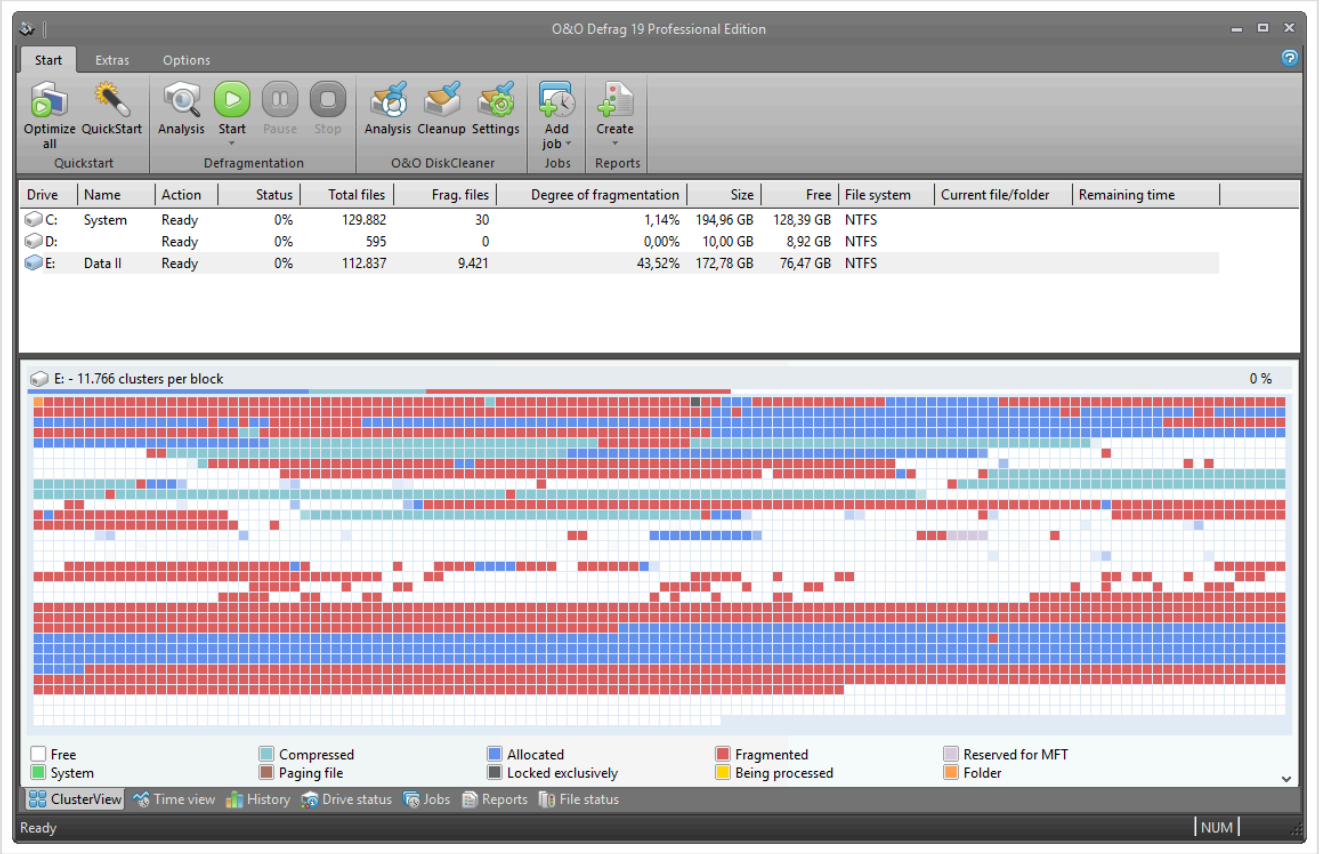
You may also complete the registration form right here:

www.oo-software.com/register

Just return the completed online form by clicking “Send” and you’ll be eligible to take full advantage of our O&O Customer Service.

Getting started and QuickStart

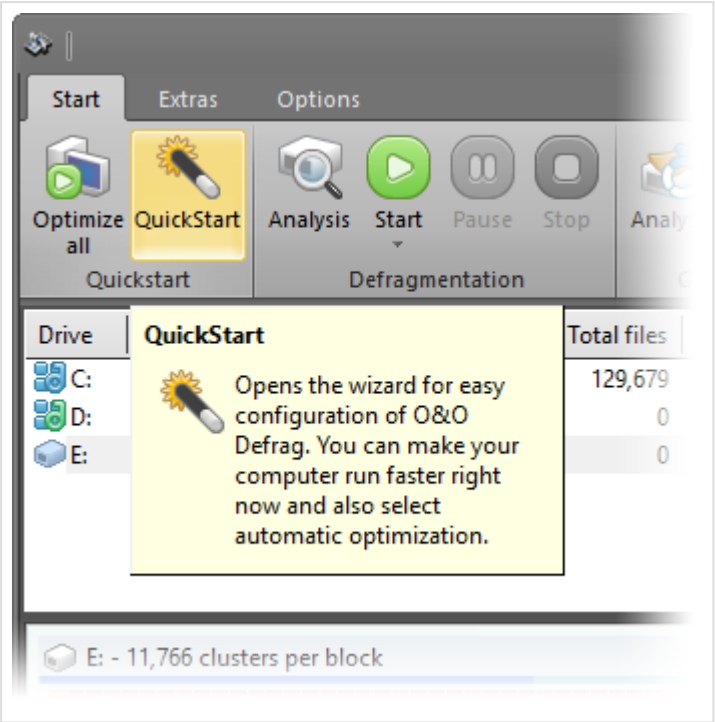
The following chapters will explain how you can use O&O Defrag after it has been successfully installed. Start O&O Defrag using **Start/All Programs/O&O Software/O&O Defrag**. Online Help can be displayed by clicking **Help** or using the **F1 key**.



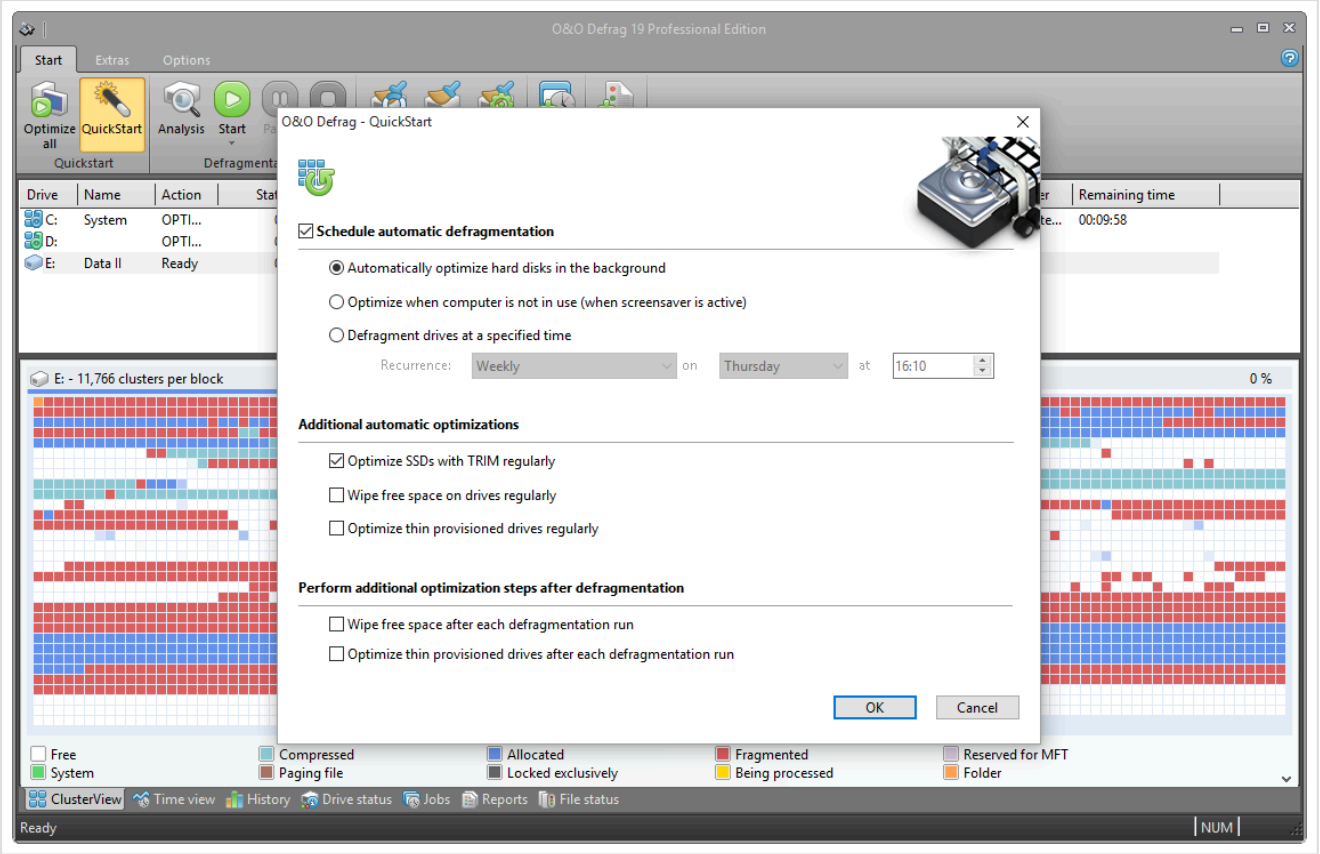
QuickStart

O&O Defrag was designed to fit the needs of almost any user. The default settings for O&O Defrag are already optimally configured for most computers. The choice of options in the QuickStart dialogue covers the most common user scenarios. This means your computer can continue performing at its very best without your having to make any special settings.

- The QuickStart wizard can be started in the Ribbon Bar on the left side of the program window.



If you're using the default settings, click **OK** to apply the changes.



Schedule automated defragmentation

Optimize hard disks automatically

All modified and newly added files are checked during the automated defragmentation. Newly fragmented files will be automatically defragmented once they are no longer being accessed. This will ensure that your system is being constantly kept at its highest level of performance, and effectively prevent any additional fragmentation. The various zones of a drive will also be taken into consideration, when this option is enabled.

Optimize while the screen saver is running

The defragmentation always starts whenever your screen saver is on. For example, when you are out for lunch or away from your computer. Defragmentation will be cancelled whenever you're working on your computer, and will continue once the screen saver comes on again.

Run defragmentation at a specified time

Here you can specify whether defragmentation should recur automatically. The next defragmentation will then start by itself without you're having to start it manually.

Execute optimization of the system now

Optimize now

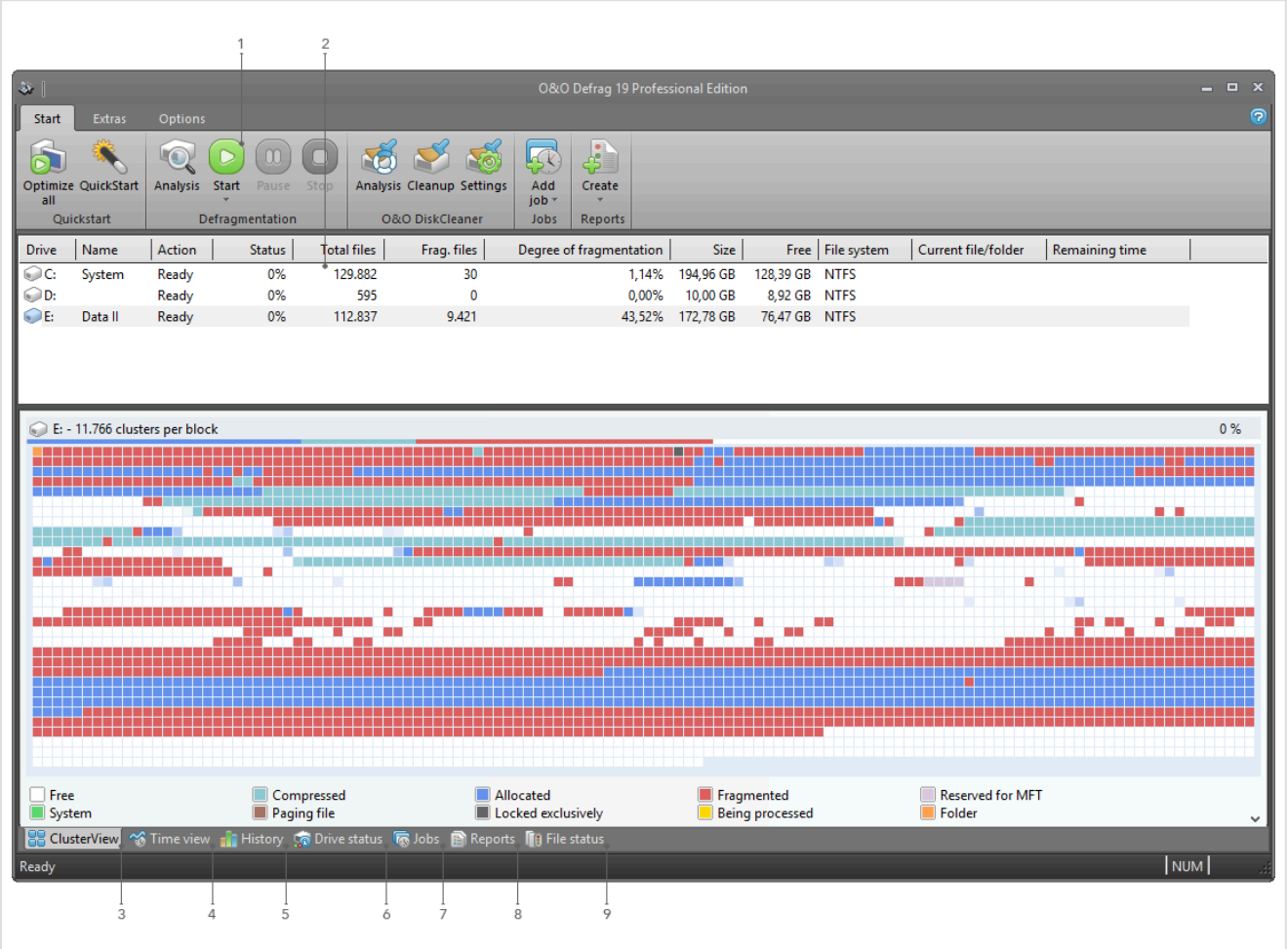
All your system's drives will be immediately defragmented. The system drive will be sorted using the OPTIMIZE/Complete method, all other drives will be consolidated using the OPTIMIZE method. We recommend this kind of optimization if you're using O&O Defrag for the very first time.

Optimizing Solid State Drives (SSDs)

For the first time, O&O Defrag enables you to optimize all makes of SSD drives. Using regularly scheduled ATA TRIM commands, an SSD will be kept informed of those hard disk areas that are available for new data. Instead of continuing to save the contents of data that’s no longer needed, the SSD can now use those freed areas for a drive-internal optimization of its data management. As a result, the SSD is able to process accesses significantly faster, and wear out on flash chips is kept to a minimum.

User interface

The main view of O&O Defrag consists of the following components:



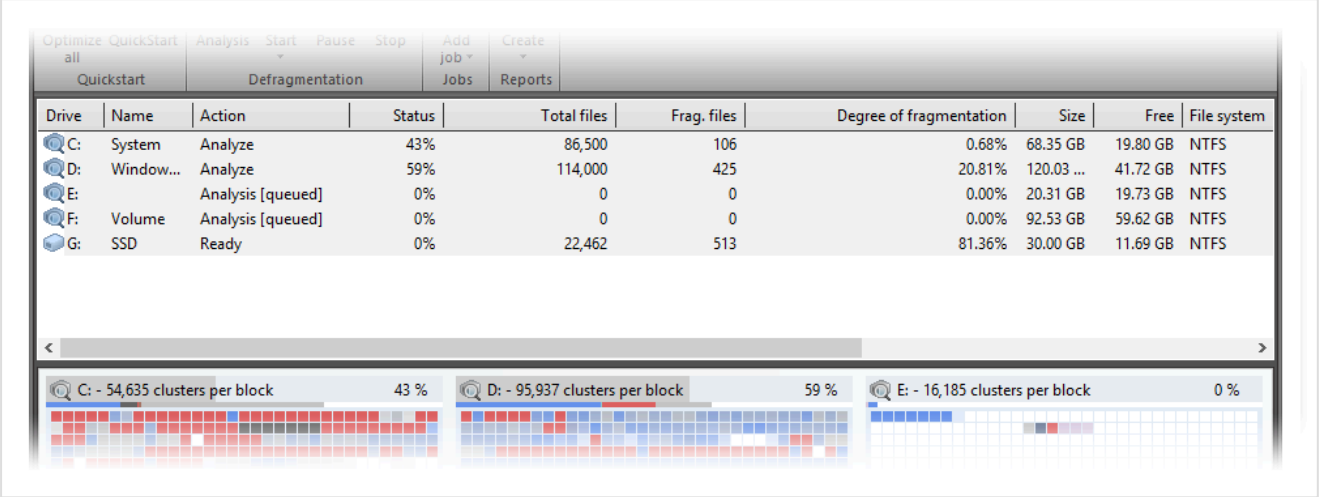
Key:

1. Ribbon Bar
2. Drive list
3. Cluster View (see Figure)
4. Time view
5. History
6. Drive status
7. Job View
8. Reports
9. File status

Drive list

The drive list displays information about every drive and the action O&O Defrag is currently running on it. The columns of this list can be setup as you like. All you need to do is right-click the drive and click **Change Columns**.

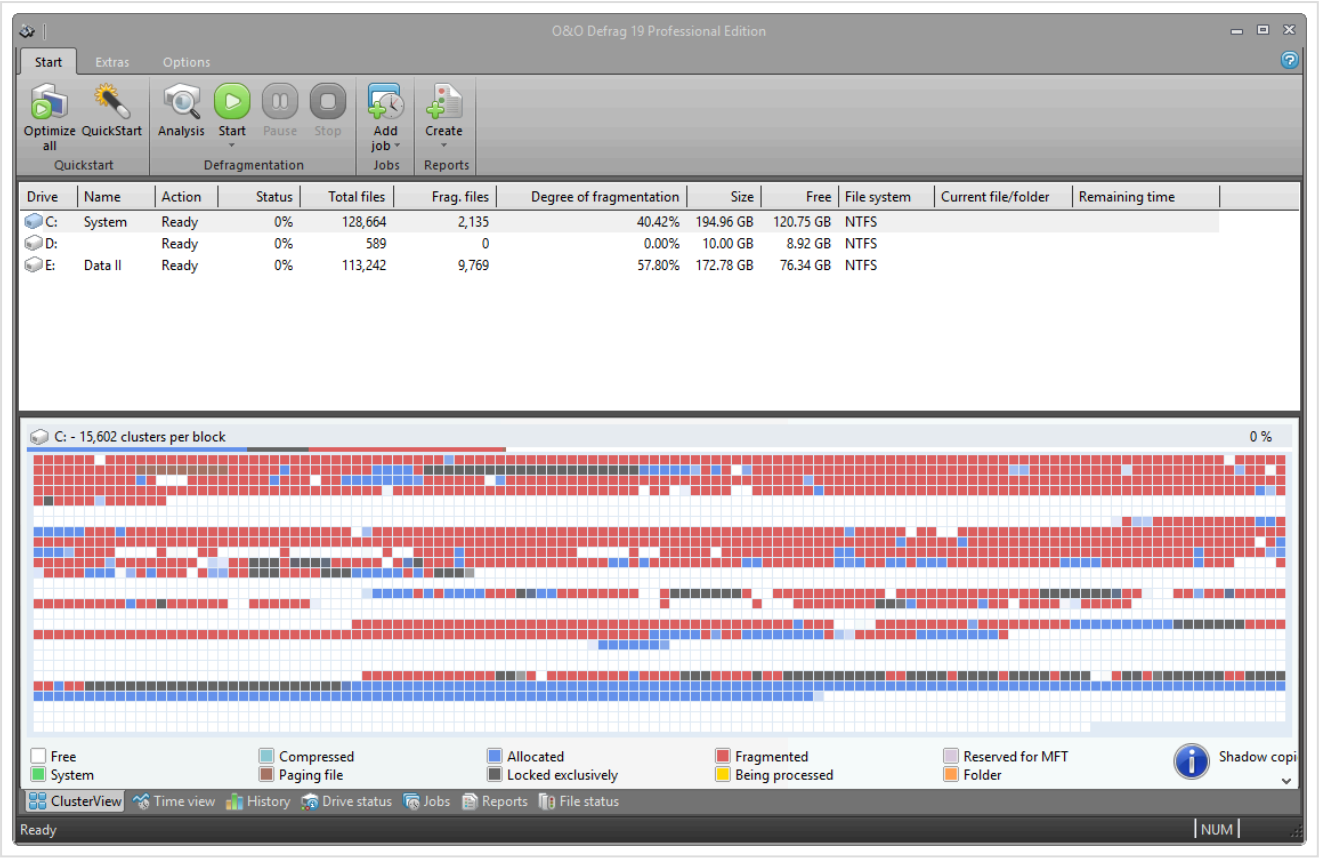
The default display consists of the following: drive letter, status, progress of an action in percent, number of fragmented files, size of drive, amount of free space, file system, and the current file/folder.



Cluster view

The Cluster View displays a drive's allocation graphically.

- To see this, select one or more drives from the drive list and click **ClusterView** below the status window. Please note that by selecting multiple drives, you can view them in a split cluster view.



The display will show a certain amount of clusters* arranged graphically as a block. The number of clusters per block is indicated in the title line of the Cluster View. You can change the size of the blocks and the way they appear on screen. This can be done using the right-click menu. If shaded view is enabled, blocks will represent the actual allocation in a mixed color. If you choose not to use block shading, the block will be displayed in prioritized full color as listed below.

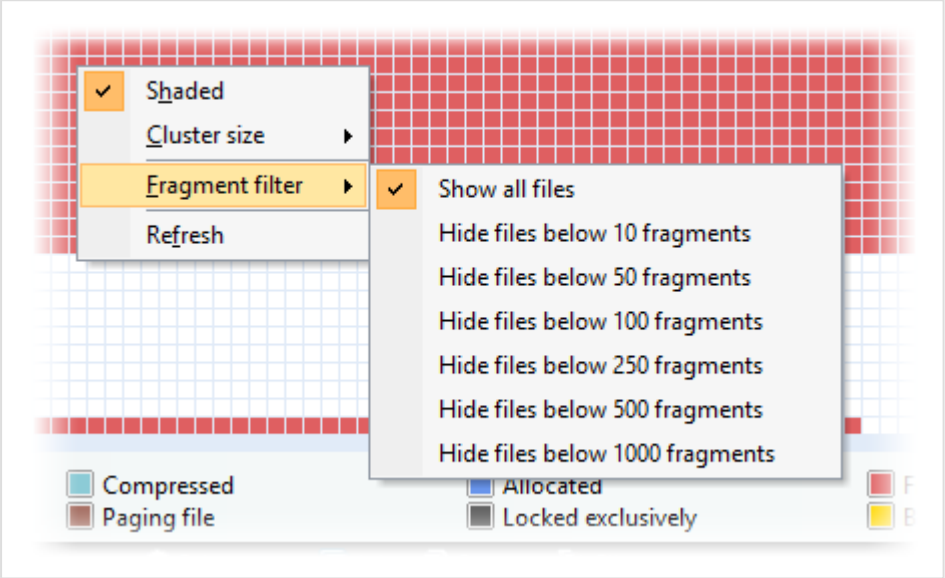
Description	Explanation
Being processed	O&O Defrag is working on clusters contained in this block.
Locked exclusively	The block contains files that are exclusively locked by Windows or other applications (e.g. the registry).
Paging file	The block contains parts of the paging file.
Fragmented	The block contains parts of a fragmented file.
Folder	The block contains parts of a non-fragmented directory.
Compressed	At least one cluster is allocated by a non-fragmented compressed file (NTFS only).
Allocated	At least one cluster is allocated by a non-fragmented file.
System	At least one cluster is allocated, but could not be assigned to a file.
Reserved for MFT	This area is reserved for the Master File Table (NTFS only).
Free	All clusters are empty.

* **Note:** A cluster represents the smallest logical allocation unit that the operating system can use for saving files on a disk.

Fragment filter The fragment filter only displays those areas in red (according to the settings), which contain files that have more than X fragments.

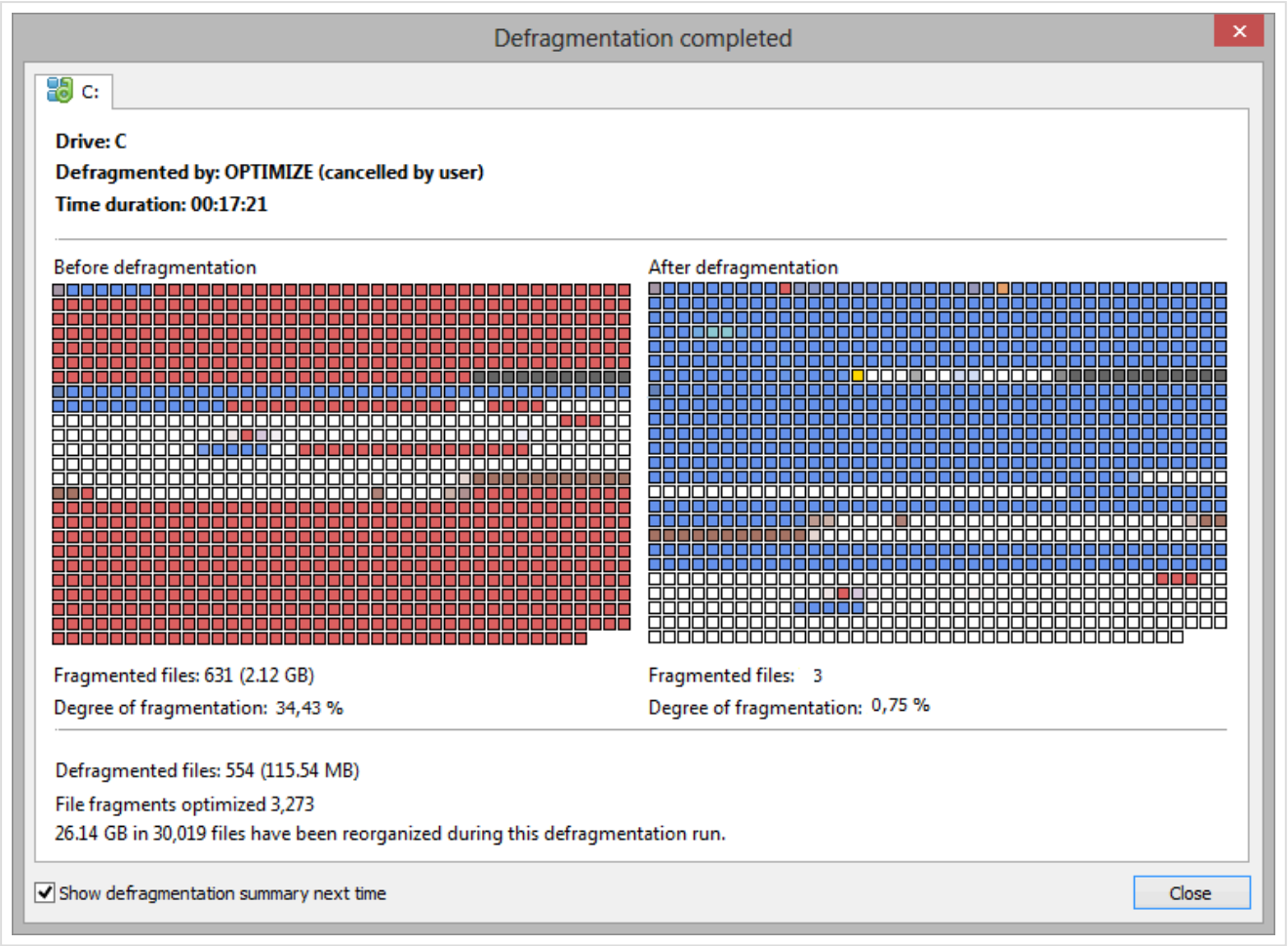
With a right click within the block view you reach the menu of the fragment filter.

* **Note:** You need to perform an analysis before you can use the fragment filter. It might not be selectable with no prior analysis of the drive.



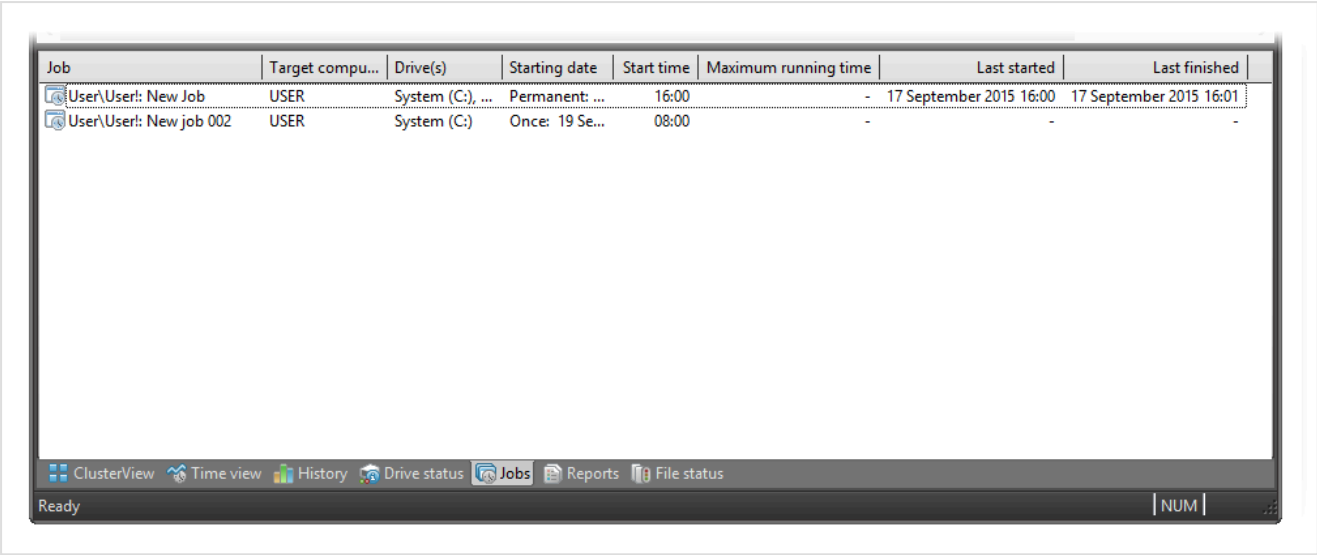
Defragmentation summary

After each defragmentation run you will be presented a comparison of the drive's allocation before and after optimization by O&O Defrag. The defragmentation summary clearly shows the difference a defragmentation makes.



Job view

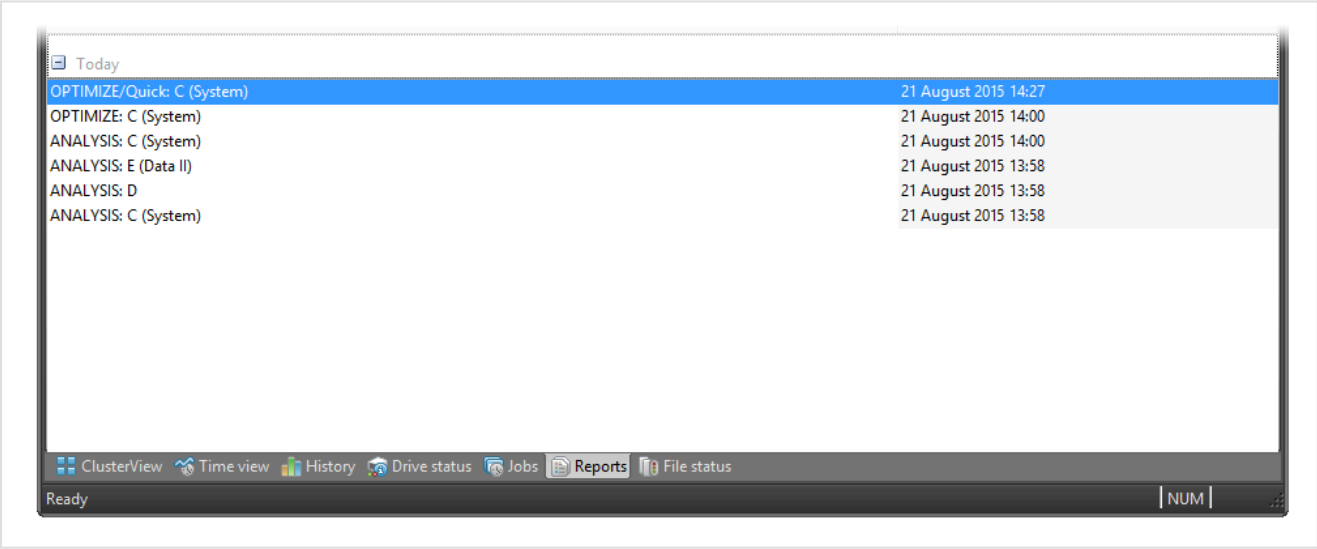
The job view lists all the defragmentation jobs assigned to the computer. Jobs can be edited, copied, or deleted by marking the job and selecting the desired entry in the right-click menu.



Reports

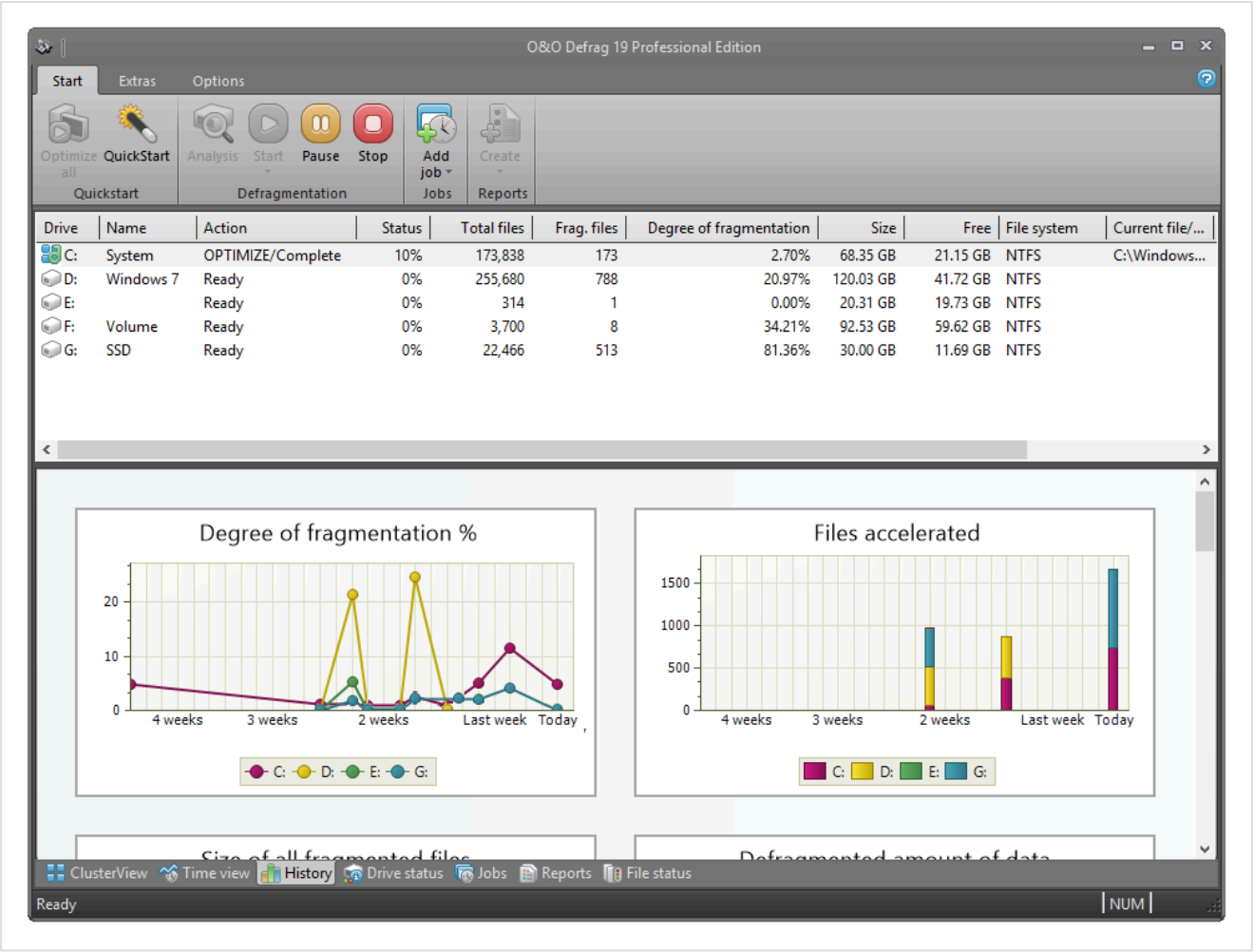
O&O Defrag stores and manages all reports in Reports. Once you've enabled the option for creating status reports, the results of all analyzing and optimization processes will be recorded. The reports are listed chronologically and grouped in folders. The information in brackets indicates the drive and job for which the report was created. The reports contain all the relevant information about a drive's database, see "Status reports".

- Double-click any report to have it displayed in your Internet browser.



Status views

Thanks to clearly displayed statistics, you can tell what effect a regular defragmentation is having on your system and you can track the success over weeks and months. You can monitor how many files have been sped up and how many excessive file fragments have been put together, for example. Based on the, you can then adjust your settings to match the defragmentation to your computer habits in order to get the best results.

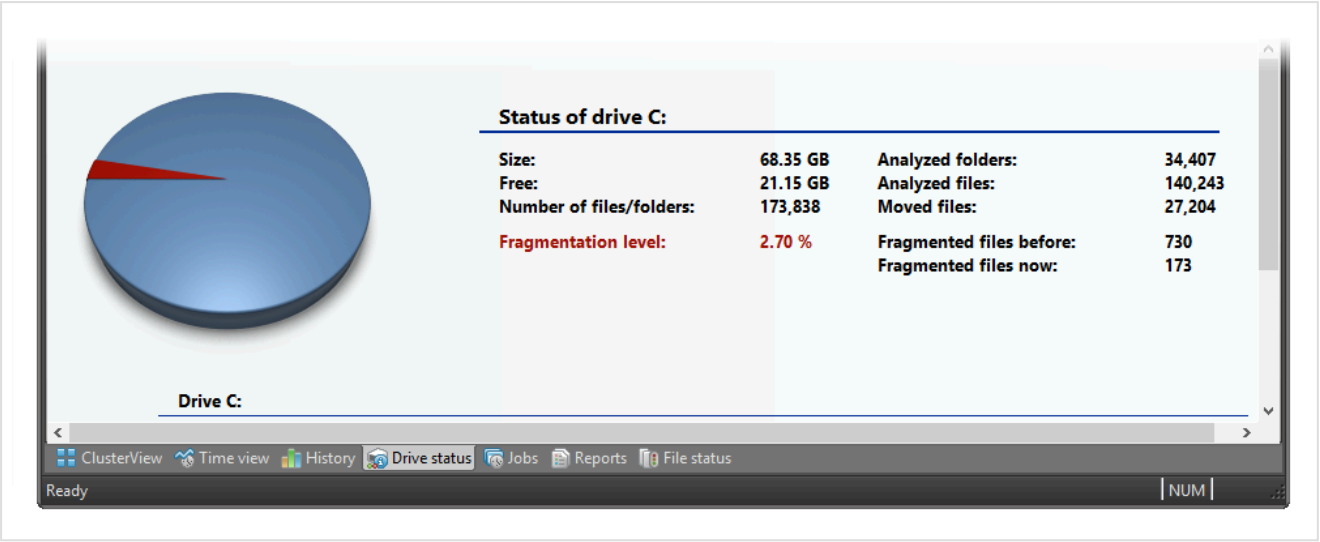


Drive status

Displays information about the conditions of selected drives before and after defragmentation.

Here you can find information about your drive, the amount of space being used on it, and the file system. The refreshed pie chart will dynamically represent the proportional level of fragmentation during a defragmentation run.

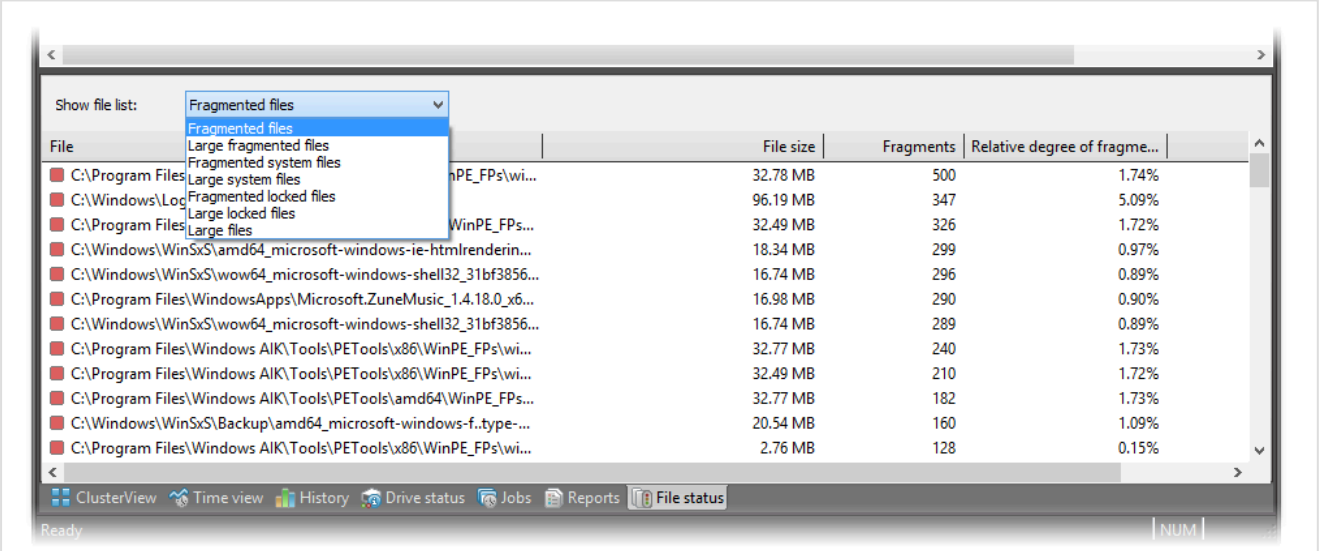
The Status for the entire drive informs you about both the analyzed as well as the non-analyzed files and folders. A new evaluation occurs dynamically with each defragmentation.



File status

File Status provides an overview of the largest and most heavily fragmented files on your drive. The contents of this file system statistic can also be found in the status reports. You have to first analyze the file statistics of a drive in order to have them displayed here. This will occur after you click Analysis in the Ribbon bar.

Files can be listed according to various criteria with the Sorting drop-down menu.



Analyze your drives

By analyzing hard disks, you can get an overview of how files are arranged on a drive, and how heavily fragmented they are. O&O Defrag creates a detailed status report about the fragmentation level once the analysis has been completed.

This level can lie between 0% and 100% whereby a lower value (ideally 0%) indicates that your data is not fragmented. A value close to 100 is really a worst case scenario – your files are almost completely fragmented. Even values of around 15% indicate that the performance of your system is seriously affected, and that a defragmentation is strongly recommended.

Level	Description and Recommendation
< 2%	Almost all files are optimally arranged on the hard disk. This is the ideal condition and can only be achieved and maintained by running a defragmentation at regular intervals.
2% – 5%	This degree of fragmentation is still acceptable for a system drive and indicates that your system is running at an almost ideal level of performance.
6% – 10%	This degree of fragmentation is still acceptable for data drives but frequent accessing of such data requires a lot more time than under ideal conditions.
11% – 20%	Your system is working slower than normal because of heavy fragmentation. Use O&O Defrag's scheduling feature to run defragmentations at regular intervals. This will help keep your system running at a good speed.
Above 20%	Your system is very heavily fragmented and suffering from severe performance loss. You should defragment your system right away, and create jobs for defragmenting at regular intervals. Compare the fragmentation levels before and after the next defragmentation run.

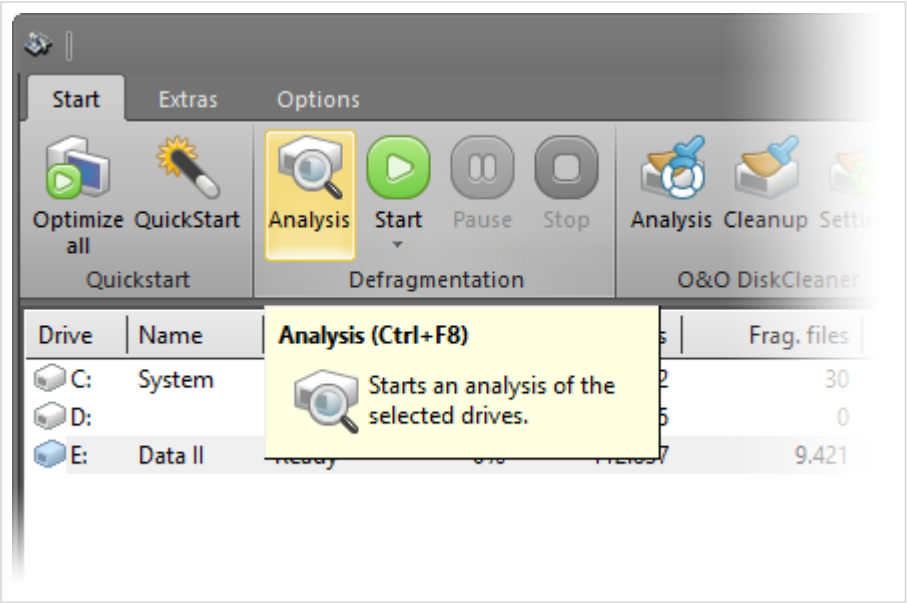
Starting an Analysis

1. Select the drive you want to have analyzed from the list of drives.
2. Start the **Analysis** using the Ribbon bar or the right-click menu.
3. Depending on the size of the drive, the analysis can take some time. You can see the analysis being done on the drive icon and in the status display.
4. When the analysis is complete, you can view the detailed status report as a HTML document in your web browser.

:::note

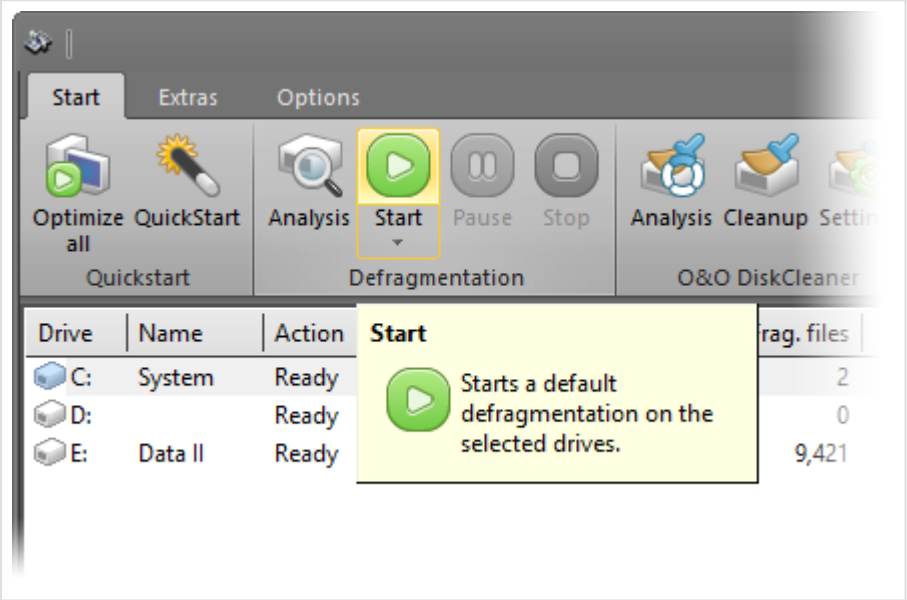
You can analyze several drives simultaneously. Mark the various drives by keeping the Ctrl key pressed while selecting.

:::


Start
Extras
Options
Optimize all
QuickStart
Quickstart
Analysis
Start
Pause
Stop
Defragmentation
Analysis
Cleanup
O&O DiskCleaner
Drive
Name
Frag. files
C:
System
30
D:
0
E:
Data II
9.421
Analysis (Ctrl+F8)
Starts an analysis of the selected drives.

Defragment your drives

O&O Defrag allows you to defragment individual drives or entire computers with just a few mouse clicks.



Recommendations for your first defragmentation

The first defragmentation usually requires the most time because O&O Defrag has to check your entire system and move all files into their optimal position. This is especially the case with systems that have been in use for a long time and have rarely or never been defragmented.

The COMPLETE methods in particular are very time-consuming because the entire file structure needs to be optimized, which involves moving even files that are not fragmented.

We therefore recommend an initial defragmentation with the STEALTH or SPACE methods. These methods consolidate your hard disks very quickly and efficiently. Afterwards, you can use the COMPLETE methods for optimum performance or stick to the quicker STEALTH and SPACE methods. Whichever method you choose, your system will be significantly quicker than it was before!

Defragment Single Drives

1. Select the drive you wish to defragment from the drive list.
2. Clicking the **Start button** in the Ribbon Bar will start defragmentation using the OPTIMIZE default method. If you want to change this method, open the Start button's lower menu and select the Method you desire.
3. Depending on the size of your database, defragmentation can take up to several hours. You can see the defragmentation in progress on the drive symbol and the status display.
4. Once defragmentation is completed, you can have a detailed status report displayed as an HTML document in your web browser.

:::note

You can defragment several drives simultaneously by pressing the Ctrl key and selecting the drives you want to have included.

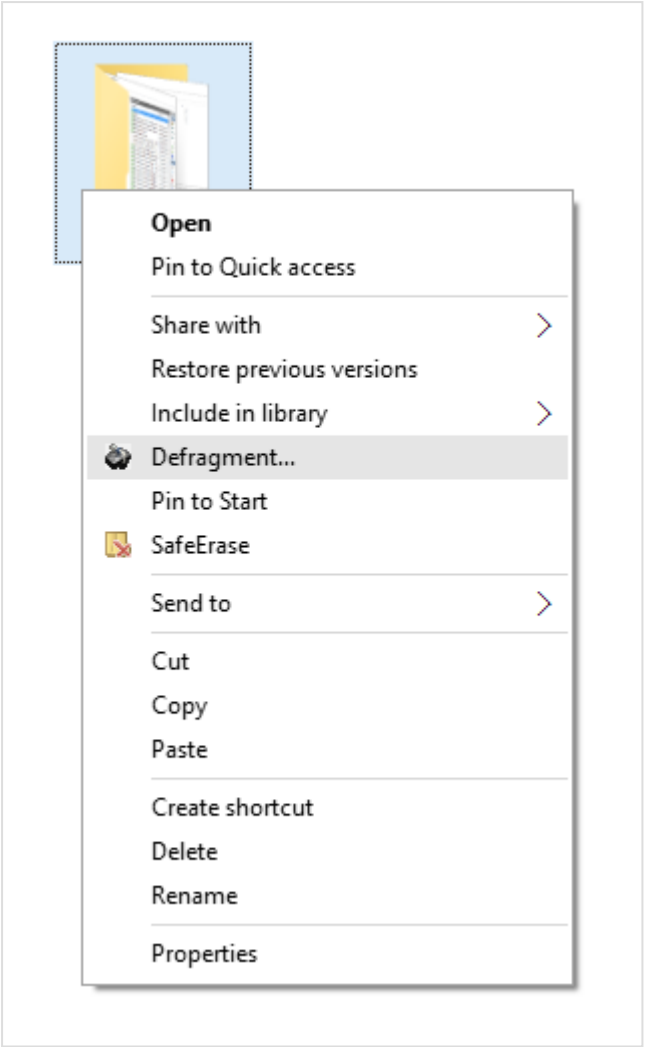
:::

Defragment an entire computer

1. To defragment your entire computer, select all the drives in the drive list. A multiple selection can be done by pressing Ctrl.
2. If you click the **Start button** in the Ribbon bar, defragmentation with the OPTIMIZE default method will begin. If you want to change this method, first open the Start button's lower menu and select the Method you desire.
3. Depending on the size of your database, defragmentation can take up to several hours. You can see the defragmentation in progress on the drive symbol and the status display.
4. Once defragmentation is completed, you can have a detailed status report displayed as an HTML document in your web browser.

Defragmenting individual files and folder

You can also defragment individual files and folders. Just right-click the folder or file you want and select **Defragment**. O&O Defrag will be opened and the defragmentation begins. Defragmentation of smaller amounts of data is often completed within just a few seconds.

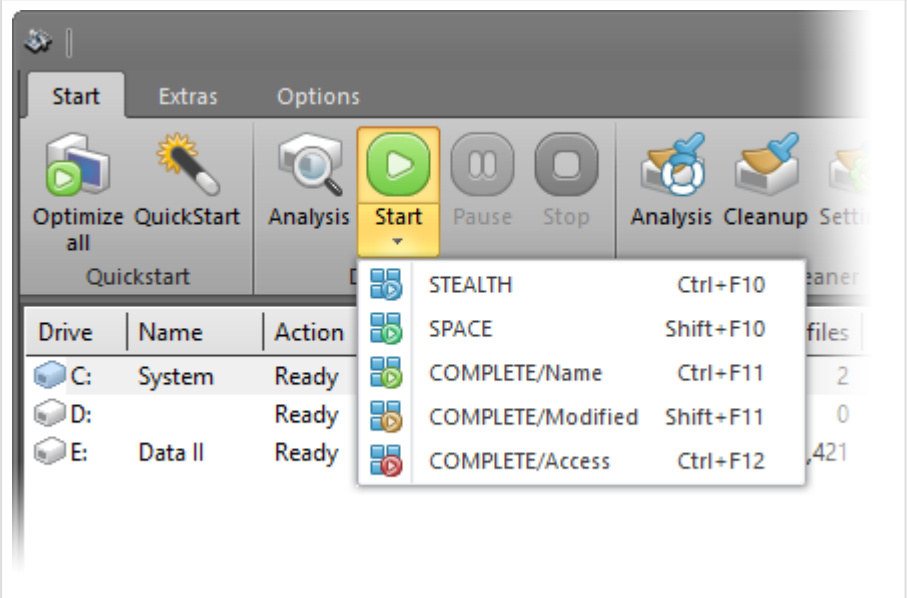

Open
Pin to Quick access
Share with
Restore previous versions
Include in library
Defragment...
Pin to Start
SafeErase
Send to
Cut
Copy
Paste
Create shortcut
Delete
Rename
Properties

Defragmentation methods

In addition to the three new methods, O&O Defrag continues to offer its five older methods for defragmenting your computer.

- STEALTH
- SPACE
- COMPLETE/Access
- COMPLETE/Modified
- COMPLETE/Name

All methods can be used on all drives, including volume sets, stripe sets with and without parity, etc., and are equipped for best possible data security. This is achieved by their working together with the defragmentation routines integrated into Windows, and guarantees that data will not be lost if your computer or network crashes, or if there is a power cut.



:::note

Please bear in mind that the older methods can only be selected if zone filing is disabled.

:::

Performance new and old methods of O&O Defrag

	Methods optimized for Zone filing	Standard methods
	Optimize	Optimize/ Quick
Defragmentation of files	+ +	+ +
Defragmenting the free space	+ +	
Prevention of further fragmentation	+ +	+
Results of high-level fragmentation*	+ +	+
Suitability for very large files (> 4 GB)	+	+
Suitability for many files (> 1 M)	+	+ +
Run time of first defragmentation**		+
Run time of recurring defragmentation	+ +	+ +
Required RAM	+	+ +
CPU Load	+	+ +

+	Very Applicable (with runtime: quick)
+ +	Extremely Applicable (with runtime: very quick)

* Our understanding of high-level fragmentation is a poorly maintained drive containing a large number of heavily fragmented files with little free space available.

** The run time of the first defragmentation lasts longer than with the previous version as a result of data being divided into zones.

STEALTH Method

The STEALTH method differs from other methods in that it is much faster and uses much less main memory for the defragmentation.

Algorithm

The STEALTH method is based on our unique STEALTH technology and allows an unprecedented level of defragmentation on computers having a large number of files, little free space or available main memory.

This method defragments all fragmented files and tries to consolidate them in order to optimize available free disk space. Speed and resource usage are the main considerations here, and the method is therefore not quite as thorough as the SPACE and COMPLETE methods.

Recommended Application

The STEALTH method is especially useful for defragmentation on a regular basis.

- Initial defragmentation of your system
- Computers with few available resources, as the method does not greatly increase the CPU usage and does not require much free hard disk space

- Servers with very large hard disks (e.g. more than 4 terabytes)
- Computers with a very large number of files (more than 3,000,000 files)

SPACE Method

The SPACE methods offer you a great solution for heavy fragmentation. It also allows you to consolidate your data so that the amount of contiguous free space is as large as possible and further fragmentation is prevented.

Algorithm

All fragmented files will be defragmented, and then placed into the free slots in which they fit. This maximizes contiguous free space. This method is very quick and efficient and it does reorganize your volume, but not as thoroughly as the COMPLETE methods.

Recommended Application

The SPACE method is ideal for the first defragmentation run on a system that has never been defragmented, as it requires far less free space than the COMPLETE methods. SPACE can also be used for regular defragmentation runs.

- Initial defragmentation of your system
- Computers with few available resources, as the method does not greatly increase the CPU usage and does not require much free hard disk space
- Servers with large hard disks (e.g. more than 1 terabyte)
- Computers with a large number of files (more than 100,000 files)

COMPLETE/Access Method

The COMPLETE/Access method defragments your files and reorganizes your file structure. Although this method is slower than the STEALTH and SPACE methods, it guarantees maximum system performance when your files are being read.

Algorithm

Files are sorted according to when they were last accessed. The files that have been accessed the least will be placed at the beginning of the partition and those accessed most frequently are put near the end. Seldom-used files are defragmented and will not need to be moved in future. Frequently-used files are placed at the end of the drive. This strategy means that future defragmentation runs will require the least amount of time, as fewer files need to be checked and defragmented.

Recommended Application

If you want to use the COMPLETE/Modified method for your regular defragmentation runs, you should bear in mind that you only use this method on your drive. Combining various methods (COMPLETE, STEALTH, and SPACE) can result in defragmentation taking much longer, as the file system would need to be reorganized each time.

- Maximizes the read access performance on servers
- For regularly defragmenting your volumes
- On computers that have sufficient resources available when the defragmentation takes place – CPU usage is likely to increase significantly (it is strongly recommended that you use the O&O ActivityMonitor). A larger amount of free disk space is necessary with this method.
- All kinds of servers and workstations

COMPLETE/Modified Method

The COMPLETE/Modified method defragments your files and also reorganizes your file structure. Although this method is slower than the STEALTH and SPACE methods, it guarantees maximum system performance when your files are being read.

The COMPLETE method is particularly suitable for databases and file servers. It is important to bear in mind that this method requires quite a lot of main memory due to file reorganization. If this is likely to be a serious problem for your system, we recommend you use the STEALTH or SPACE methods.

Algorithm

Files are sorted according to the date on which they were last changed. The files which have not been changed recently are placed at the beginning of the partition and those recently changed are placed at the end. This option is a good one for file or database servers containing files that have never been changed (e.g. system files), but where others, on account of their size or content, are frequently modified. (e.g., database files)

This strategy means that future defragmentation will require the least amount of time, as only a few files need to be checked and defragmented.

Recommended Application

If you want to use the COMPLETE/Modified method for your regular defragmentation runs, you should bear in mind that you only use this method on your drive. Combining various methods (COMPLETE, STEALTH, and SPACE) can result in defragmentation taking much longer, as the file system would need to be reorganized each time.

- Maximizes the performance for write access on servers
- For regularly defragmenting your volumes
- On computers that have sufficient resources available when the defragmentation takes place – CPU usage is likely to increase significantly (it is strongly recommended that you use the O&O ActivityMonitor). A larger amount of free disk space is necessary with this method.

COMPLETE/Name Method

The COMPLETE/Name method defragments your files and also reorganizes your file structure. Although this method is slower than the STEALTH and SPACE methods, it guarantees maximum system performance when your files are being read.

The COMPLETE/Name method is particularly suitable for system drives. It is important to bear in mind that this method requires quite a lot of main memory due to file reorganization. If this is likely to be a serious problem for your system, we recommend you use the STEALTH or SPACE methods.

Algorithm

Files are sorted alphabetically from the beginning to the end of the partition and this leads to quick access to files in a directory. When Windows starts up, many system files will be read in sequence from the WINDOWS and the WINDOWSsystem32 directories (DLLs, system drives, etc.) and the start-up time will therefore be shorter.

This method is particularly recommended for computers on which the files rarely change. This reduces the reorganization time that is needed for every defragmentation.

Recommended Application

Please bear in mind that if you use the COMPLETE/Name method for your regular defragmentation runs, it should be the only one used on the drive. Combining various methods (COMPLETE, STEALTH, and SPACE) can result in defragmentation taking much longer, as the file system would need to be reorganized each time.

- Maximizes the performance for the read access to workstations
- For regularly defragmenting your volumes
- On computers that have sufficient resources available when the defragmentation takes place – CPU usage is likely to increase significantly (it is strongly recommended that you use the O&O ActivityMonitor). A larger amount of free disk space is necessary with this method.
- All kinds of servers and workstations

Zone filing

The division of drives into zones enables the logical separation of the data into performance critical and non-critical files. A special algorithm makes sure that the data on the disk is optimally organized after defragmentation. Files are organized and moved into zones depending on their intended use and access rate. For instance, system and program files, which need to be accessed very quickly, are separated from other data like documents and downloads.

By the division of files according to their write frequency, it is possible to intelligently prevent fragmentation. Thanks to this logical grouping, program and system start times are shortened, future defragmentation runs faster, and new fragmentation can be prevented.

The system drive is divided into 3 zones by default. The zone filing proposed by O&O Defrag is optimal for the majority of users. You may adapt this functionality to your needs by clicking **Configure zones** in the Ribbon bar (see "User-defined zone filing").

The following rules are set by default for the system drive:

1. Zone Windows system files and installed applications

2. Zone: user data, e.g. Office documents, temporary files, user profile

3. Zone: Seldom used data and very large files, e.g. Windows Recycle Bin and files over 500 MB

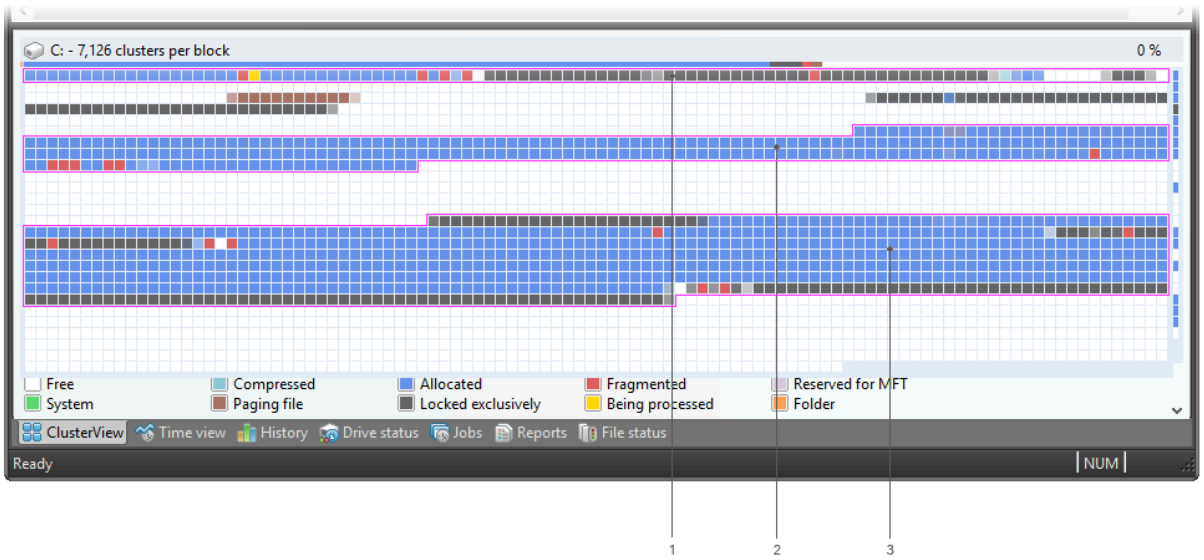
:::note

Zone filing is disabled by default.

:::

Enable zone filing To enable zone filing, select **File into zones** in the drop down menu in the tab **Options** under **Settings** in the ribbon bar.

Disable zone filing To disable zone filing, deselect **File into zones** in the drop down menu in the tab **Options** under **Settings** in the ribbon bar.



Key:

1. Zone 1 (light background)
2. Zone 2 (dark background)
3. Zone 3 (light background)

Defragmentation method for zone filing

O&O Defrag provides three methods for defragmenting a hard disk divided into zones. The choice of methods appears whenever you open the lower menu of the Start button.

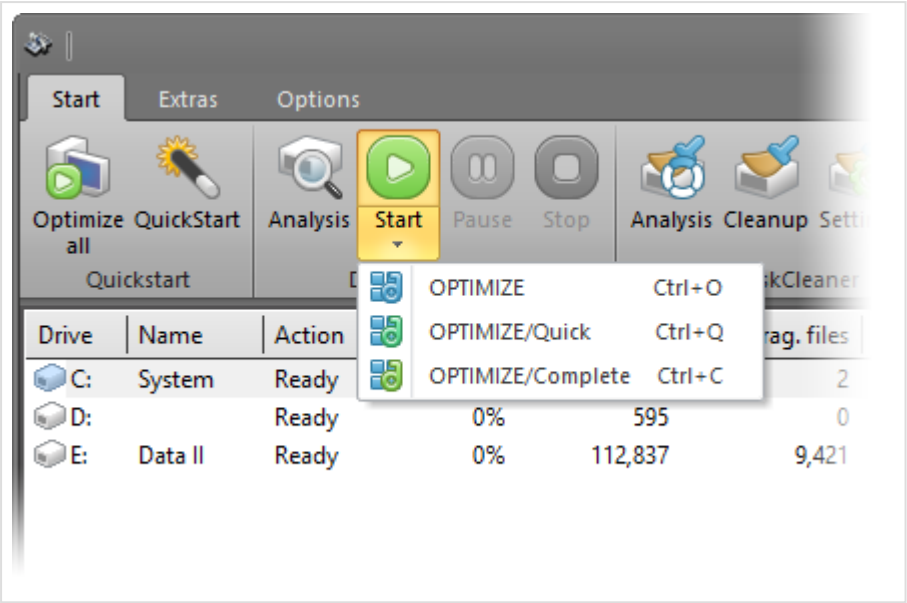
:::note

If you have disabled zone filing, you will only have the methods of the previous versions available. An explanation of this can be read in the chapter on Standard defragmentation methods.

:::

Default sorting (can be customized by the user, see "Zone filing"):

- Zone 1 (operating system and installed programs) - sorted by file name
- Zone 2 (user data and settings) - sorted by date of last access
- Zone 3 (seldom used and large files) - Files consolidated to get the most contiguous free space



Overview

The following chart provides an overview to help select the right method for each intended use. The best results can be achieved by your selecting the right method for the function that is being performed. An empty field means that another method is better suited for getting optimal results.

Recommendation for:	OPTIMIZE	OPTIMIZE/Quick	OPTIMIZE/Complete
First-time defragmentation	+		+ +
Occasional, repeated defragmentation	+ +	+	+
Frequent defragmentation	+	+ +	
After the installation of a larger program	+ +		+
After the installation of a game	+ +		+
After the installation of a comprehensive Update (e.g. Service Pack)	+		+
After the installation of a program or a game	+ +		
Defragmentation of system drives	+ +	+	+ +
Defragmentation of data drives	+ +	+ +	
Very large files, seldom changed	+	+ +	
100.000 files	+ +		+ +
500.000 files	+ +	+	+
1 million files	+	+ +	
Above 5 million files		+ +	

Key:

+ +	**Very applicable**
+	Applicable

OPTIMIZE

OPTIMIZE is O&O Defrag's default method. It executes a SPACE defragmentation in all three zones of the selected drive. The files will be so arranged in order to maximize the resulting free disk space. It is the recommended default method because it works thoroughly as well as well as quickly.

OPTIMIZE/Quick

OPTIMIZE/Quick provides a speedy defragmentation requiring very little hard disk usage. It defragaments files in all the different zones. It also moves files which are not located in the correct zone to the right one. This method is new in that it aggressively reduces fragmentation of extremely fragmented files, without having to analyze the entire file system.

OPTIMIZE/Complete

OPTIMIZE/Complete replaces or combines the properties of the previous COMPLETE-Methods. The user decides which method should be run on each zone (SPACE or COMPLETE sorting). A new sorting of the data allows the defragmentation to be done more thoroughly, but at a considerably slower pace than the standard Optimize method. This method is only needed when, for example, you want to rearrange the files on a hard disk following a large-scale program installation.

Rules for individual drives

You can customize the default configuration according to your wishes and create new settings for individual drives or drive groups.

1. If you want to create new rules for individual drives, click Zone filing and under **All drives** click **Add new**.
2. In the following dialog, select the drive for which you want to create a new rule. You have a choice between the **System drive** or **All other drives (data volumes).** You can also select individual drives for the list.
3. Confirm your selection with **OK.**

The drives you selected will then appear in the list of drives. To create a new rule, you have to select the drive and on the right side of the program window, under **User-defined rules** for the separate zones, click **Add new rule**.

User-defined zone filing You can modify the default configurations, by defining your own rules for zone filing. With the help of these rules, you can specify where a file should be placed in the zone based on its name and the paths.

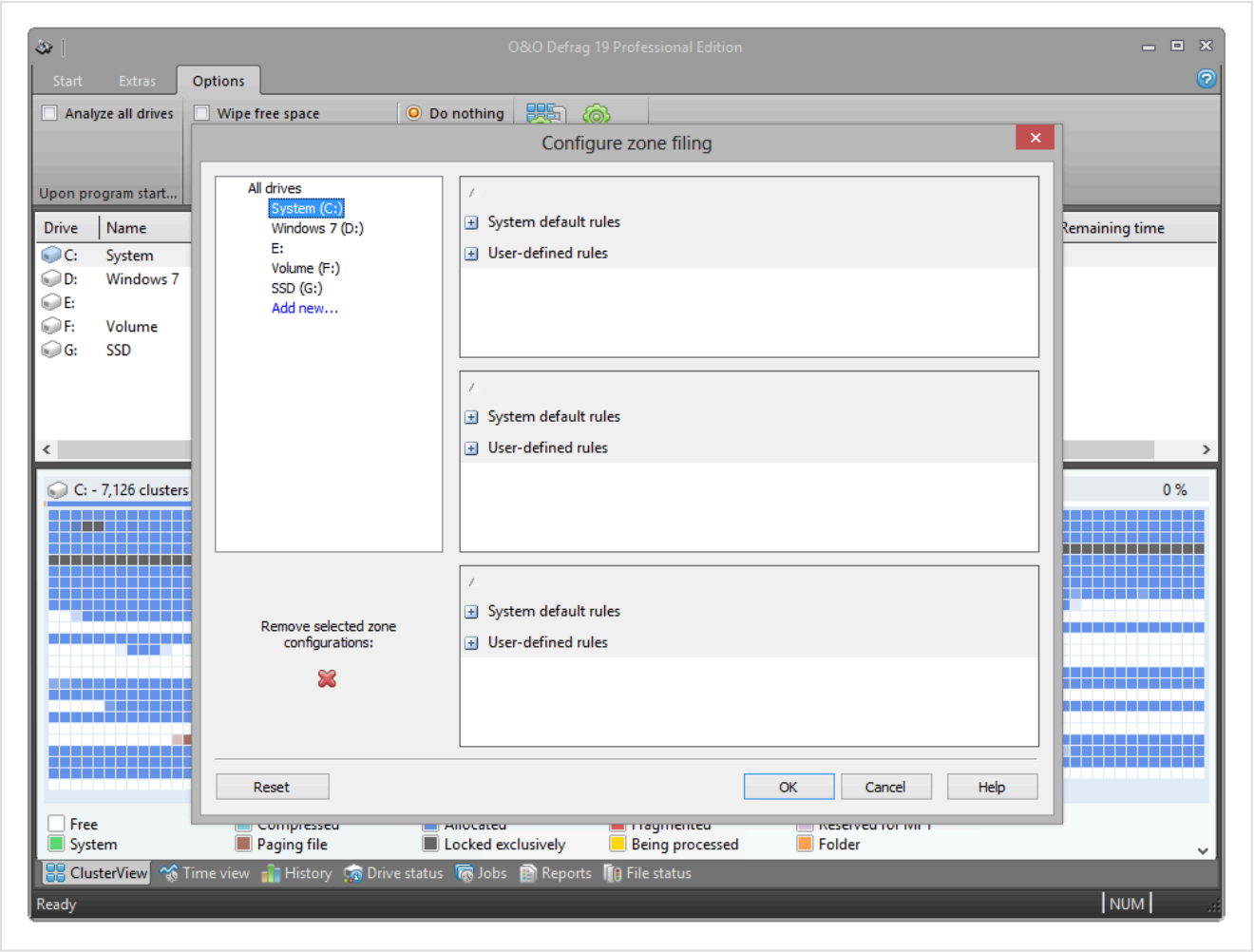
For the notation of the rules, see Notation for rules.

- You can create user-defined rules valid for all drives. Select **All drives** from the drive list, and then select the corresponding zone under **User-defined rules** in the sub-item **Add new rule**.
- If you only want to create rules for certain drives, select the drive from the list, click the corresponding zone to the right under **User-defined rules**, and then the sub-item **Add new rule**. This specific rule overrides the higher rule if they intersect.

Always file into three zones Here you can specify that files with a certain size should always be filed to zone three. Path-based rules, which include a very large file, always have a higher priority than the size based rules. You can specify different optimization strategies for each zone. The strategy allowed is used by OPTIMIZE/Complete, the most thorough method employed by O&O Defrag. You have the following strategies to choose from:

Consolidate files Files are defragmented and packed together as closely as possible to create large connected free hard disk areas. This prevents a fragmentation of newly created files.

Sort files Files are sorted based on a certain criterion (file name, modification date, last access date). This allows files that are often in use to be accessed and loaded faster.



Notation for rules

In the following chart, you can find the correct syntax and examples for user defined rules to help you influence zone filing.

If you want to work on a file, then enter the absolute path.

Example: `c:\windows\explorer.exe` - only this file is worked on.

If you want to capture all of a folder's sub- entries (files and sub- folders) by a rule, the rule expression needs to end with `\*`.

Example: `c:\windows\system32\*`.

If only one folder without sub folder should be captured, then enter it without an expression:

Example: `c:\windows\system32`.

If you want to move all files of a certain type to one zone, enter a star before the file ending.

Example: `*.omg` includes all files and folders ending in .omg. The star jumps over a number of symbols and searches for the expression which is located behind it.

Only files with a certain characteristic in their name and with the exact file ending are supposed to be captured.

Example: `*test*123*.txt` includes all text files which contain a "test" and "123" in their name. This means for example: test123.txt (the star can only jump over zeros) or also xtestyz123abc.txt.

Files can also be approached that are not constrained by where they are stored in a drive.

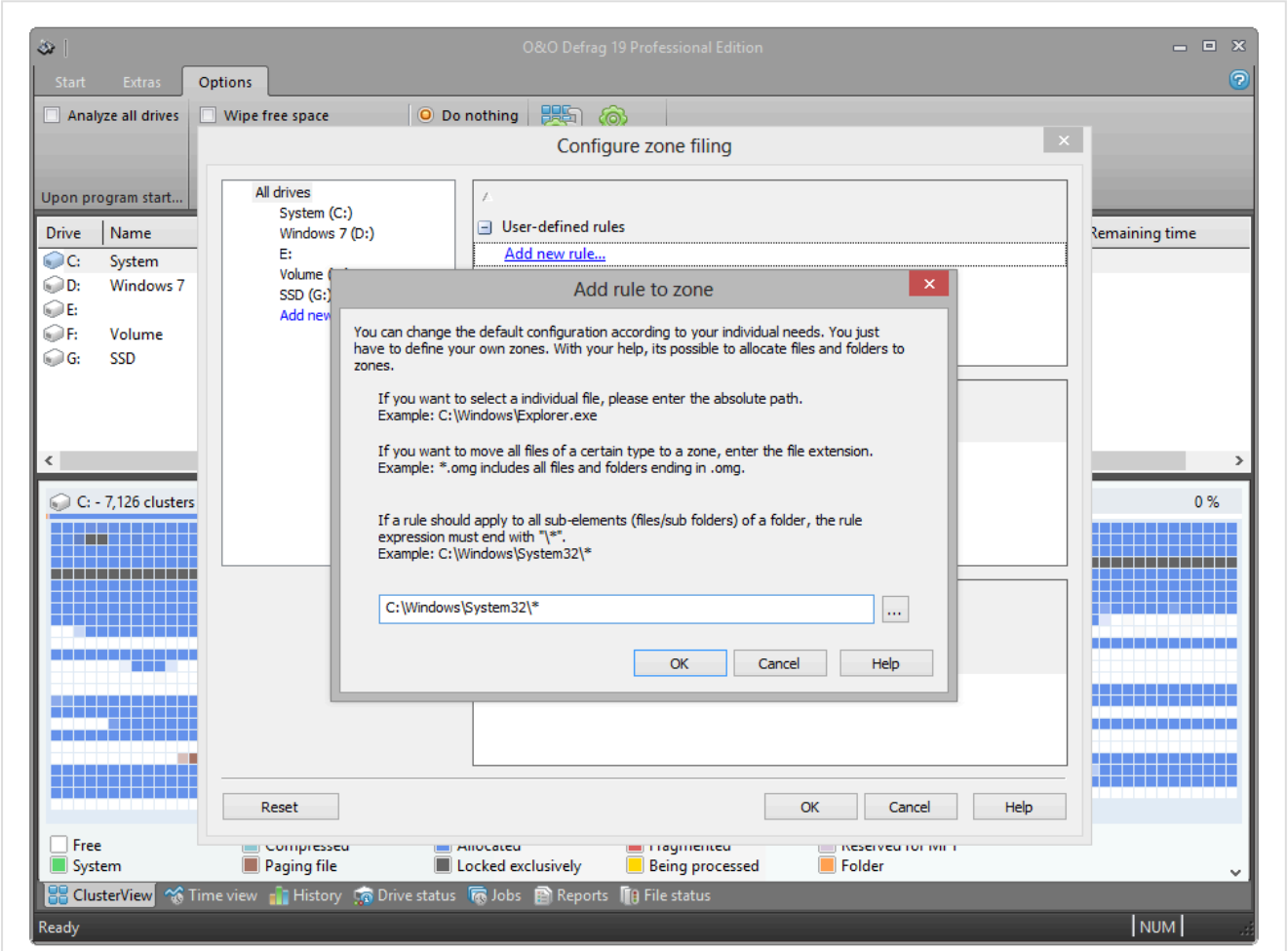
Example: The rule `\file.txt` finds all files which are called file.txt, and lie in the root directory of any drive. If no drive letter is given and the rule starts with a backslash, a path is intended that is independent from the drive on which the file it is located.

If you want to include all sub-folders of a folder, use the backslash in the beginning and at the end of the folder name and the star.

Example: `\windows\*` all sub-entries of all Windows folders on all hard disks

Further examples:

`c:\hall?.txt` - Here the question mark is any (not empty) symbol. It is also possible to cover `c:\hallo.txt` and `c:\halli.txt` or also `c:\hall8.txt` .



Automatic optimization

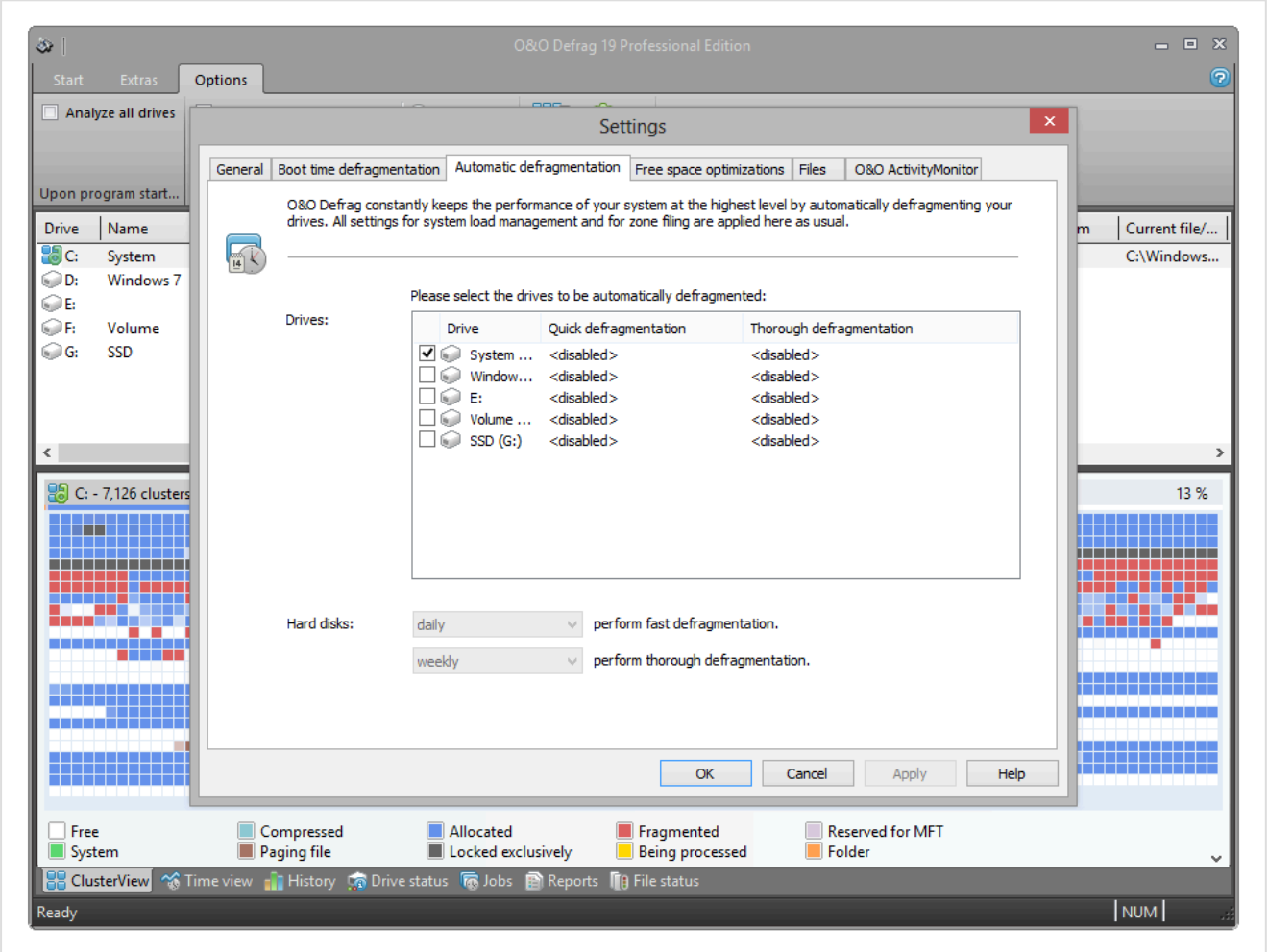
Thanks to automatic optimization, there is no need to set defragmentation settings manually. It is enabled automatically after installation and optimizes your hard disk in the background; without your computer losing any of its performance. This innovative function makes it possible for administrators under pressure, as well as for- non professionals, to maintain the highest performance levels without losing time learning about the program.

You can also modify the default settings and adapt them to your needs.

:::note

Automatic optimization will only be started on your hard disk and not on your external storage media. This helps avoid any inconsistencies and data loss that might occur if an external disk is removed accidentally from your computer during an active background defragmentation.

:::



All write accesses and newly added files are monitored. Newly fragmented files are automatically defragmented as soon as they are no longer being accessed by the user. This basically ensures your system's full performance capacity while continually preventing new fragmentation. Furthermore, a defragmentation of all files will be performed at regular intervals which will minimize existing fragmentation and put little strain on available resources.

The normal and regular use of your computer could lead to particular files being accessed very often. These files can be your registry database, container files of download programs, or Temporary Internet Files. These files are then defragmented during the regular defragmentation session without the user having to guide the process.

You can also influence the behavior of the automatic optimization heavily:

You can decide between quick and thorough defragmentations on hard disks. The quick defragmentation employs the OPTIMIZE/Quick method, the thorough defragmentation the OPTIMIZE method.

For the first time, O&O Defrag enables you to optimize all makes of SSD drives. Thanks to regularly scheduled ATA TRIM commands, an SSD will be kept informed of those hard disk areas that are available for new data. Instead of continuing to save the contents of data that’s no longer needed, the SSD can now use those freed areas for a drive-internal optimization of its data management. As a result, the SSD is able to process accesses significantly faster, and wear out on flash chips is kept to a minimum.

Notes for the automatic optimization:

If the automatic defragmentation defragments large files, such as the data container of virtual computers, without you wanting it to, and the system slows down because of it, we recommend excluding these files from defragmentation under **Settings/Files**.

Automatic optimization will never be applied to external USB and firewire drives. This has been restricted for reasons of data security. It is possible to lose data if a drive is removed without having been properly logged off. Since automatic optimization runs permanently in the background without your notincing any negative effects, it’s easy to overlook the defragmentation of an external drive.

Schedule defragmentation jobs

Defragmentation on a regular basis is the key to maintaining top performance. O&O Defrag offers you a sophisticated scheduling system so that you don’t have to run the defragmentation manually each time.

Defragmentation jobs allow you to define the time, the activity and the additional parameters for defragmentation. All job settings may be specified, as you can see from the settings dialogue.

You can create, edit and delete jobs. If you want to leave out a job for a short period of time, but don’t wish to cancel it completely, you can disable it. In this way, the job will not be run until you enable it once again.

- To create a new defragmentation job, select **Create** in the ribbon bar. You can then define all settings for the jobs in the O&O Defrag job dialogue.

Create a job – General

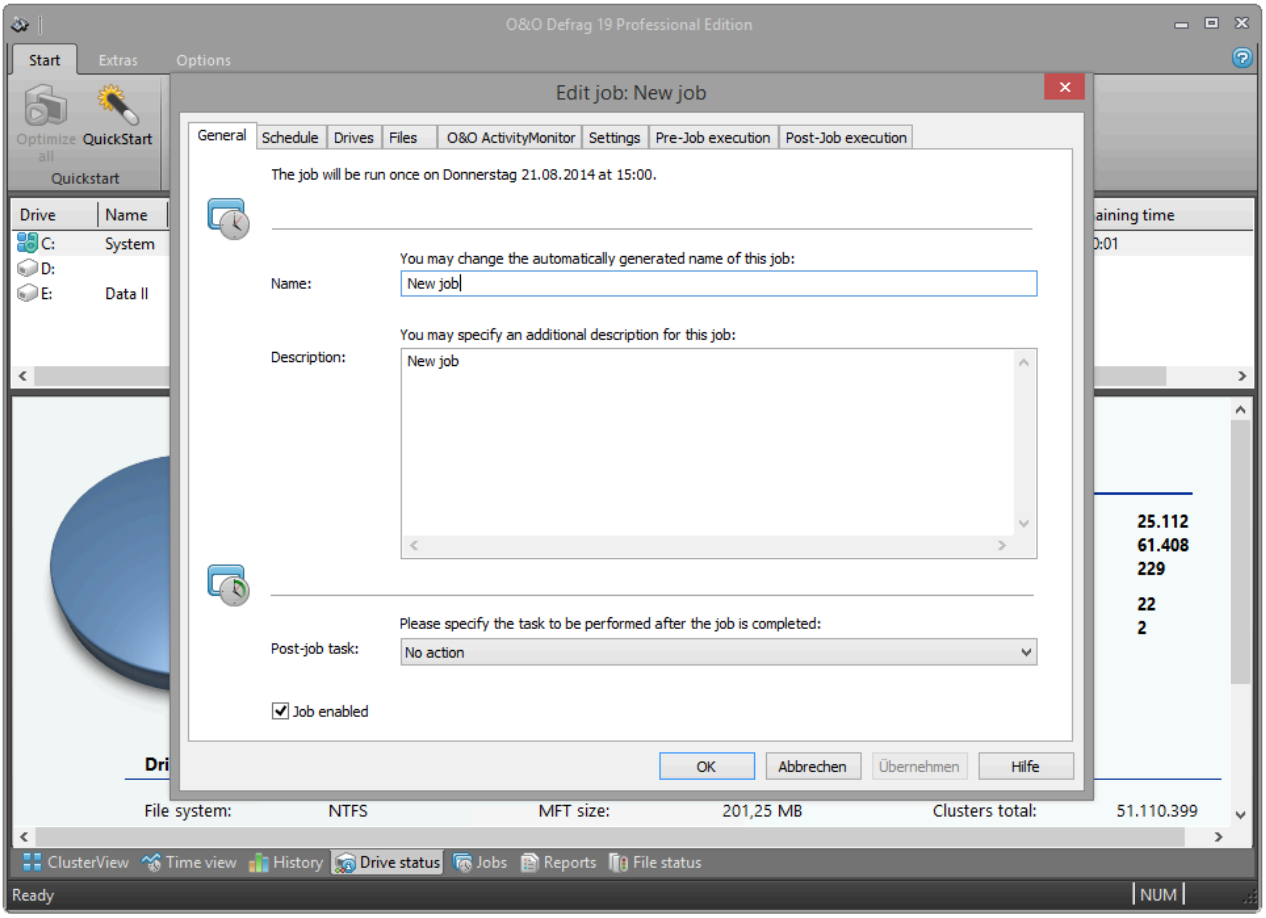
Enter the name of your job. This name will later be used for creating reports and will provide information about the action the job runs. The name of the job is only important for this purpose and it is possible to use this name for other jobs too. In the field Notes you may enter text that can provide a few details about the job.

Post-job task Here you can optionally select an activity you want completed after defragmentation. If your system BIOS supports power management functions, you can get O&O Defrag to shut down or restart your system when the defragmentation is finished.

Shut down: the operating system will be shut down after the defragmentation job has been completed.

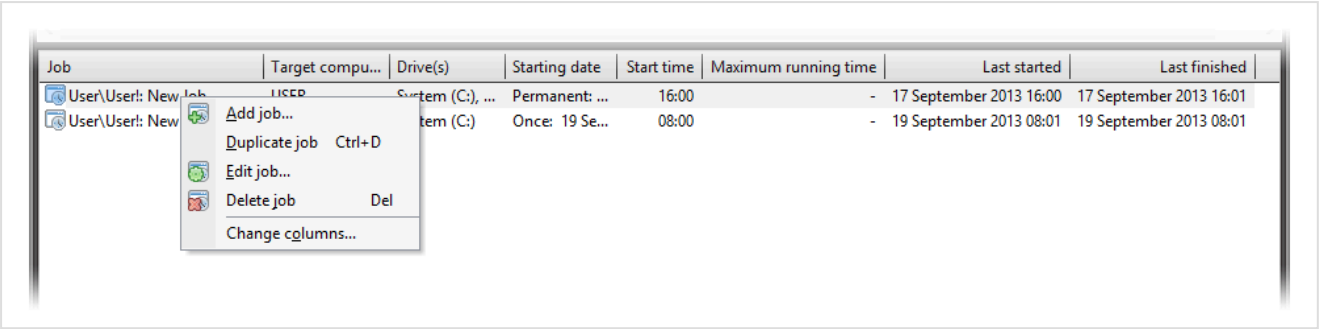
Restart and run Boot time defragmentation: The computer will be restarted after the defragmentation has finished, and will then run a boot time defragmentation.

Restart and shut down after boot time defragmentation: The boot time defragmentation can be executed after the restart. You can then leave your computer while it is being defragmented – It will shut down afterward automatically.



Edit, duplicate or delete jobs

You can modify a job at a later time, by selecting it in the job view and then right-clicking and selecting **Edit**. The O&O Defrag job dialogue will appear with the options for that job. Make the changes and confirm your entries with **OK**.



Duplicate a job

If you are using an already existing job and want to edit it, you may duplicate it. Select the job from the job list, right-click it and select **Duplicate job.**

You can select the job with a double click, and then edit and save it in the corresponding job dialogue.

Delete a job

To delete a job, select it in the job list, right-click on it and select **Delete job**. The job will then be deleted. The execution of the job is cancelled immediately.

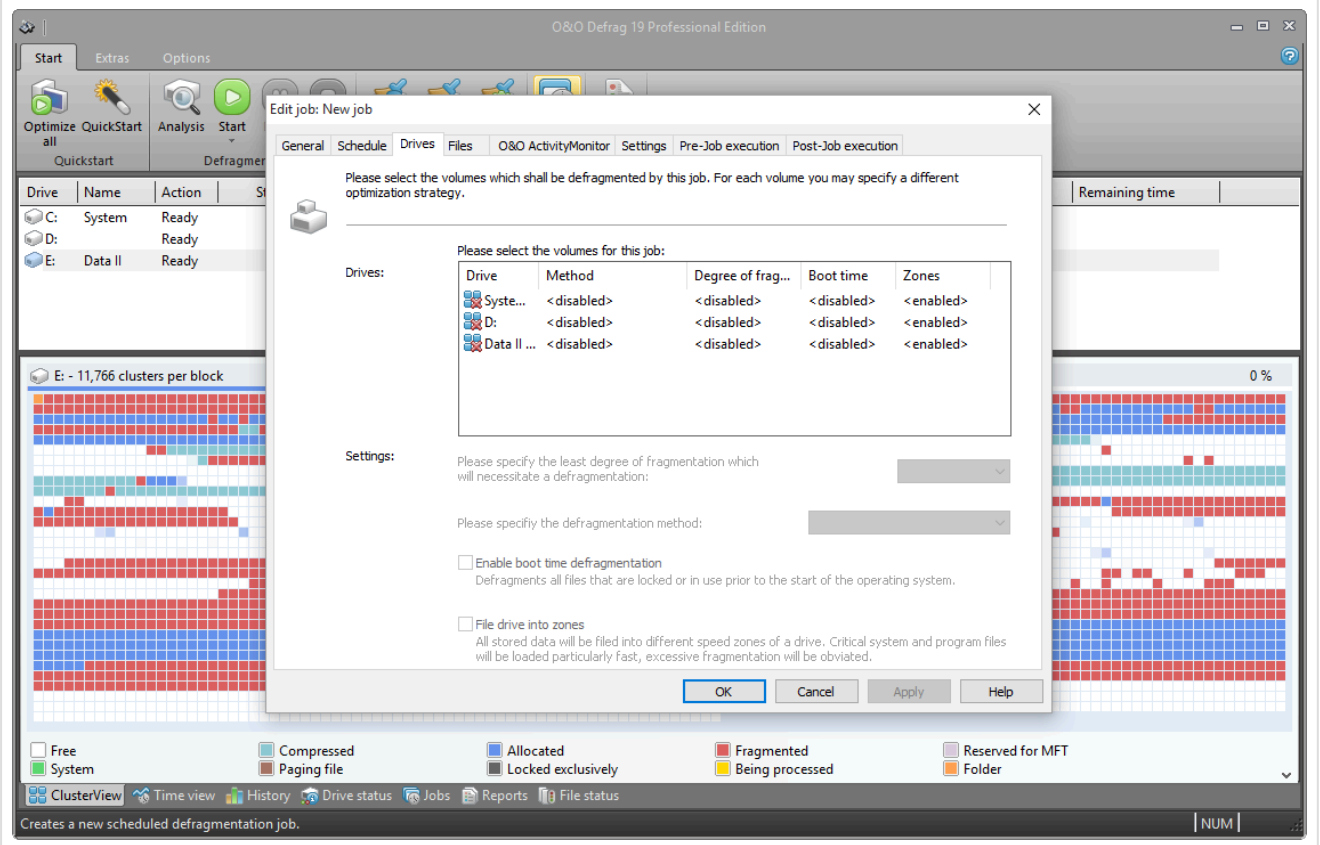
Job settings

Select drives

Specify the defragmentation method for each drive you want to optimize. You can also enable boot time defragmentation for each drive, so that blocked files can be defragmented when your system starts up.

By entering a minimal fragmentation level, you can define the fragmentation level at which defragmentation will automatically be started. You can thereby reduce significantly the number of defragmentation runs needed, if you don't require a fully defragmented system all the time. A 0% level of fragmentation means that defragmentation is being run at all times. We would recommend you enter a value of between 2% and 6%.

You can also specify whether the data of a drive should be filed into zones during defragmentation. This division will allow for even faster system and program starts. In addition, important system and program files will be prevented from fragmentation.



Exclude and include files

You can specify individual settings for every job. These settings complement the global settings for this computer while the job is running.

Under **Files** in the Job assistant, you can exclude files and folders from defragmentation. You can for instance exclude a complete folder, but still put certain files from it the list of files to be defragmented. In addition, you can also specify that large files should not be defragmented or moved due to time constraints.

Exclude files

Under **Excluded files** you can specify which files you want to exclude from defragmentation.

1. Click **Select files**.
2. Select the file or the folder you wish to exclude in the dialogue in the Explorer view and click **Add**. You can also allocate more files and folder to the selection.
3. If you have made your selection, confirm your entries with **Apply**.

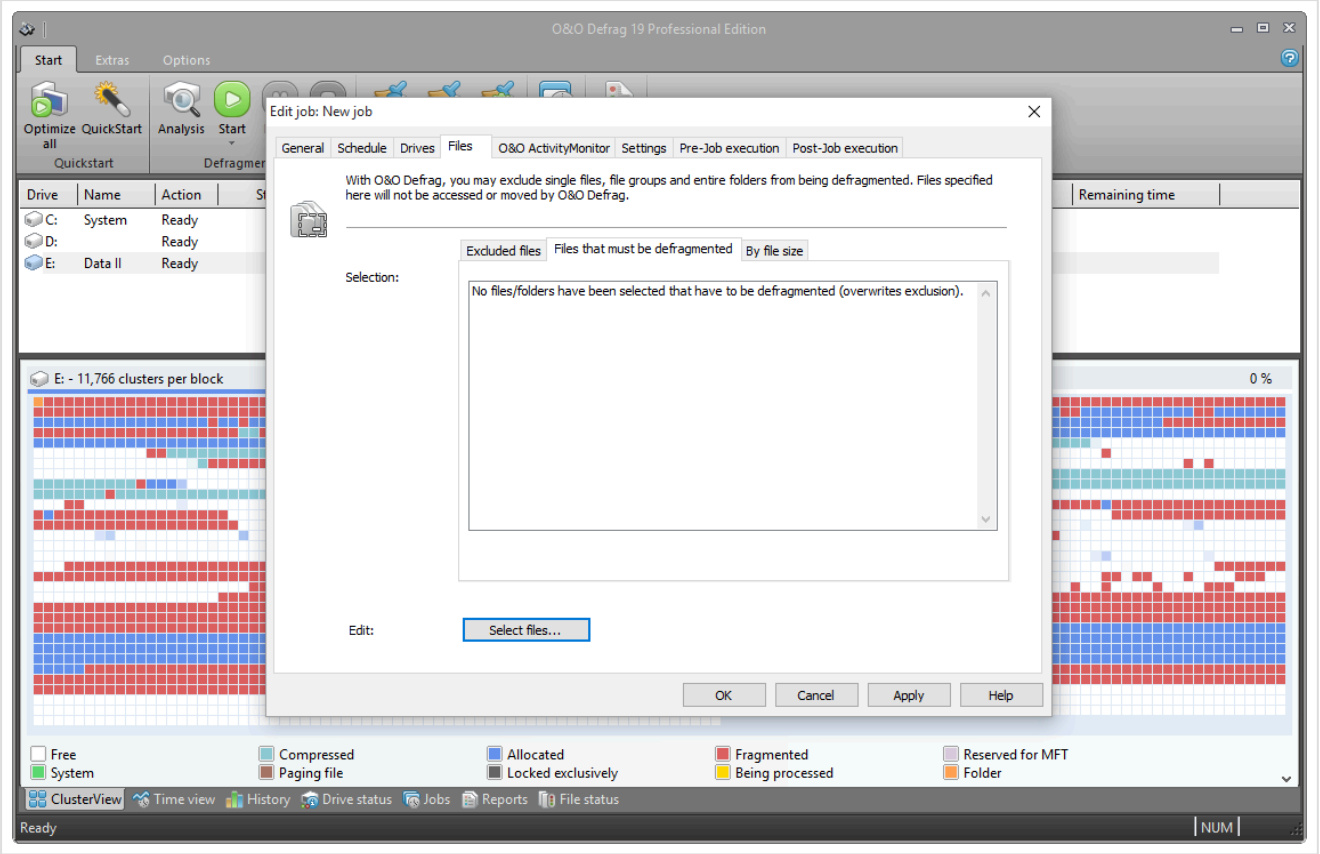
Include files at all costs

Under **Files that must be defragmented** you can specify which files must be defragmented, even if they have been excluded previously due to a higher ranking condition.

1. Click **Select files**.
2. Select the file or the folder you wish to exclude in the dialogue in the Explorer view and click **Add**. You can also allocate more files and folder to the selection.
3. If you have made your selection, confirm your entries with **Apply**.

By size

Optionally, you can also exclude very large files from the defragmentation due to time constraints. In the dialogue specify the size above which a file should not be optimized or moved during defragmentation.



O&O ActivityMonitor for jobs

Under **O&O ActivityMonitor**, you can specify the start of a job depending on the system load as well as the maximum share of the CPU that may be used by O&O Defrag at one time.

System load

Here you can specify that O&O Defrag should not exceed the CPU by a certain value during a defragmentation. In addition, you also have the possibility to prevent a job from being run if the target drive is in heavy use or other programs are consuming much CPU.

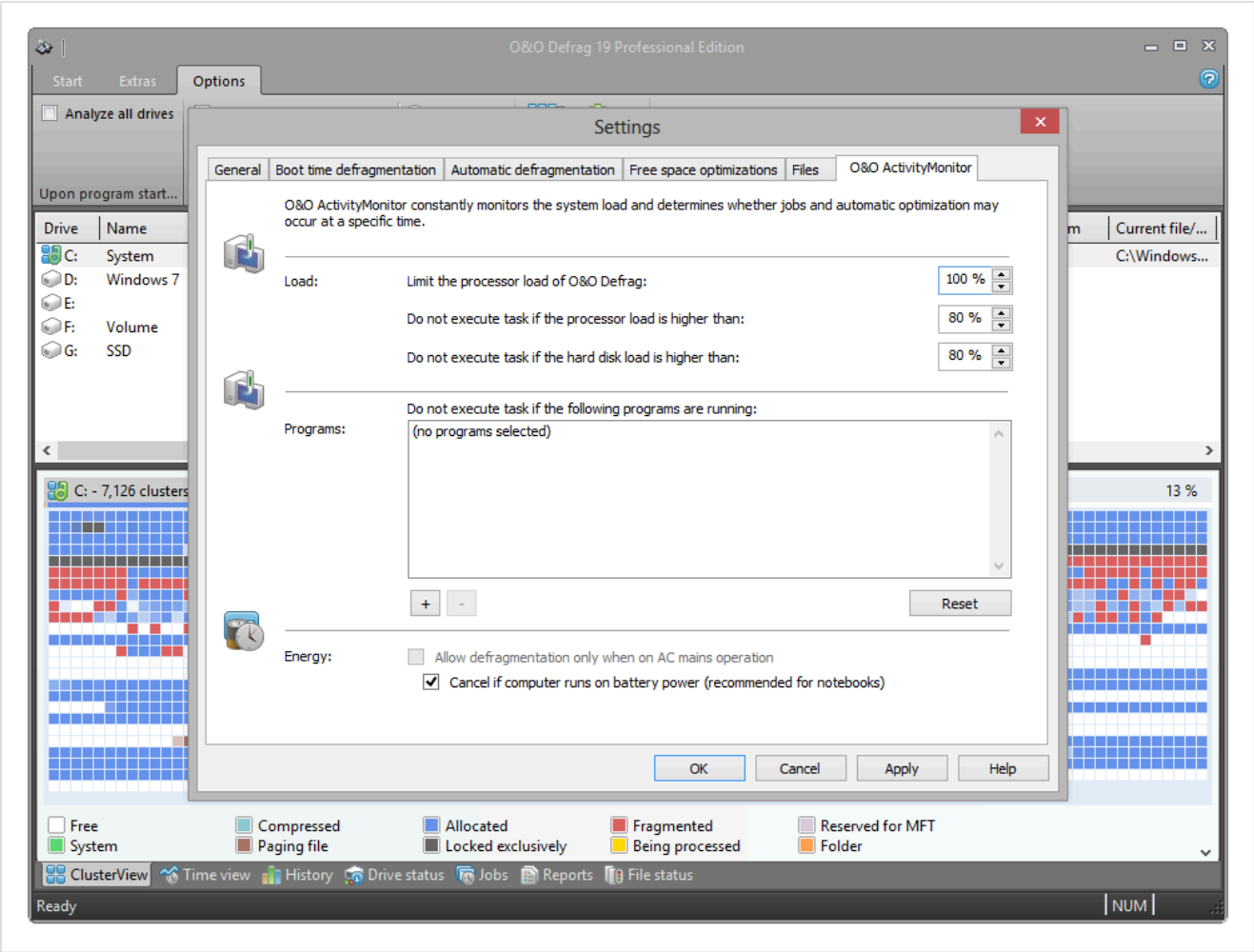
Program list

Here you can specify that a job should not be run if certain other programs are currently being executed. These programs could include imaging programs, a virus scanner, or even games. For this, click the plus sign and select the programs in the browser window.

Energy

Jobs can also be scheduled to run only if the computer is working from a main power supply, which is very useful when using notebooks.

If a computer is in standby mode whenever a job is scheduled to start, the job cannot be executed. Here you can also set to reactivate the computer from the standby mode to successfully run a job.



Further job settings

Under **Settings** in the job dialogue you can influence the default behavior of different drive types during the job execution.

Check drives before defragmentation and cancel if errors exist

You can have O&O Defrag check the integrity of your drives before a defragmentation. If O&O Defrag finds an error on one of your drives, the defragmentation will not be run (for safety reasons). Checking the drives corresponds with the Windows chkdsk function, yet, it only can run scans in the read-only mode and thus not correct errors. In case of error, you need to run the chkdsk command manually.

Job may defragment several physical data volumes at the same time

You can defragment your drives either parallel or sequentially. Sequential defragmentation means that one drive will be defragmented after the other, in alphabetical order.

During parallel defragmentation, partitions that are located physically on different hard disks are processed at the same time. This shortens the total time needed for completing defragmentation but also leads to a higher system load by O&O Defrag. If you only have one hard disk in your computer, all partitions on it will be defragmented sequentially.

Considering the system parameters on how to allocate files.

Only valid for Windows 7, Vista and XP: during defragmentation, the layout.ini file is used as reference to allocate files optimally on the hard disk. The optimal sequence for start files proposed by the operating system will be considered in order to initiate the system start as quick as possible.

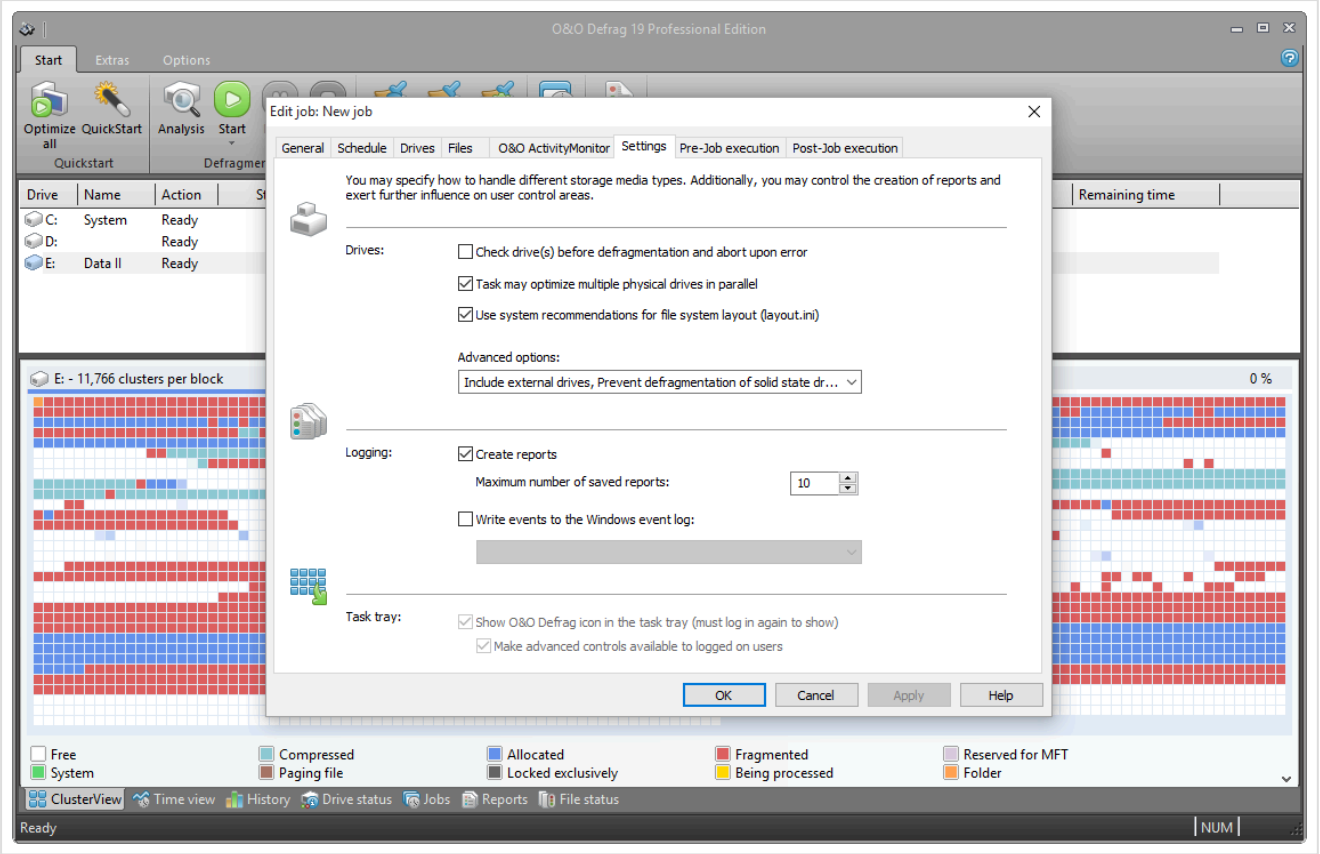
Under **Advanced options** you can specify how different drive types are supposed to be handled during the completion of the job:

- **Include removable drive** Removable drives (e.g. ZIP, Jaz or DVD RAM) can also be defragmented.
- **Include external drives** It is also possible to defragment drives that are connected by an external interface, such as a USB or FireWire.
- **Protect SSD drives from defragmentation** SSD-drives are subject to physical wear out of flash chips and this might be made worse as a result of defragmentation. Based on their special construction, defragmentation will not increase performance of SSDs. They should not be defragmented, see "SSD optimization".
- **File into zones** This option is enabled by default. The data is filed into different hard disks areas (zones) during the defragmentation based on access requirements, also see "Zone filing".

Reports and Logging

You can create status reports in an HTML format. A maximum of 999 reports can be created and saved.

Please enable this function if you want to log all O&O Defrag activities into the Windows Event log. You can specify the detail level for notifications - whereas level 1 only logs errors and level 4 stores all the information available. Please bear in mind that this might lead to many log entries, which in turn overwrite entries by other programs or systems.



Run scripts before and after a job

Running batch commands before and after a job enables you, for example, to pause certain Windows services before defragmenting and then continuing them afterwards. Files that are normally in use by other applications can now be defragmented online. If you use O&O Defrag on a Microsoft Exchange or SQL-Server, you can pause these services before defragmentation, optimize the drives and then automatically continue with the services. You no longer need to create a script to do this.

Please note: All commands must exist and be capable of running on the target computer. All commands are run under the SYSTEM username with the maximum system permissions.

Running scripts before a job

When this option is enabled, all the commands entered into the text field will be run before defragmentation. You can also import an existing file and insert its contents into the text field.

To do so, simply click the Import button and select the desired file in the dialog box (.BAT, .CMD, or .TXT). Confirm with **OK**.

Running scripts after a job

If this option is enabled, the commands entered in the text field will be run after defragmentation. The entering and running of commands after a job are similar to those run before a job.

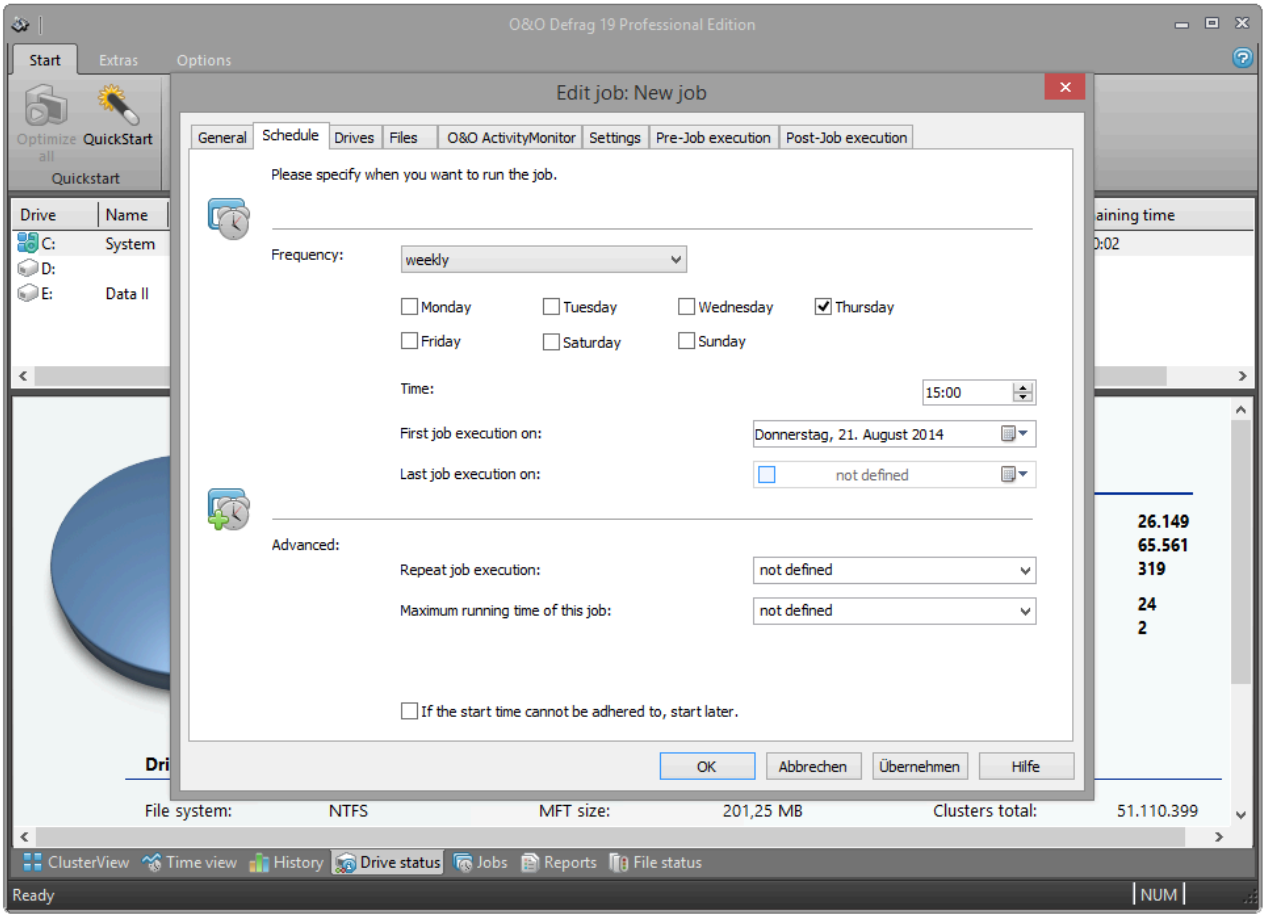
Plan a schedule

Under **Schedule** you can specify the time of execution. You can schedule a job for one time only or repeatedly at a specified week day, or whenever the Screen saver is running. The options for how this should be done will change according to the way you select to run the job.

With the help of the start and end date (**First job execution/Last job execution**) you can specify the time frame, in which the job is to be executed. The maximum running time limits the running of a job to a particular time frame, after which the job will stop whether it has finished or not. It will be continued at the next run.

You can also enter advanced options. If you want to run the job several times a day, enter the desired interval under **Advanced/Repeat job execution**.

The option **If the start time cannot be adhered to, start later** is meant for computers that are not switched on the whole time. Normally, a job is skipped if the computer is shut down, and will be continued whenever it is turned on again. If this option is enabled, the defragmentation will be run whenever the computer is switched back on. This ensures that your job won’t be ignored.



Screen saver mode

O&O Defrag can be instructed to always start when the screen saver is active. A defragmentation will be run automatically, if your computer is not in use.

Create a new job for doing this and in the **Schedule** tab, select **Frequency/ScreenSaver**. All other settings are specified by O&O Defrag itself.

As soon as the screen saver ends (login, etc), the running defragmentation stops.

:::note

Make sure that the screen saver is enabled. Otherwise, it is not possible to start the O&O Defrag screen saver mode. More information on enabling the screen saver can be found in the Windows help file.

:::

O&O Screen Saver

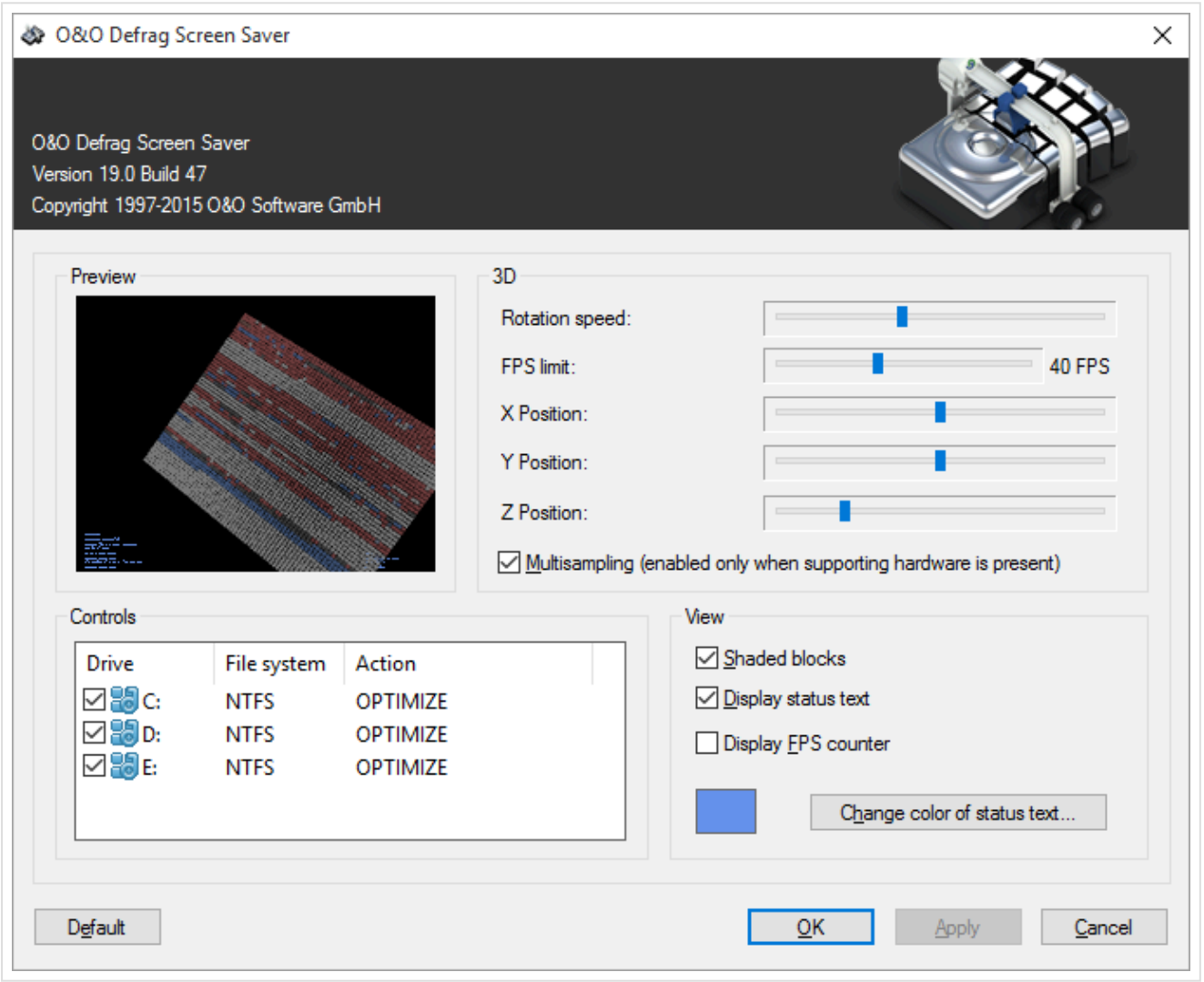
The O&O Screen saver will be automatically installed, if you don't de-select it explicitly during the user-defined installation.

Together with the O&O Screen Saver the defragmentation of the hard disk is started, while the computer is not in use.

The screen saver displays the defragmented drive in Cluster View so that you can follow the defragmentation live.

In addition, the status text generated by O&O Defrag is shown in the background.

As is the case with most screen savers, the operation of the O&O Defrag Screen Saver stops as soon as mouse or keyboard activity is detected.



To change the settings for the O&O Defrag Screen Saver, open the settings for **Display** in the Control Panel and then select **Screen Saver**. Select the **O&O Defrag Screen Saver** from the **Screen Saver** drop down menu.

By clicking the **Settings** button, you will be presented with a new window containing the settings for adjusting the O&O Defrag Screen Saver's operation.

Rotation Speed

This slide bar regulates the rotation speed of the defragmentation display.

FPS Limit

FPS stands for "Frames Per Second". This is the number of frames displayed on screen per second. A higher refresh rate means a higher hardware load, however it also means a better 3D display.

X, Y, and Z Position

These controls allow you to specify a horizontal and vertical positioning of the 3D view of a drive.

The control "Z-Position" changes the size of the 3D object.

Multisampling

If your graphic card supports edge smoothing, you will achieve a much better 3D illustration with this option.

Control

Here you can select the drives that O&O Defrag Screen Saver should defragment. In the column "Action", select the desired **method of defragmentation** for the corresponding drive.

You can find more information about the O&O Defrag defragmentation methods in the chapter Select method of defragmentation.

View

In this menu various parameters concerning the appearance of the program can be changed.

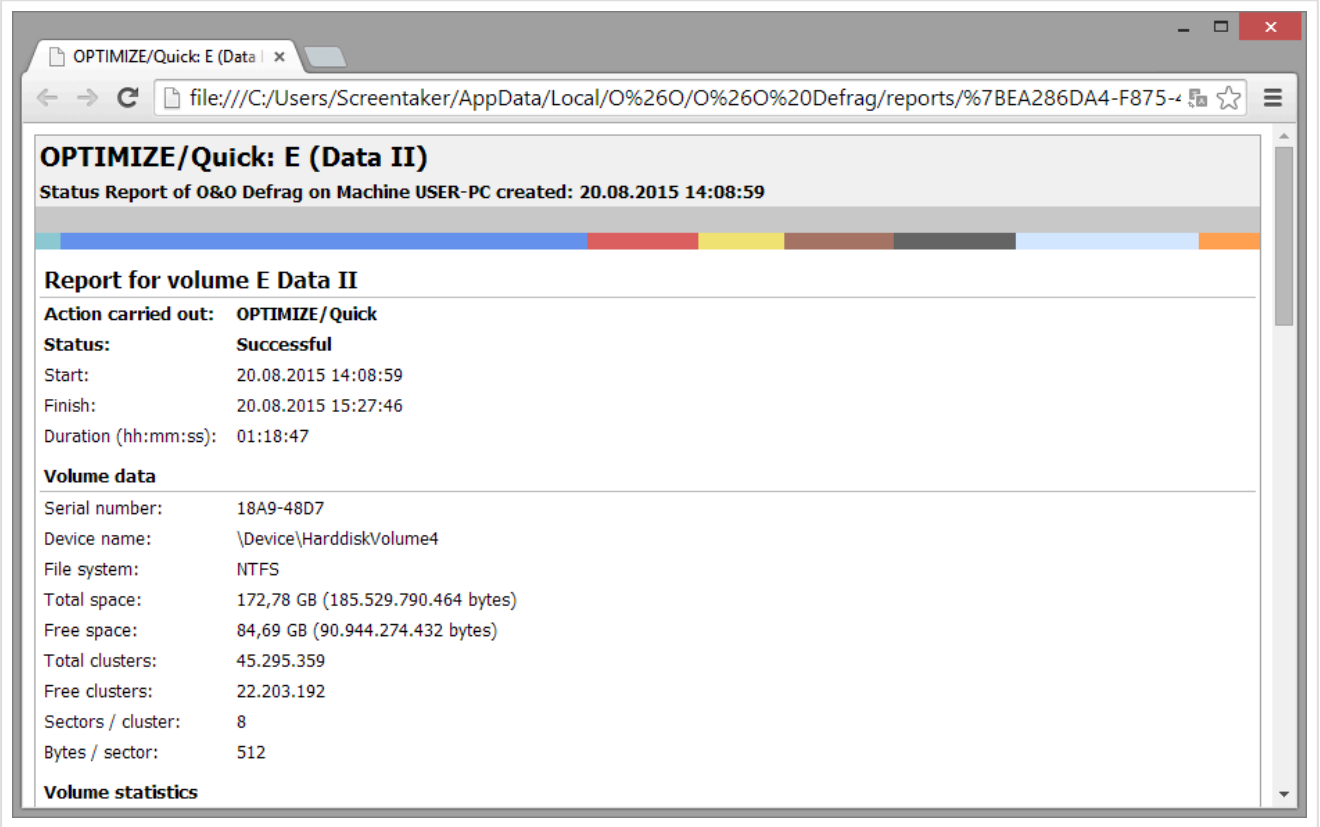
Status reports

Status reports inform you on the performance state of your computer. The status reports by O&O Defrag include general information about drives and file systems, as well as the results of already executed defragmentations. They also include detailed lists of files that negatively influence system performance the most, either by their size or level of fragmentation.

The reports are HTML documents and can be read with any internet browser.

Status Reports Show Increases in Performance

Status reports include the date of creation so that you can compare them and see how performance has improved.



Creating Status Reports

Status reports are created after each analysis and after each defragmentation. Make sure that the option **Create reports** under **Settings/General** is enabled.

The O&O Defrag agent can keep a maximum of 999 reports for one computer, after which the oldest reports will be replaced by newer ones.

- Please select the drive for which you want to create a report from the drive list.
- Create the status reports by clicking **Create** in the Ribbon bar.
- The drive will be analyzed. You can see an analysis being run with the drive symbol in the progress display.
- Once an analysis is completed, the status report will be automatically saved and displayed.

:::note

You can also create status reports for several drives at the same time by pressing the Ctrl key and selecting the drives you want to have included.

:::

Evaluating Status Reports

Based on the O&O Defrag status reports, you can document the level of fragmentation as well as the results of defragmentation on your system. Status reports contain all important information regarding your hard disk drives.

The level of fragmentation is particularly important. It constitutes a normalized value of the fragmentation and can be used as a comparison for different systems and for hard disks of different sizes. This value ranges from 0 (completely defragmented) to 100% (completely fragmented). A low value of (under 5%) is recommended. You can also use this value in jobs when defining a threshold for an automatic defragmentation.

Deleting status reports

To deletea status report, select it in the report list and use your keyboard’s **delete** key. If you want to delete an entire report group, e.g. "Last month", all reports will be deleted in the specified time period.

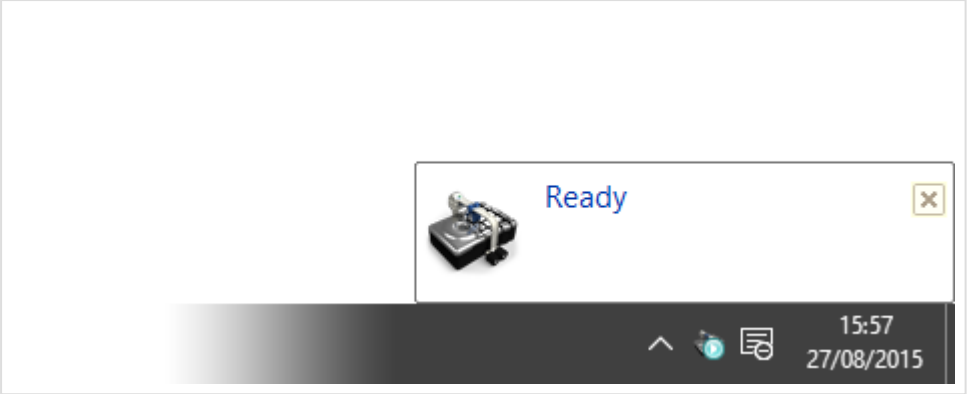
The function **Delete all**, allows you to delete all reports at the same time.

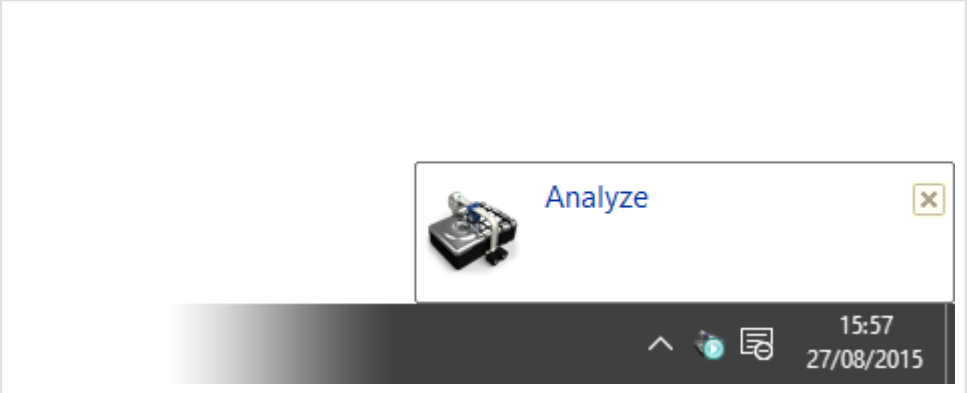
Tray icon

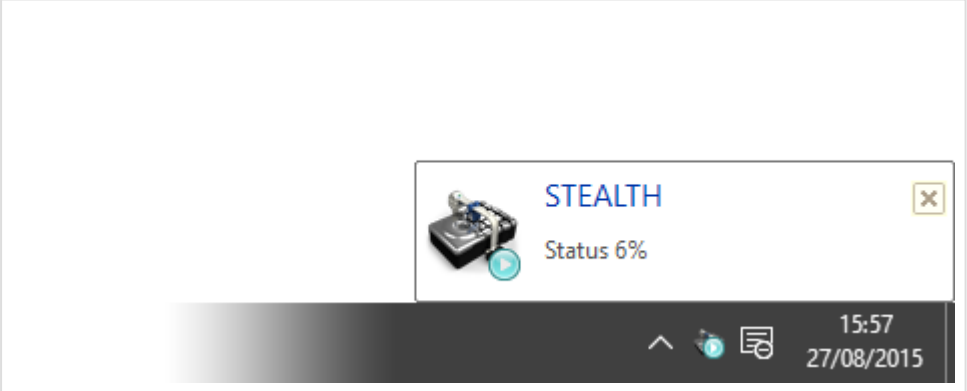
You can check the status of a running defragmentation using the tray icon (or Notification area icon) as well as the user interface. The tray icon is located on the Task bar.

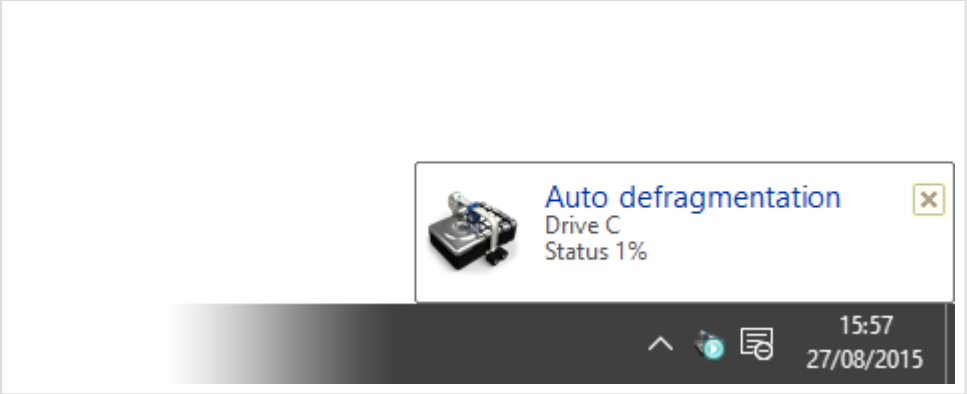
- To check the current status of O&O Defrag, place your mouse cursor over the TrayIcon.
- You can also use the right-click menu to start and stop defragmentation, exit hibernation mode, and open the user interface.
- The tray icon can be closed using the right-click menu entry **Close**.

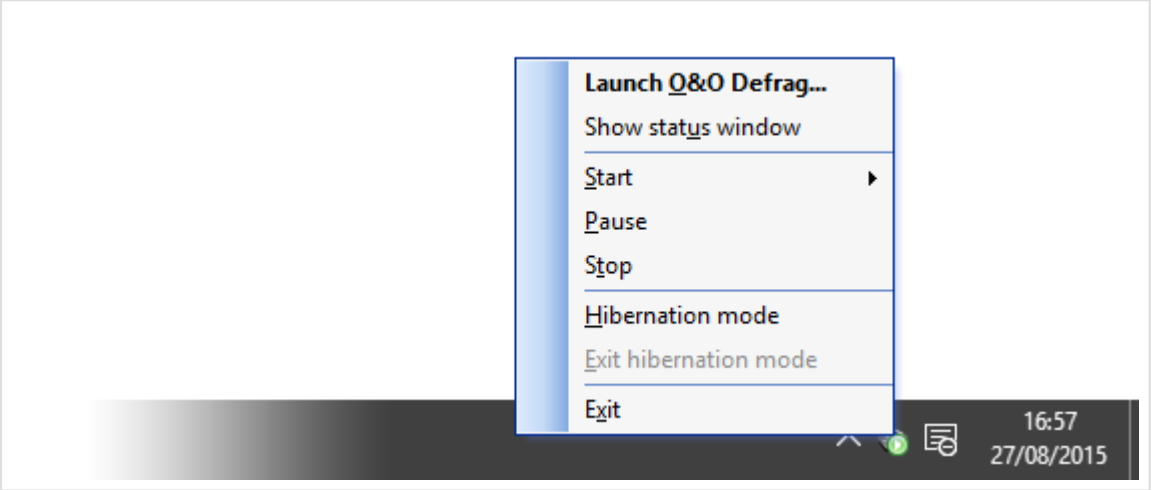
You'll be able to see the program's current activity displayed in the tray icon. By running your mouse over the tray icon, the tooltip will provide you with more information about the program's current status.


Ready
15:57
27/08/2015


Analyze
15:57
27/08/2015


STEALTH
Status 6%
15:57
27/08/2015





You can learn more about using the tray icon in the chapter **"Settings for the tray icon"**

:::note

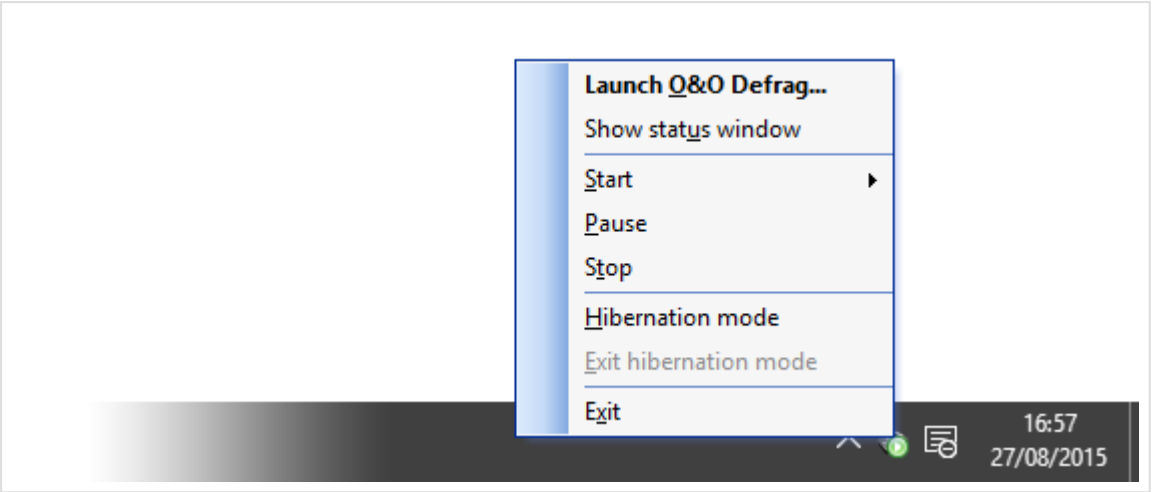
to reopen a closed tray icon, the user needs to login again.

:::

Hibernation mode

You can set O&O Defrag in the hibernation mode using the right-click menu of the Tray icon. This makes sense if you need the full capacity of your computer for your applications, and want to make sure that O&O Defrag is not in operation during this time. We recommend closing the user interface to save load on your main memory.

- To set O&O Defrag into hibernation mode, right-click the Tray icon and click **Hibernation mode**.
- To exit O&O Defrag's hibernation mode, select **Exit hibernation mode** in the right-click menu of the Tray icon, and reopen the user interface if needed.


Launch O&O Defrag...
Show status window
Start
Pause
Stop
Hibernation mode
Exit hibernation mode
Exit
16:57
27/08/2015

Extras

Check drive

In the Ribbon bar under **Check drive**, you have the possibility to check the drive for errors. You can find the corresponding report as usual under the tab **Reports**. Checking the drives corresponds with the Windows chkdsk function, yet, it only can run scans in the read-only mode, and thus cannot correct errors. In case of error, you need to run the chkdsk command manually.

It is strongly recommended to thoroughly check a drive if an error is detected. More information can be found in the Windows Help file.

You can cancel the check by clicking on stop in the Ribbon.

O&O ClusterInspector

With the O&O ClusterInspector, O&O Defrag gives you a convenient tool for checking how the hard disk is being used.

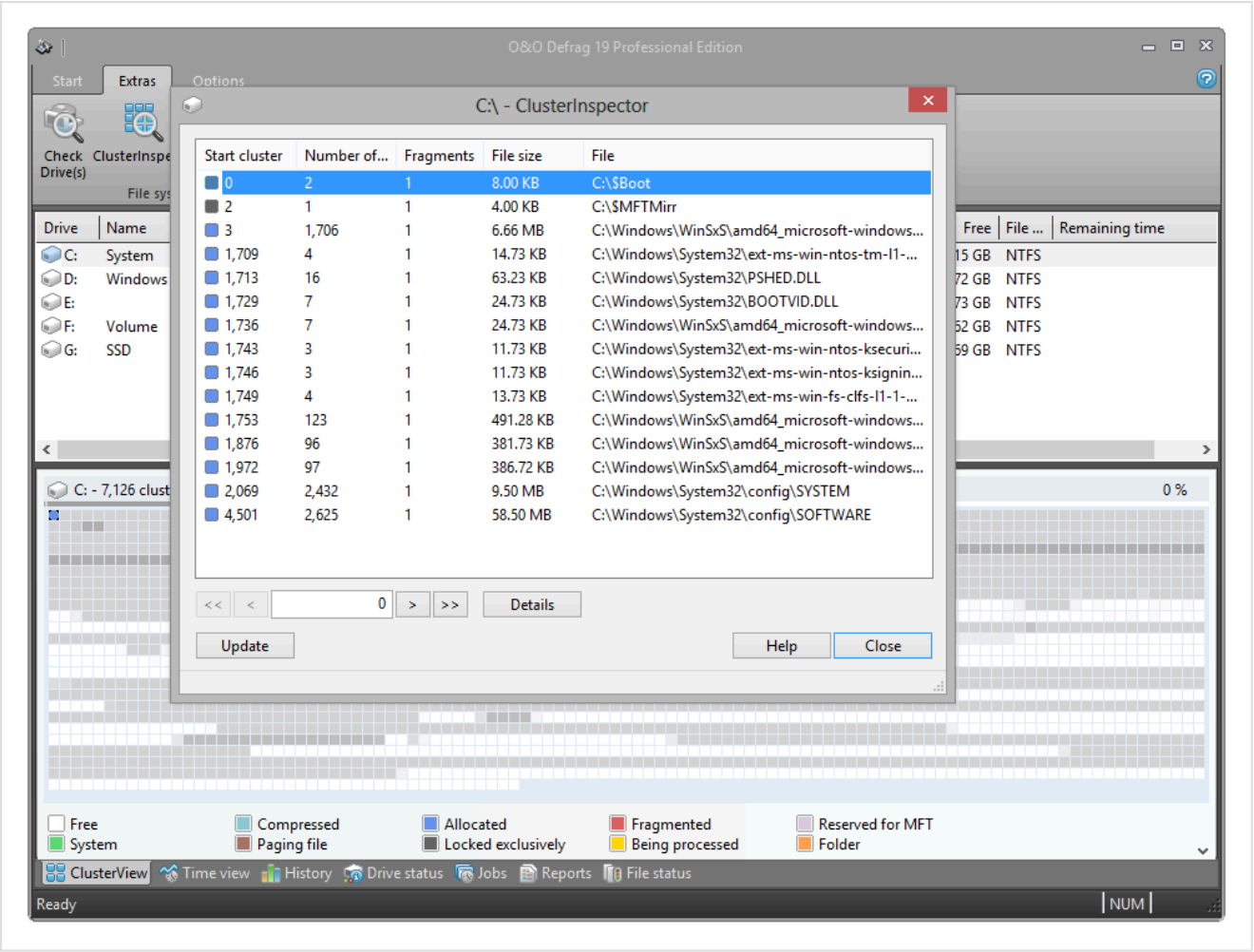
- Access the O&O ClusterInspector by double-clicking on a block in the ClusterView. The O&O ClusterInspector will then show you the files located on the block.
- About 50 file entries will be displayed by default. To show the following files, click the arrows to control the currently selected hard disk section.

Start cluster	**Start of the currently displayed file section on the hard disk**
Cluster number	Specifies, how many clusters are used by this file in this block
Fragments	Number of areas in which this file is divided. A fragment number higher than 1 means that the file is fragmented.
Size	Specifies how much physical area space the file occupies on the data volume.
File	Absolute path of the file

:::tip

A cluster is the smallest allocation unit that the operating system uses for storing of files on a disk.

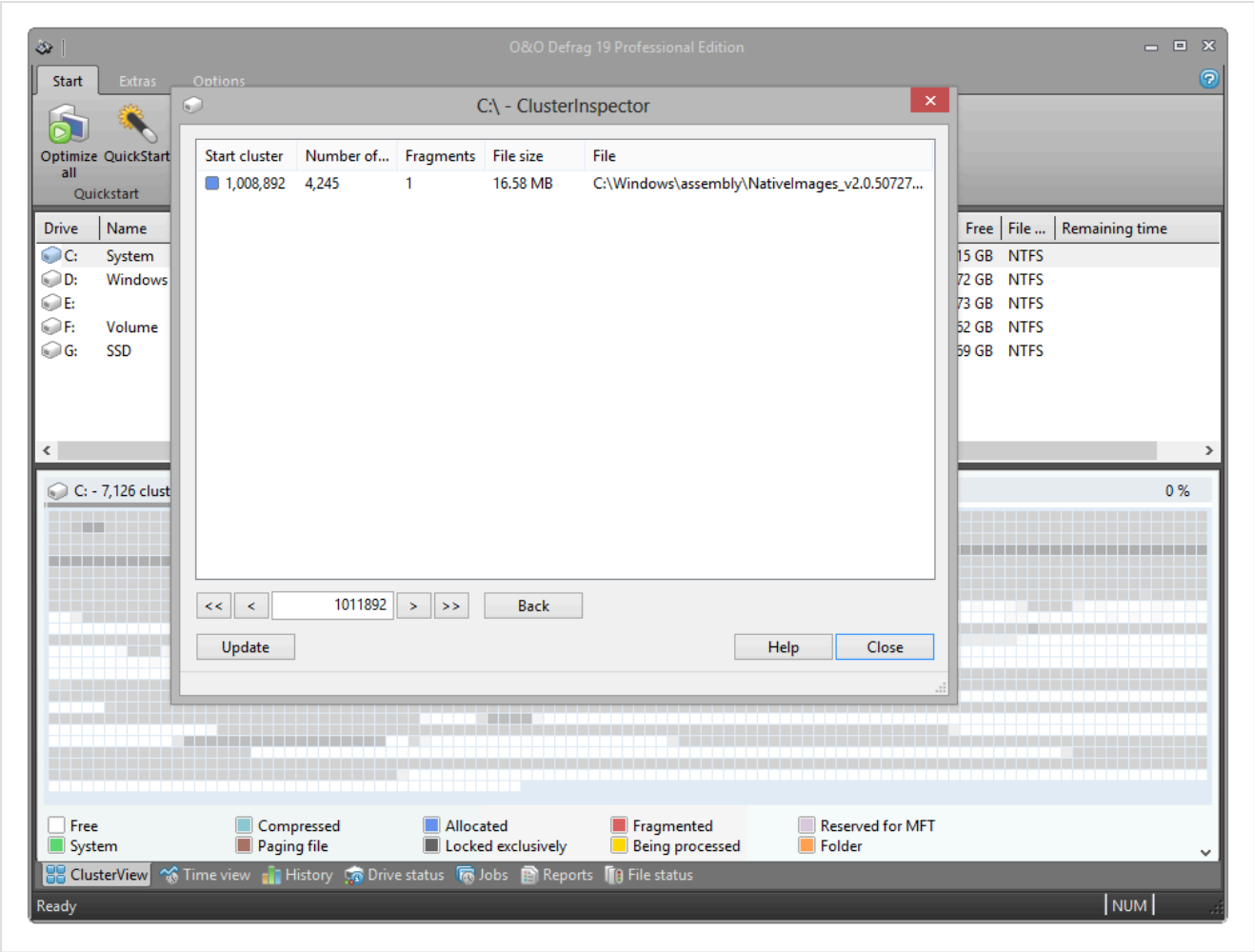
:::



Display file position (Details)

Through Details of a file, you will find out, where the individual fragments of the file are located on the hard disk and to what degree they are fragmented.

1. To find out more on the selected file click on Details.
2. All corresponding file fragments are listed with a cluster number and their size. All clusters used by a file are highlighted in the ClusterView. You will be able to find out the degree to which the scanned file is fragmented, as well as where it is located on the hard disk.



Determine file position

If you want to find out where and how a certain file is located, click **Determine file position** in the Ribbon and select a file in the following dialogue. All areas occupied by this file will then be displayed by the ClusterView.

Work within the network

:::note

This feature is only valid for O&O Defrag Server Edition and O&O Defrag Professional Edition.

:::

The network function serves to control O&O Defrag from another computer in the network. You can establish a connection to a desired computer and on it, you can remotely execute all the same program functions you have on your local O&O Defrag.

For this feature to work, O&O Defrag has to be already installed on the target computer. You also have to open port 50300 of your firewall of the target system. Please consult the manual of your firewall for further information.

- Access the network connection dialogue over the Ribbon Bar with **Connect to computer**.
- Now you will be able to connect to a remote computer.

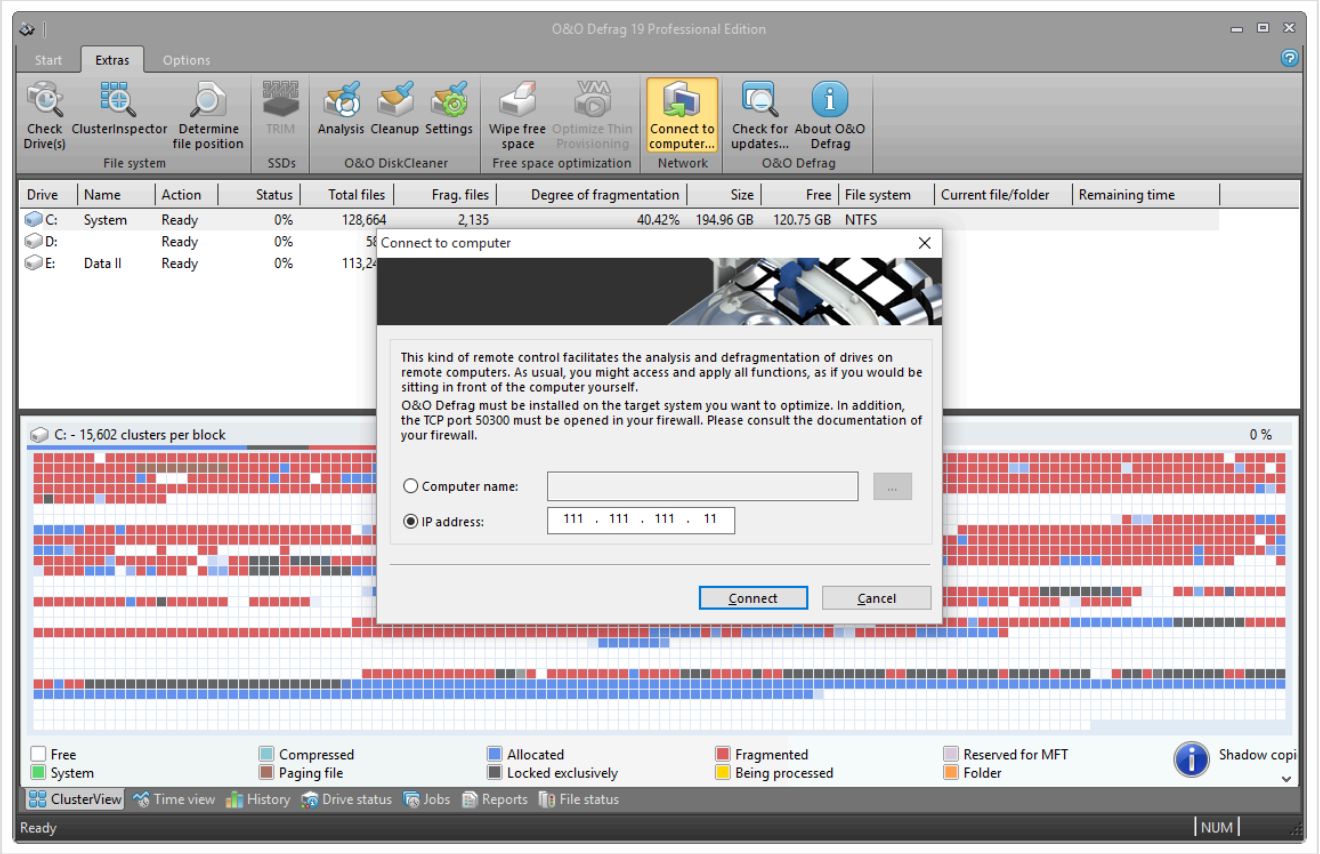
By default, you can only remote control O&O Defrag on computers where your user account is member of the Local Administrators group. If you would like to grant all users from the same network unrestricted remote access to O&O Defrag, please activate the option **Enable remote administration from same network**in the "O&O Defrag Settings".

Work within the network

:::note

You will be able to benefit from comprehensive network functionality by working with O&O Enterprise Management Console. Further information is available in the chapter "Additional properties of the Server and Workstation Edition" or simply contact us.

:::

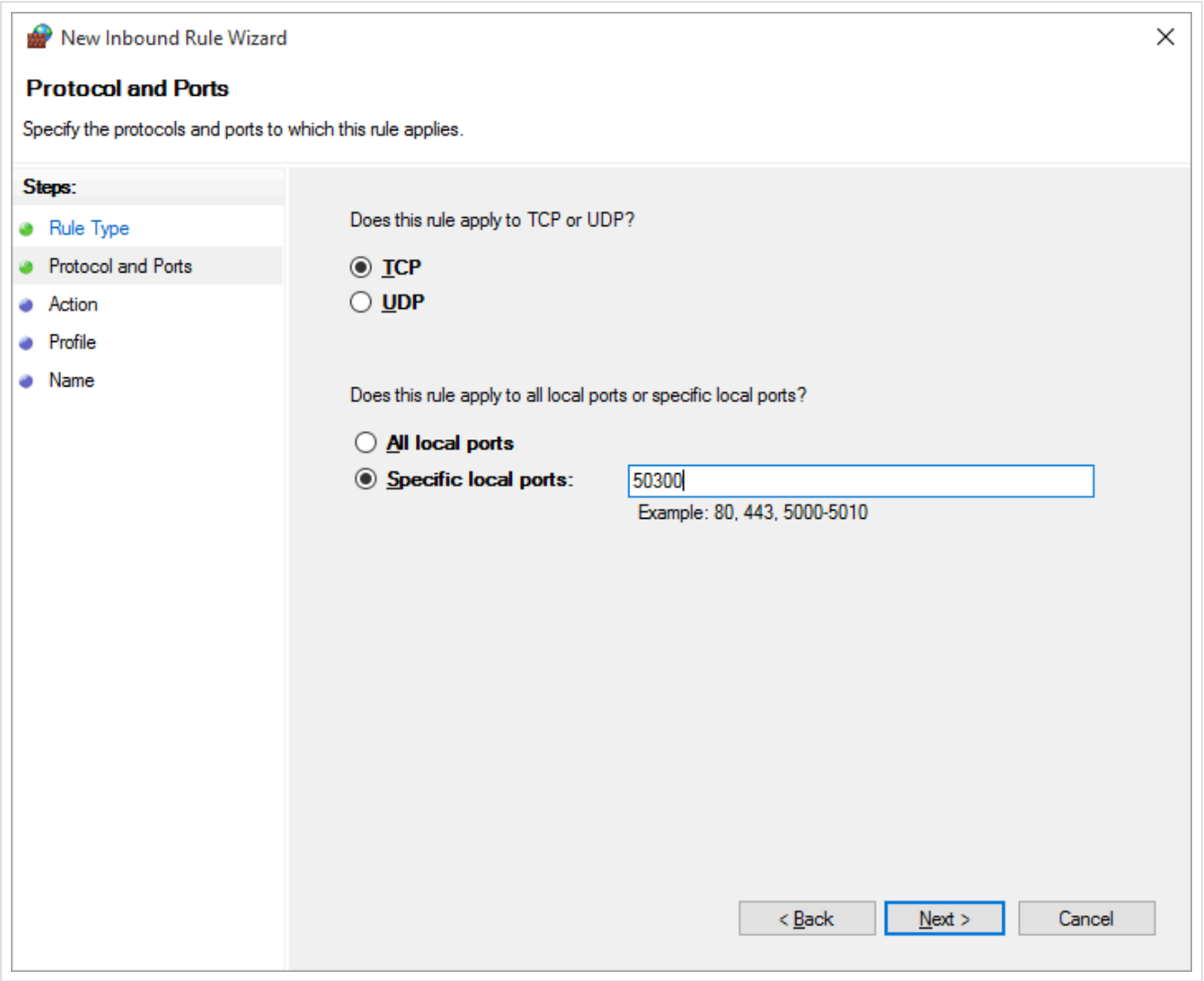


Firewall settings

To build a remote network with another computer, you have to make the following changes to your firewall settings:

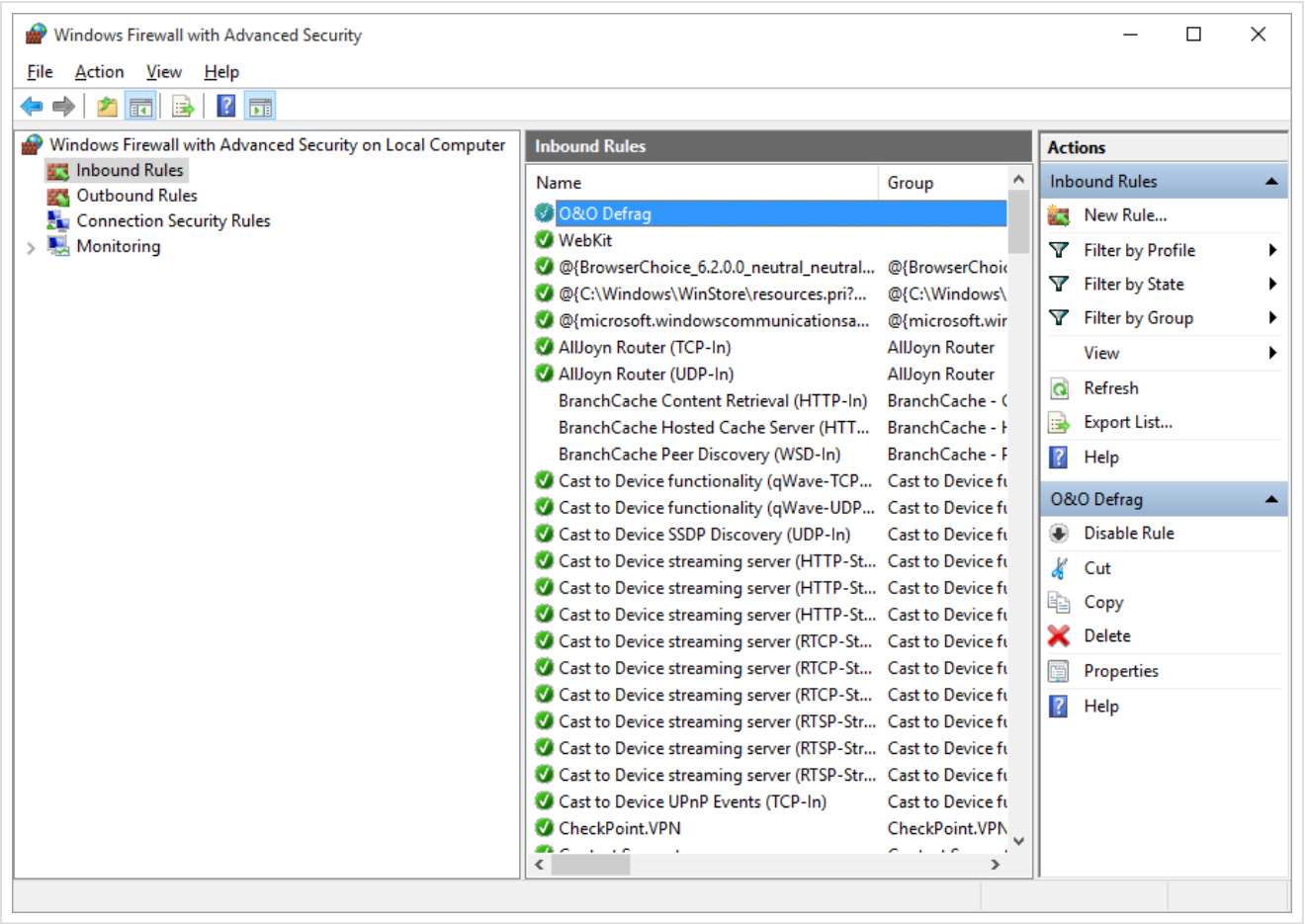
Hint: you can find the settings for the Windows Firewall on your computer under: **Start/Control Panel/Security Center/Windows Firewall/Change settings/Exceptions.**

- Create a new port.
- Enter the number **50300** and name the port **O&O Defrag**.

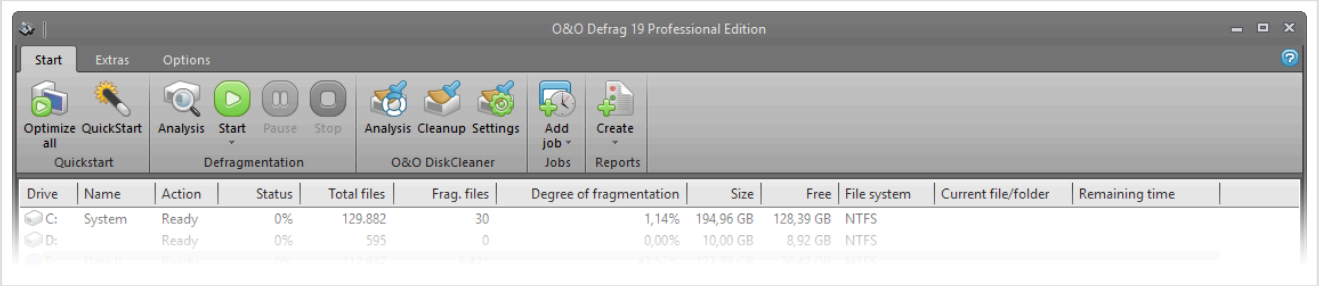


- Confirm the changes.
- Place a check next to **O&O Defrag** in the list.

More information on the firewall settings concerning O&O Defrag can be found under "hints and frequent questions".


Windows Firewall with Advanced Security
File Action View Help
Windows Firewall with Advanced Security on Local Computer
Inbound Rules
Outbound Rules
Connection Security Rules
Monitoring
Inbound Rules
Name
Group
O&O Defrag
WebKit
@{BrowserChoice_6.2.0.0_neutral_neutral...
@{C:\Windows\WinStore\resources.pri?...
@{microsoft.windowscommunicationsa...
AllJoyn Router (TCP-In)
AllJoyn Router (UDP-In)
BranchCache Content Retrieval (HTTP-In)
BranchCache Hosted Cache Server (HTT...
BranchCache Peer Discovery (WSD-In)
Cast to Device functionality (qWave-TCP...
Cast to Device functionality (qWave-UDP...
Cast to Device SSDP Discovery (UDP-In)
Cast to Device streaming server (HTTP-St...
Cast to Device streaming server (HTTP-St...
Cast to Device streaming server (HTTP-St...
Cast to Device streaming server (RTCP-St...
Cast to Device streaming server (RTCP-St...
Cast to Device streaming server (RTCP-St...
Cast to Device streaming server (RTSP-Str...
Cast to Device streaming server (RTSP-Str...
Cast to Device streaming server (RTSP-Str...
Cast to Device UPnP Events (TCP-In)
CheckPoint.VPN
Actions
Inbound Rules
New Rule...
Filter by Profile
Filter by State
Filter by Group
View
Refresh
Export List...
Help
O&O Defrag
Disable Rule
Cut
Copy
Delete
Properties
Help

O&O DiskCleaner



O&O Defrag offers a convenient tool with O&O DiskCleaner that searches for and removes temporary and unnecessary files that consume space and increase fragmentation.

- O&O DiskCleaner wins back otherwise used space
- Advantage for data protection:
- Analyzes the database and provides you with an overview of temporary and unneeded files.
- Particularly in temporary files, temporary Internet files, thumbnails and the cache of the Windows Indexing Service may contain residues of highly personal data. You have almost no possibility to overlook where, for example, remains of Word documents or photos are located on the hard drive.
- With just one click, you can optimize the database of drives and decide which file types to delete.
- You can find O&O Disk Cleaner as Ribbon-entry under **Start**. You now have the opportunity to select **analyze**, **cleanup** or **settings**.

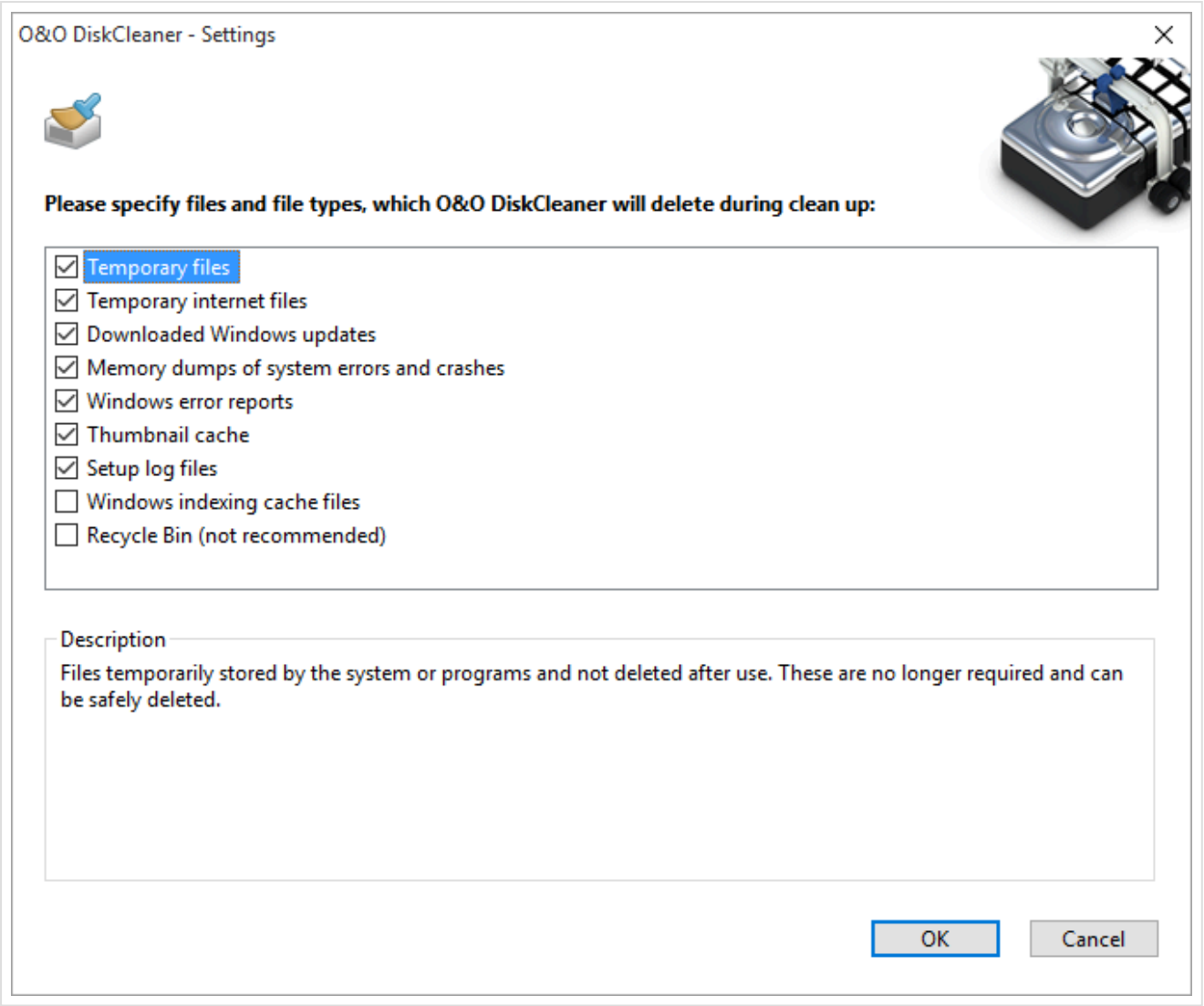
O&O DiskCleaner – Settings

Here you can decide what file type should be deleted, we have already set up a safe default setting for you.

:::note

Cache of the Windows Indexing Service and **Recycle Bin** are disabled by default. If the Indexing Service Cache is cleared, the Windows Search can be significantly slowed. Since data might be accidentally sent to the **Recycle Bin**, it is not selected. You should select this option only if you are sure that data in the Recycle Bin can be deleted.

:::

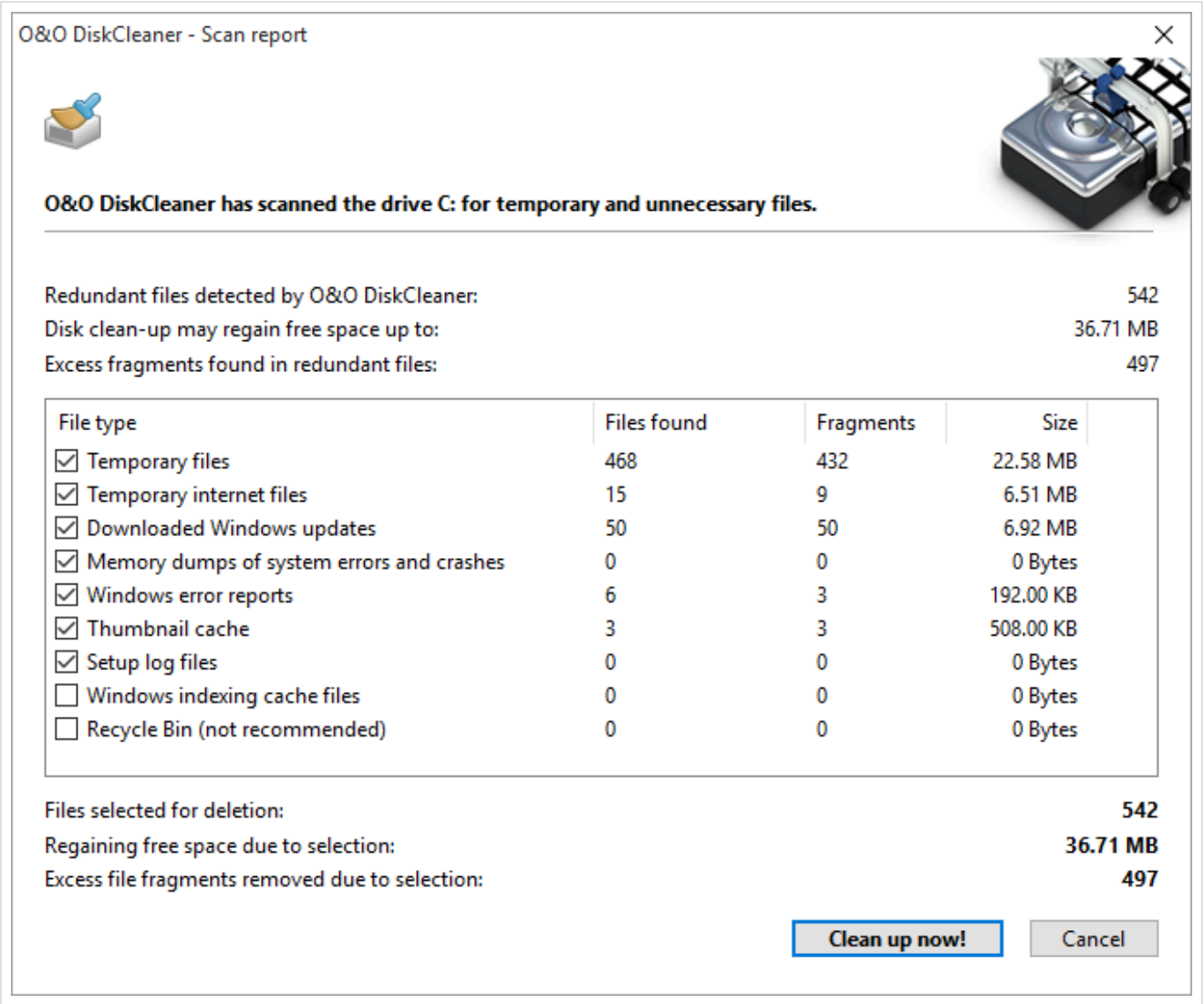


Temporary files	**Files temporarily stored by the system or programs and not deleted after use. These are no longer required and can be safely deleted.**
Temporary internet files	Files downloaded by browsers and mail programs when online and retained for speed increase purposes. They can be very large, and they can be deleted safely.
Downloaded Windows updates	As a rule, after Windows and Program updates are downloaded certain components remain left over. These are no longer required and can be safely deleted.
Memory dumps of system errors and crashes	After driver errors or program crashes, images of the system are retained for diagnostic purposes. They can be very large, and they can be deleted safely.
Windows error reports	After driver errors or program crashes, error logs are collected and retained to be sent to Microsoft. This data can be safely deleted.
Thumbnail cache	With every access to pictures, videos and documents the operating system creates miniature versions for a quicker preview of the content. They can be very large, and they can be deleted safely.

Temporary files	**Files temporarily stored by the system or programs and not deleted after use. These are no longer required and can be safely deleted.**
Setup log files	During an installation process the operating system creates logs on the progress. This data can be safely deleted.
Windows indexing cache files	The Windows Indexing Service scans pictures and documents in order to make their content quicker to find in Windows search. This data can be safely deleted but will reduce the speed of Windows search.
Recycle Bin (not recommended)	The Recycle Bin contains safety copies of data that was deleted by the user. The automatic cleaning of the Recycle Bin means data deleted in error can no longer be restored.

O&O DiskCleaner – Analysis

You can select a drive for the analysis, and then click **Analysis**. Files that can be deleted with the help of O&O DiskCleaner are displayed in red in the ClusterView during analysis. The process can be paused or canceled at any time. Upon completion of the analysis, a report dialog ("File summary") is shown; your drive can be cleaned up after.



O&O DiskCleaner – Cleanup

Once you have started the cleanup, it can be paused or canceled at any time. During the cleanup erasable files are displayed in red and the deleted files in yellow in the Cluster View. After the cleanup, there is both an entry in the history, as well as a detailed report with the list of deleted and locked files.

:::note

Not all files can be deleted. This is the case, for example when temporary files are still in use, or the operating system has locked a file.

:::

There are three possibilities how you can start the cleanup with O&O DiskCleaner:

1. Via **Start** -> "O&O DiskCleaner“ Cleanup -> **O&O DiskCleaner** then uses the current O&O DiskCleaner settings and deletes selected file types.
2. After a manual analysis using O&O DiskCleaner, you can select **Cleanup** now in the report dialogue.

3. By selecting a drive from the drive list in O&O Defrag with a “right mouse click”, and then select O&O DiskCleaner in the menu. **O&O DiskCleaner** also uses the most current O&O DiskCleaner settings here, and immediately deletes the selected file types.

Settings

To adapt O&O Defrag optimally to your intended use, you can set different settings. The settings control the behaviour of O&O Defrag during the analysis and the defragmentation.

- Click **Settings** in the Ribbon bar.

General settings

The settings control the behavior of O&O Defrag during analysis and defragmentation.

Chkdsk before the defragmentation and cancel if errors are found

You can have O&O Defrag check the integrity of your drives before a defragmentation. This check is like the Windows chkdsk function but errors that are found will not be corrected. These need to be corrected manually using the chkdsk function.

Please note: This option in O&O Defrag makes use of the native Windows chkdsk functionality. When activated, O&O Defrag executes a chkdsk on the selected drive(s) prior to running a defragmentation. Out of concern for data security and system integrity, O&O Defrag will refuse to initiate a defragmentation if chkdsk encounters a problem or error. **A yellow warning triangle is displayed next to the affected drive.**

A test of the connected drives in Windows can also be run manually. It is strongly recommended to thoroughly check a drive if an error is detected. More information can be found in the Windows Help file.

Defragment several physical data volumes at the same time

You can defragment your drives either parallel or sequentially. Sequential defragmentation means that one drive will be defragmented after the other, in alphabetical order.

During parallel defragmentation, partitions that are located physically on different hard disks are processed at the same time. This shortens the total time needed for defragmentation but leads to a higher system load by O&O Defrag. If you only have one hard disk in your computer, all partitions on it will be defragmented sequentially.

Considering the system parameters on how to allocate files.

Only valid for Windows 7, Vista and XP : The layout.ini file is used as reference during defragmentation to allocate files optimally on the hard disk. The optimal sequence for start files proposed by the operating system will be considered in order to initiate the system start as quick as possible.

Under **Advanced options**you may modify additional functional aspects of O&O Defrag:

- **Include removable drive** Removable drives (e.g. ZIP, Jaz or DVD RAM) can also be defragmented.
- **Include external drives** It is also possible to defragment drives that are connected by an external interface, such as a USB or FireWire.
- Show defragmentation summary Normally, after each defragmentation, a popup presenting a ClusterView before and after defragmentation with fragmentation statistics is shown. You may deactivate this feature if you would like to suppress the summary popup.
- **Protect SSD drives from defragmentation** SSD-drives are subject to physical wear out of flash chips and this might be made worse by defragmentation. Because of their special construction, defragmentation will not increase performance of SSDs. They should not be defragmented, also see "Optimizing Solid State Drives".
- **File into zones** This option is disabled by default. If enabled, during defragmentation files will be placed in different hard drive areas (speed zones) according to specific file access patterns; for more information please refer to zones.

- **Disable automatic optimization** Automatic optimization is enabled by default. You may activate this function to prevent O&O Defrag from automatically optimizing your hard drives in the background.
- **Enable remote administration from same network** This feature is disabled by default. Upon enabling, all users from the same network are granted remote access to O&O Defrag on your computer. Your firewall will be automatically configured to allow incoming connections to the O&O Defrag service on your computer. You may find additional information in Work within the network.

Reports and Logging

You can create status reports in an HTML format. A maximum of 999 reports can be created and saved.

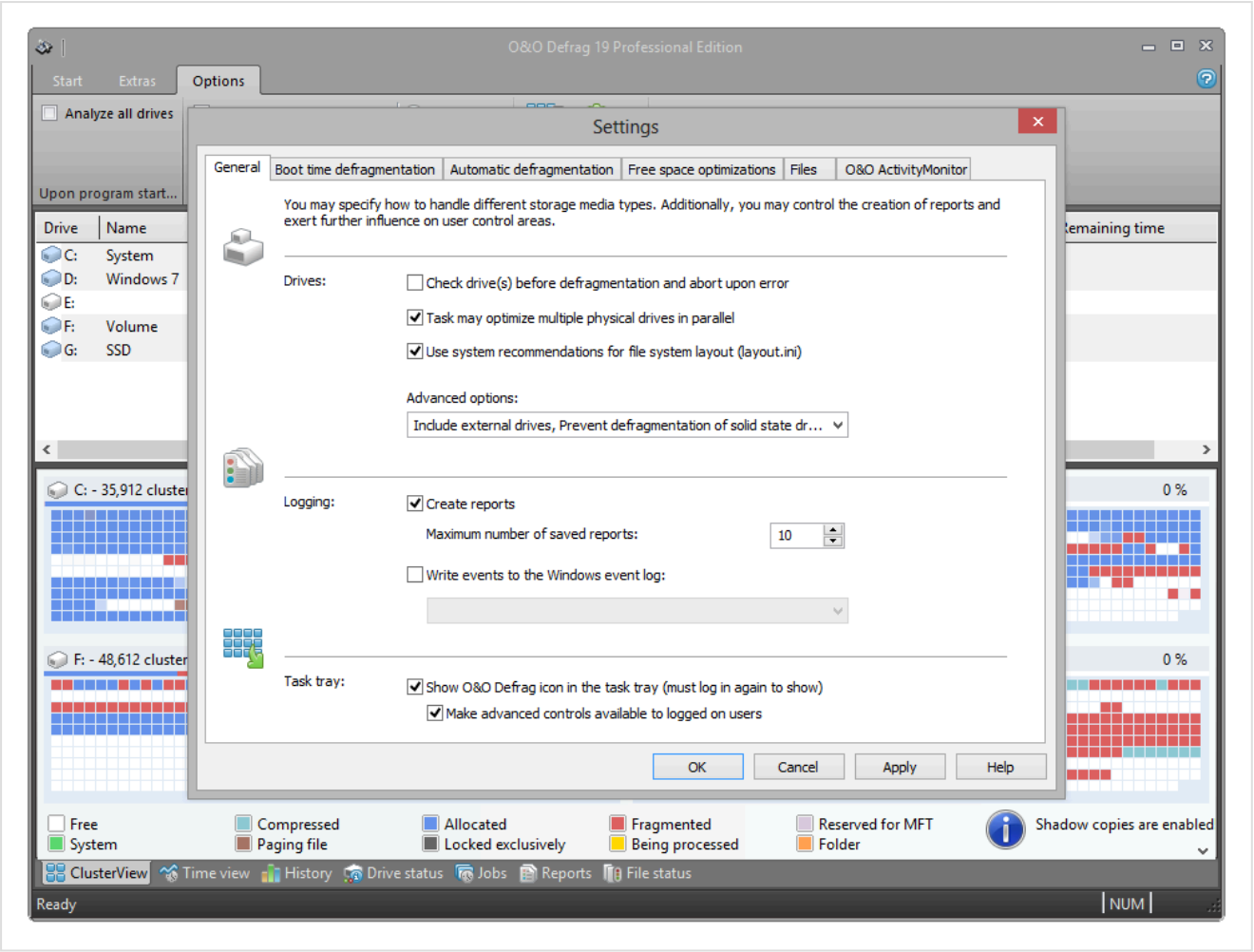
Please enable this function if you want to log all O&O Defrag activities into the Windows Event log. You can specify the detail level for the notification - whereby level 1 only logs errors and level 4 stores all the information available. Please bear in mind that this might lead to many log entries, which in turn overwrite entries by other programs or systems.

Tasktray

If you wish, the O&O Defrag icon may be placed on the tasktray to display the status of defragmentation.

The logged- in user may optionally use the advanced control possibilities.

For more information about the tray icon, see Tray icon and drive activity.



Settings for the Tray icon

Under **Setting/General** in the user interface you can specify various control possibilities for the tray icon.

Display the O&O Defrag icon in the notification area

This option allows you to set whether the TrayIcon should be displayed or not. If you change this option, you will need to login again to validate the new settings.

Enable enhanced control for logged in users

You can allow the logged in user to pause the defragmentation or to stop it completely. If you disable this option, the user will only receive information on the running defragmentation, he will not be able to control it.

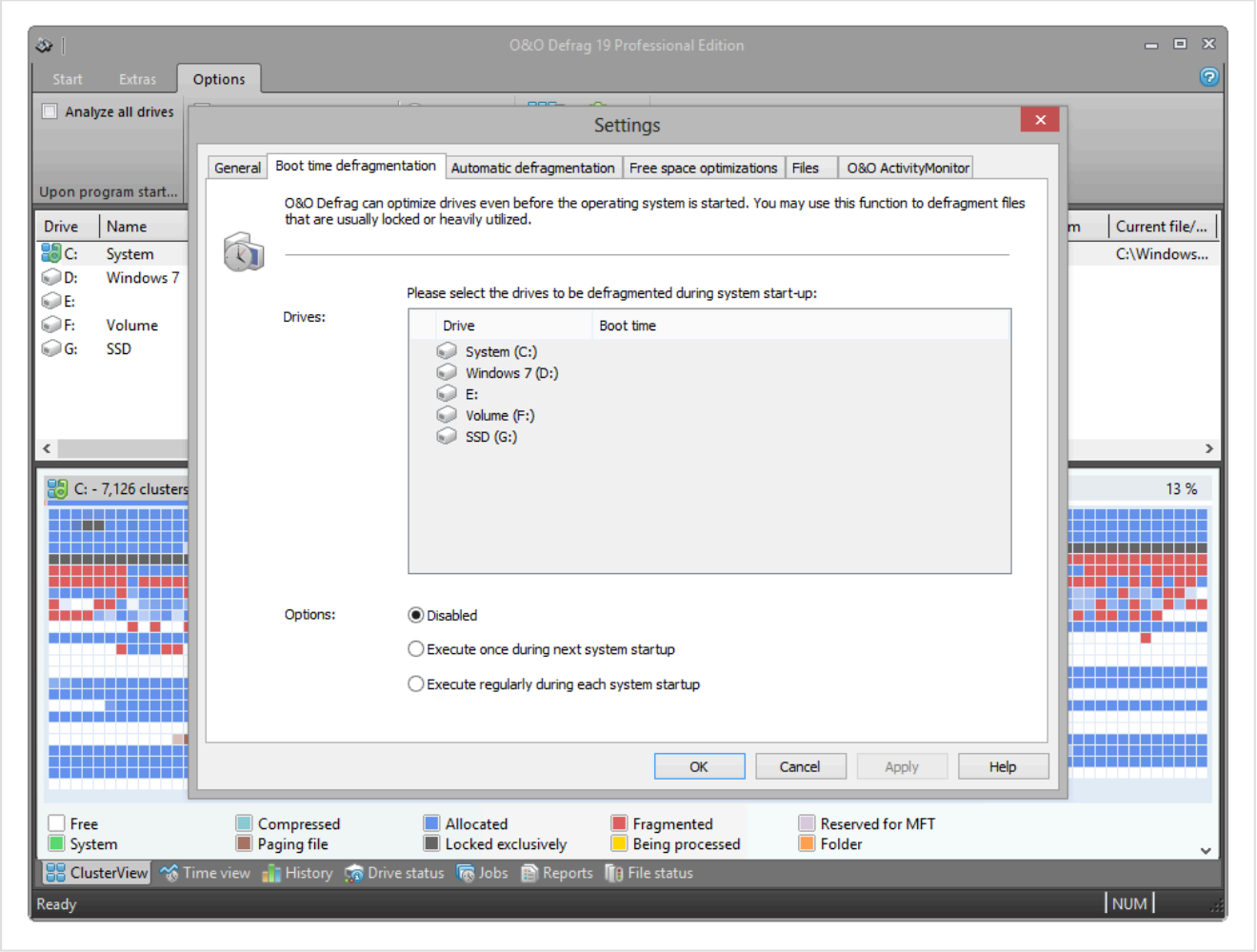
Boot time defragmentation

Defragmentation is executed in the background while the system is running and normally optimizes most files. Some system files, however, are locked by the operating system while it is running. These files can only be defragmented when they are not being used by the operating system. This is only possible at an early start phase of Windows, even before the graphical login prompt appears. At this point, no system operating processes are enabled and you cannot start any application. This phase is called **Boot time defragmentation**.

It is now possible, using this feature, to defragment a file which is being used exclusively by the operating system. Depending on the operating system, for example, this can be the swap file, the registration database as well as the MFT (Master File Table).

- The options for the boot time defragmentation can be easily set in the settings dialogue under boot time defragmentation.
- Please select whether you want to useboot time defragmentation regularly at every system start or one time only at the next system start.

You can also **disable** boot time defragmentation.



Files

Under **Files** in the settings dialogue you can exclude files and folder from defragmentation. You can, for instance, exclude a complete folder, but still put certain files from it in the list of files to be defragmented.

In addition, when time doesn't permit, you can also specify that large files should not be defragmented or moved.

Exclude files

Under **Excluded files** you can specify the files you want to exclude from defragmentation.

1. Click **Select files**.

2. Select the file or the folder you wish to exclude in the dialogue in the Explorer view and click **Add**. You can also allocate more files and folders to the selection.
3. If you have made your selection, confirm your entries with **Apply**.

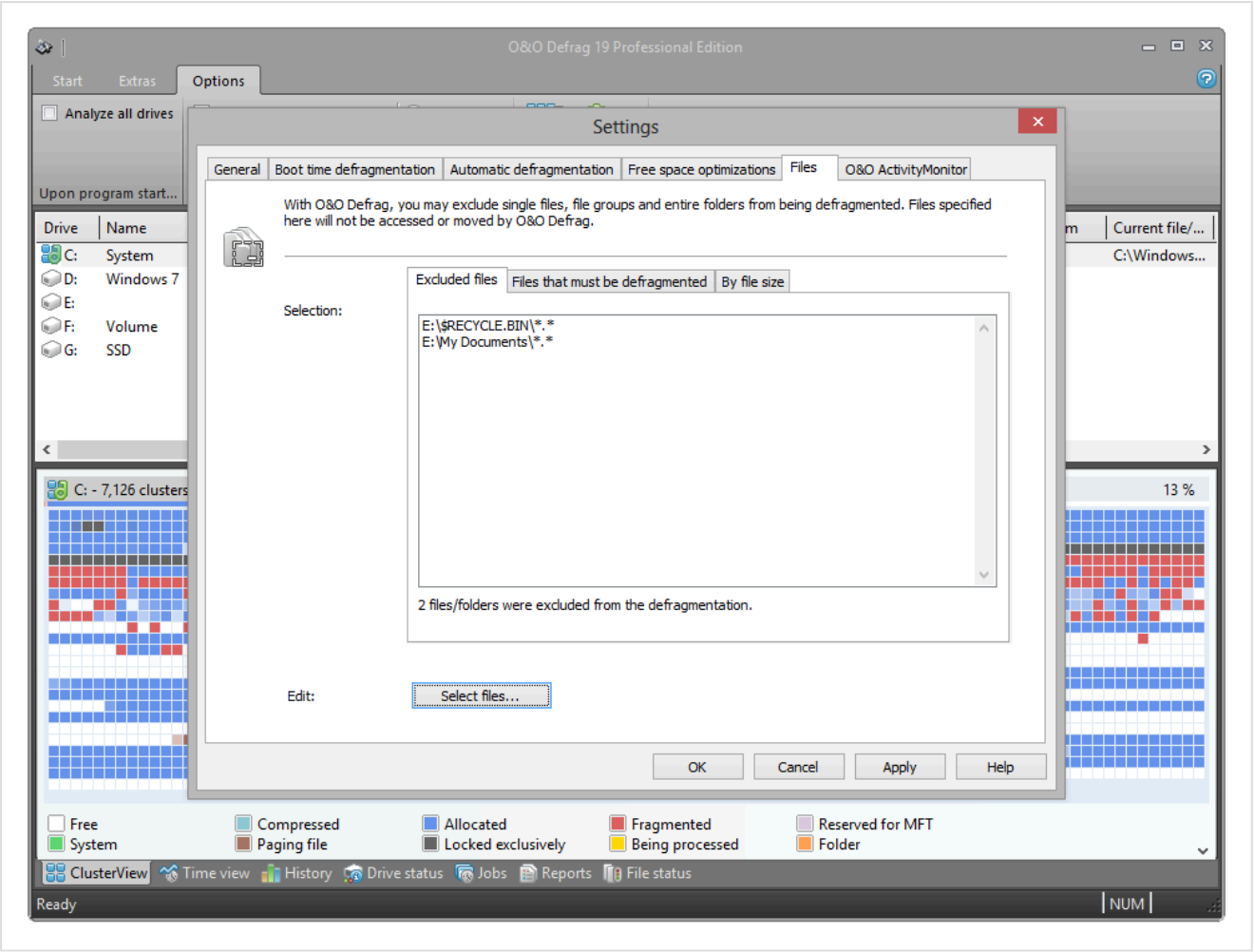
Include files at all costs

Under **Files that must be defragmented** you can specify the files that must be defragmented, even if they have been excluded previously due to a higher ranking condition.

1. Click **Select files**.
2. Select the file or the folder you wish to exclude in the dialogue in the Explorer view and click **Add**. You can also allocate more files and folders to the selection.
3. If you have made your selection, confirm your entries with **Apply**.

By size

Optionally, if time doesn’t permit, you can also exclude very large files from the defragmentation. In the dialogue, please specify the size above which a file should not be optimized or moved during a defragmention.



O&O ActivityMonitor

Under the O&O ActivityMonitor you can specify the CPU when optimization should start and the maximum CPU that O&O Defrag may use. The O&O ActivityMonitor periodically determines degree of use of the CPU. It controls the performance demand of O&O Defrag during a defragmentation and adapts it to the current state. You can thereby work undisturbed while your system is being defragmented in the background. O&O Defrag offers many ways in which you can make your defragmentation even more effective and efficient. The default configurations are already optimized for most systems, which means you won't normally have to make any changes here. You may, however, also adjust the tuning options yourself.

The settings are valid for recurring jobs and automatically run defragmentation processes, see Automatic Optimization. You have the possibility to specify further settings of the O&O ActivityMonitor for a specific job in the job dialogue.

System load

Here you can specify that O&O Defrag should not exceed the load of the processor by a certain value during a defragmentation. In addition, you have the possibility to specify that an automated optimization not be started if the target drive is in use or other programs are using a high level of CPU.

Program list

Here you can specify that automatic optimization should not be executed if certain programs are running simultaneously. These might be imaging programs, a virus scanner, or even games.

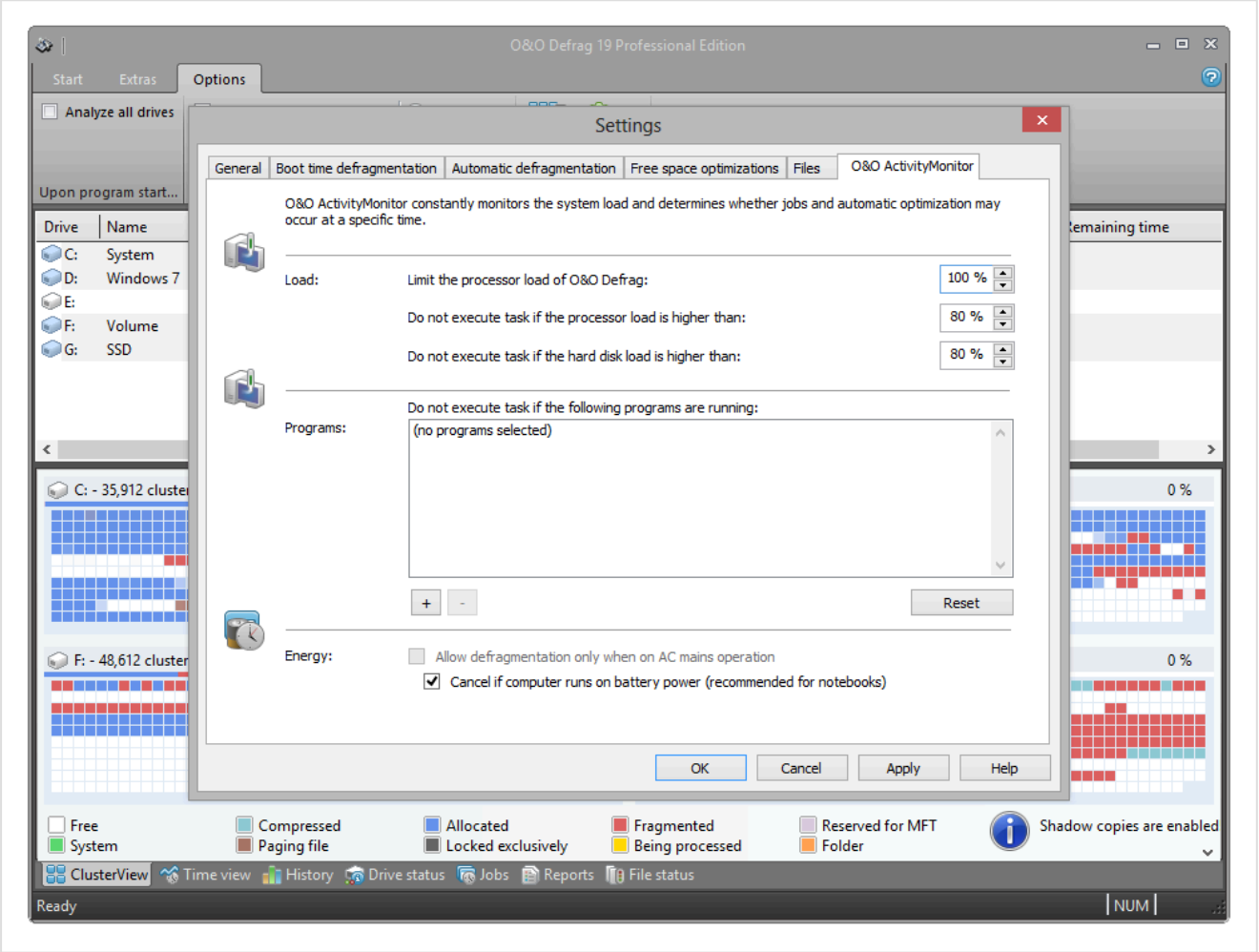
Energy

Jobs can also be scheduled to run only when the computer is connected to a main power source - something very useful when using notebooks.

:::tip

For notebooks we recommend enabling the option **Cancel if computer runs on battery power**.

:::



Command line version

You can also control the defragmentation by means of the command line version of O&O Defrag. In this way, you can integrate O&O Defrag into scripts that can be run at startup or login.

The graphical user interface of O&O Defrag will not be shown during a start from the command line. A mini O&O Defrag icon will appear in the task tray, and you can follow the progress of the actions in your DOS prompt.

O&O Defrag runs independently of the main user interface and the DOS prompt in the background. If you close the DOS prompt or cancel the command line tool with Ctrl+Break/Ctrl+C, you can choose whether to end the program or have it continue in the background. You can also cancel the started activity later with the help of the **STOP command** or by using the user interface.

:::tip

If you start O&O Defrag from the command line, you can also start the main user interface later. This will show you the status as usual without interrupting or stopping the running processes.

:::

Call

The O&O Defrag command line control processes the following commands and parameters:

```
OODCMD {C:[,] | ... | Z:} | {/{<command>}:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}}
 [/OUTPUTFILE:] [/SILENT] [/NOHEADER] [/NOWAIT] [/WAITKEY]
```

where `<command>` is one of the following activities:

ANALYSIS, OPTIMIZE, QUICK, COMPLETE, COMPNAME, COMPACC, COMPMOD, FRAGFILES, SPACE, STEALTH

Parameters

Syntax	Description
/ANALYSIS:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Analyzes the given drives. The result will be shown in the standard output device (generally the DOS prompt), or written into the output file.
/OPTIMIZE:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts OPTIMIZE defragmentation on the given drives or on all drives (ALL).
/QUICK:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts OPTIMIZE/QUICK defragmentation on the given drives or on all drives (ALL).
/COMPLETE:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts OPTIMIZE/Complete defragmentation on the given drives or on all drives (ALL).
/COMPACC:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts COMPLETE/Access defragmentation on the given drives, or on all drives (ALL). Please bear in mind that this defragmentation method does not support any drive zones.
/COMPMOD:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts COMPLETE/Modified defragmentation on the given drives, or on all drives (ALL). Please bear in mind that this defragmentation method does not support any drive zones.
/COMPNAME:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts COMPLETE/Name defragmentation on the given drives or on all drives (ALL). Please bear in mind that this defragmentation method does not support any drive zones.
/FRAGFILES:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Analyzes the given drive and lists the fragmented files. The result will be shown in the standard output device (generally the DOS prompt), or written into the output file.
/INFO:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Shows the drive information for the given drives or for all drives (ALL).
/NOHEADER	Stops the display of program information when the program is started from the DOS prompt.
/NOWAIT	Starts the given operation and ends the command line program immediately. The operation runs in the background. This is useful if you want to start an operation with a multiple file, but don’t wish to wait until this process has finished.
/OUTPUTFILE:	All output will be redirected to a file with the given path and name.
/SILENT	No output is being displayed.
/SPACE:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts SPACE defragmentation on the given drives or on all drives (ALL). Please bear in mind that this defragmentation method does not support any drive zones.
/STEALTH:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Starts STEALTH defragmentation on the given drives or on all drives (ALL). Please bear in mind that this defragmentation method does not support any drive zones.
/STOP:{C[,] | ... | Z | ALL}	Stops all processes (analysis, defragmentation etc.) on the given drives or on all drives (ALL).
/WAITKEY	Waits for a keystroke before ending the command line program (once the operation has ended).

Technical information

The following technical information will be helpful when applying O&O Defrag:

Status notices and program output

Results logging of the defragmentation

O&O Defrag logs the start and stop times of defragmentation runs as well as any errors encountered. These are recorded according to the systems' own settings for application logging.

How to start the event viewer when running Windows:

- To open the **Event Viewer**, please go to the Control Panel of your computer and select **Administrative Tools**/**Event Viewer**.

Notifications of boot time defragmentation

The chart below contains a list of all notifications possible during boot time defragmentation and their corresponding explanations.

Output	Type	Explanation
Drive could not be opened	ERROR	The given drive could not be found by the system, or the file system is not supported.
File could not be opened	ERROR	The given file could not be found, is encrypted or has been exclusively locked by the system.
Not enough space to move	ERROR	Contiguous free space is required to move a file somewhere else on the disk, and this amount of space must be at least as large as the file. Defragmentation cannot take place because there is not enough free space available.
Could not be moved	ERROR	The defragmentation failed because of problems with the file system. The file is fragmented.
MFT could not be defragmented	ERROR	The defragmentation of the MFT failed because of problems with the file system. It is still fragmented.
Not enough space to move the MFT	ERROR	In order to defragment the MFT, contiguous free space at least as large as the MFT must be available. The defragmentation cannot take place because there is not enough free space available.
Could not write to partition	ERROR	During the MFT defragmentation a file system error occurred which blocked writing on the disk. The MFT has not been changed. The drive should be checked for errors.
Attribute error in the MFT. Please start chkdsk.	ERROR	Erroneous entries in the MFT were found during the defragmentation. The drive should be checked for errors.

Data security and integrity

O&O Defrag guarantees you complete data integrity and security. Only functions that are implemented in Windows by the operating system itself are used for defragmentation and synchronization of all file accesses.

File attributes (Date, Time, System, Archive etc.) and the security settings for NTFS drives will not be changed. Access rights also remain unchanged. In addition, only one file per drive will be processed at any one time. This ensures that even in a worst case scenario, only one file will be lost (e.g. if there is a power cut). If you have more questions concerning data security, we can provide you with more information. Do not hesitate to contact us at: support@oo-software.com

Conflicts with shadow copies during defragmentation

The operating systems Windows 8, Windows 7, Windows Vista, Windows XP64, Windows Server 2003, 2008 and 2012 offer users the ability to create "Shadow Copies" for protecting their data. This new feature automatically creates copies of files currently in use at regular time intervals. Since Windows only captures changes in the files, additional space is normally not needed. Accidentally deleted files and folders or previous versions of documents can be easily restored using a convenient command accessible through the right-click menu. Simply right-click the object you want to restore and click "Restore Previous Versions".

At the moment of installation, Windows Vista, Windows 7 and Windows 8 the shadow copy mechanism is set by default. With Windows XP64 and Windows Server 2003/2008/2012 systems it is disabled by default.

Dur"Conflicts with shadow copies during defragmentation"ing defragmentation, files on a volume get moved. Windows classifies these operations as a deletion and therefore creates a complete new shadow copy of the moved file. Since a lot of files are moved during a defragmentation, a lot of new entries are created in the shadow copies and they take up more space on your data volume than before the defragmentation. This behavior may overwrite older shadow copies with newer ones. Unfortunately, this can also lead to the deletion of the system recovery points! These consequences are most frequent when using the COMPLETE method.

Shadow copies are filed in the folder “System Volume Information” and cannot be defragmented. This can end up having a negative influence on the results of the defragmentation. There is, on the other hand, almost hardly any loss in performance caused by fragmented shadow copies. Although these files will be displayed as fragmented, they still have only a minimal influence on the operating speed of your system.

You could disable the shadow copies to achieve improved defragmentation results but you would then wind up losing the operating system’s built-in backup functionality. That’s why we recommend your leaving the shadow copies enabled.

Microsoft is already aware of this problem, as this issue also occurs in the Windows native defragmentation software. More details may be found in this article from Microsoft: http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?kbid=312067

In Windows XP64 and Windows 2003 Server, this problem will not occur as long as storage volumes have been formatted with a cluster size of 16KB or larger.

Notes concerning the default enabled automatic optimization: Please bear in mind that under Windows 8, 7, Vista, Windows 2003 Server, Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2012 a complete defragmentation of drives that are imaged by shadow copies may lead to losses of old image sets. This is a problem known to Microsoft, and these drives are marked accordingly in the O&O Defrag user interface. We therefore recommend running an OPTIMIZE/Complete-defragmentation on large installations only and otherwise leaving automatic optimization of O&O Defrag enabled.

TRIM compatibility

We welcome you to the help pages provided by the technical support team of O&O Software!

You have been directed to this page because one of our products has established that your system is incompatible with TRIM optimizations of solid state drives. Here, we would like to present you with the most common causes for such incompatibility. You will also find suggested solutions for making your system capable of carrying out TRIM commands to optimize your SSD.

If you have a question or if you need assistance, please contact our technical support. We look forward to hearing your suggestions!

What is TRIM and why is it necessary?

Solid State Drives store data on flash chips and because they do not contain any moving parts, they are faster than hard drives. However, flash chips have a major drawback: a limited lifetime. Upon each write request, flash memory cells experience a physical degradation and if written onto too frequently, flash memory may in fact fail.

To keep flash chips in a perfect working condition for as long as possible, the controlling processor inside an SSD must perform wear leveling by distributing recurrent writes to as many flash cells as possible. This is a proven means of preventing data from being written to just a few flash cells, ultimately leading to their destruction and the loss of all data contained on them.

This necessary function can be facilitated by software using the so-called TRIM command. Through this command the SSD is told about unused space in a file system and this free space may be then used to assist wear leveling. If used in a clever way, TRIM will extend the lifetime of a solid state drive and will improve its performance.

What is required for TRIM to work?

In order to perform TRIM optimizations of your solid state drive, the following four prerequisites must be met:

1. **The SSD must implement the ATA TRIM command or its equivalent SCSI UNMAP.** Most drives that were introduced in the year 2010 or later should support TRIM. If the drive features SATA-600 speeds, then it is a good indicator that it supports TRIM.
2. **The SSD needs to be attached to a controller that will pass through TRIM commands to the drives.** This is usually the case if the drive is attached to a SATA chip which is running in AHCI mode. A good sign is if the SSD is directly attached to a SATA port provided by the main chipset on the motherboard.
3. If the SSD is attached to a **RAID controller**, it must be used as a **single drive volume**. In most cases RAID volumes consisting of multiple SSDs cannot be optimized by TRIM. Also, the SSD needs to be partitioned as a Basic Disk since Dynamic Volumes are not compatible with TRIM.
4. **The controller’s driver must not block TRIM commands and needs to pass them through to the drive**. The most common reason for TRIM incompatibility lies in severely outdated drivers or OEM drivers that will not pass through TRIM commands. However, if the **Standard AHCI driver which is already included in Windows** is installed, then nothing should hinder a successful TRIM optimization.

Known bad configurations

We would like to present you the two most common cases for TRIM incompatibility.

SATA controller is running in IDE mode

Problem Due to BIOS settings the SATA controller is running in the now obsolete IDE mode. When SATA was introduced over a decade ago, the IDE mode was needed to provide compatibility with existing drivers. Usually, the IDE mode is enabled by default on somewhat older motherboards.

Solution In order to unlock the full performance potential of SSDs, the SATA controller needs to be switched to AHCI mode. As the first step the Windows registry needs to be adjusted in order to enable the AHCI driver provided by Windows. See Switching from obsolete IDE mode to AHCI mode.

Marvell SATA controller running OEM drivers

Problem Back when motherboard chipsets were still offering SATA-300 ports only, Marvell chips were added to premium motherboards in order to provide additional SATA-600 ports. Frequently, the same Marvell controllers were used on add-on SATA controller cards and for eSATA ports. While these chips by themselves are good SATA controllers, they will have **compatibility issues if Marvell OEM drivers are used instead of the Windows' built-in drivers,** e.g. as provided on motherboard driver CDs. The problem is that these OEM drivers **do not pass through any TRIM commands** to the SSD. In addition, Marvell drivers simulate SATA drives as SCSI devices. This leads to severe difficulties in properly detecting an SSD as such a drive and to protect it from unnecessary defragmentation.

Solution A One possible solution is to attach the SSD to a SATA port provided by the main motherboard chipset, if it is running in AHCI mode.

One rather common counter-argument is that the Marvell controller offers SATA-600 and thus is faster than SATA-300 provided by the main chipset. However, this is not correct: because the additional controller is attached by a narrow PCI Express x1 or x2 lane, the built-in chipset ports are not slower when measured against the usual benchmarks.

Solution B The second solution is to **use the Windows' Standard AHCI drivers**. Marvell controllers are fully compatible with the AHCI standard and if the controller is driven by standard Windows drivers, it does not show any negative performance impact. In order to use the built-in driver, the OEM driver must be replaced. This procedure is 100% safe and can be easily done using the Windows Device Manager. See Replacing an OEM SATA driver with the Windows' Standard AHCI driver.

Your configuration is not listed?

The vast majority of compatibility problems are due to SSDs being attached to additional SATA controllers whose drivers do not pass through TRIM commands to the drive. As a rule of thumb, we recommend to replace the OEM driver with the Standard AHCI driver provided with Windows.

If our suggested solutions s did not improve the situation or if your configuration is not listed and you are in doubt as to what to do next, then please contact our technical support directly. We will be more than happy to assist you!

Which configurations are known to work?

We would like to present you a list of sample configurations which we have tested internally and which are compatible with TRIM optimizations. Please note that this list is by no means exhaustive, we provide it purely as an example of what a working configuration could look like.

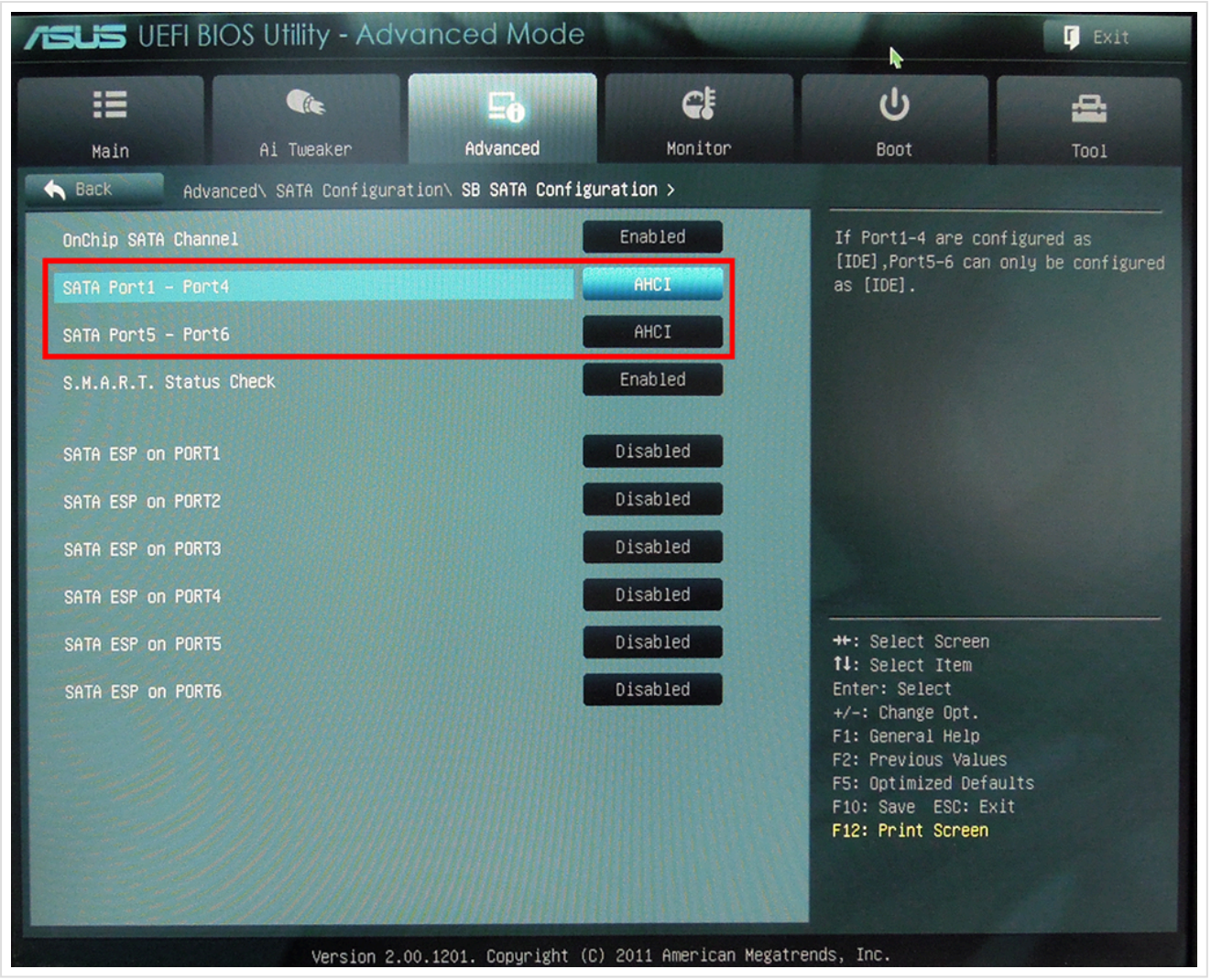
SSD interface	Controller	SATA Mode	Drivers	Notes
SATA	SATA port on main chipset	AHCI	Standard AHCI drivers provided by Windows	-
SATA	SATA port on main chipset (Intel or AMD)	AHCI	Current version of manufacturer's drivers	Chipset drivers must be up to date.
SATA	SATA port on additional controller (e.g. Marvell)	AHCI	Standard AHCI drivers provided by Windows	Sometimes OEM drivers are incompatible with TRIM. We suggest using the standard AHCI drivers.
SATA	SATA port on main chipset (Intel or AMD)	RAID	Current version of manufacturer's drivers	SSD must be used as a single drive; RAID volumes consisting of SSDs are not supported. Chipset drivers must be up to date.
SATA	SAS host bus adapter (e.g. LSI Logic or Adaptec)	-	Firmware and drivers must be up to date.	Controller needs to implement SCSI ATA Translation Layer.
SAS	SAS host bus adapter	-	-	-

Suggested Solutions for the most common cases

Switching from obsolete IDE mode to AHCI mode

Before you change the SATA mode in the computer's BIOS, some preparatory steps are necessary. These steps are required to enable the AHCI SATA driver to start upon booting. If not carried out properly, the system will not be able to boot if switched to AHCI mode.

If you have changed the SATA mode to AHCI without first activating the appropriate drivers, the system will likely not boot. While this may be an unpleasant experience, there is a simple remedy. Simply switch the SATA mode back to IDE and execute the preparatory step and try again.



Windows Vista and Windows 7 The Windows registry needs to be modified for the Standard AHCI driver to load upon next boot:

```
Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\msahci]
"Start"=dword:00000000
```

If you do not want to modify the registry by hand, you can also apply these changes automatically: save the lines above as a file with the extension `.reg` and execute it by double-clicking.

Then you can safely switch the SATA mode to AHCI in the computer's BIOS.

Windows 8 and Windows 8.1

The Windows registry needs to be modified for the Standard AHCI driver to load upon next boot. The necessary changes must be applied to two registry keys:

```
Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\storahci]
"Start"=dword:00000000

[HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\storahci\StartOverride]
"0"=dword:00000000
```

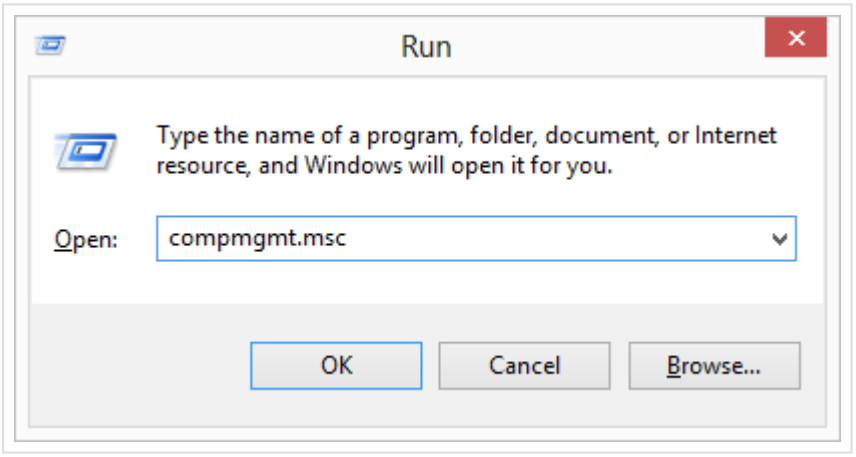
If you do not want to modify the registry by hand, you can also apply these changes automatically: save the lines above as a file with the extension `.reg` and execute it by double-clicking.

Then you can safely switch the SATA mode to AHCI in the computer's BIOS.

Replacing an OEM SATA driver with the Windows' Standard AHCI driver

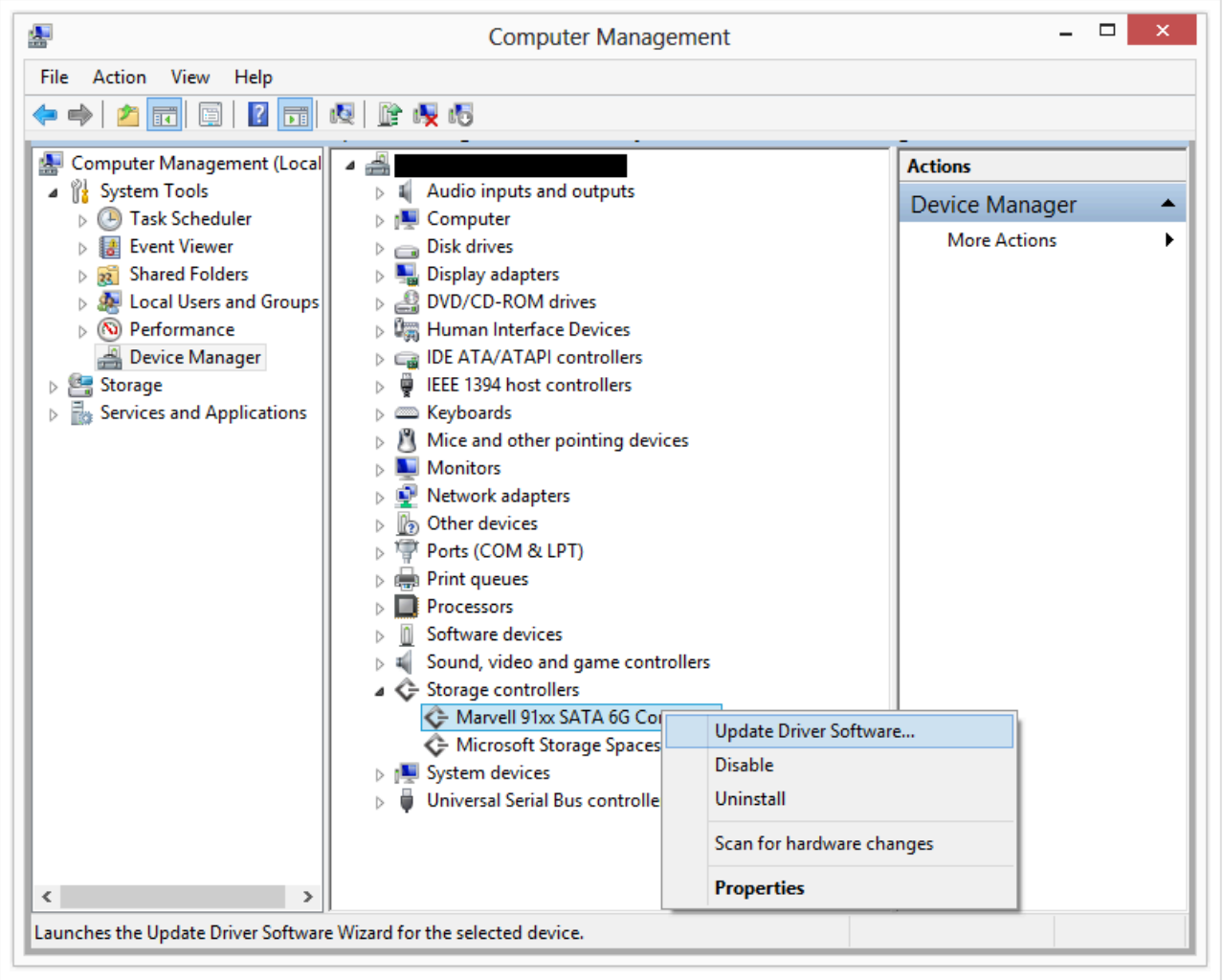
If you are not sure how to replace an existing driver, please follow these instructions consisting of seven easy and safe steps:

1. Please open the computer management app by running the file **compmgmt.msc**.

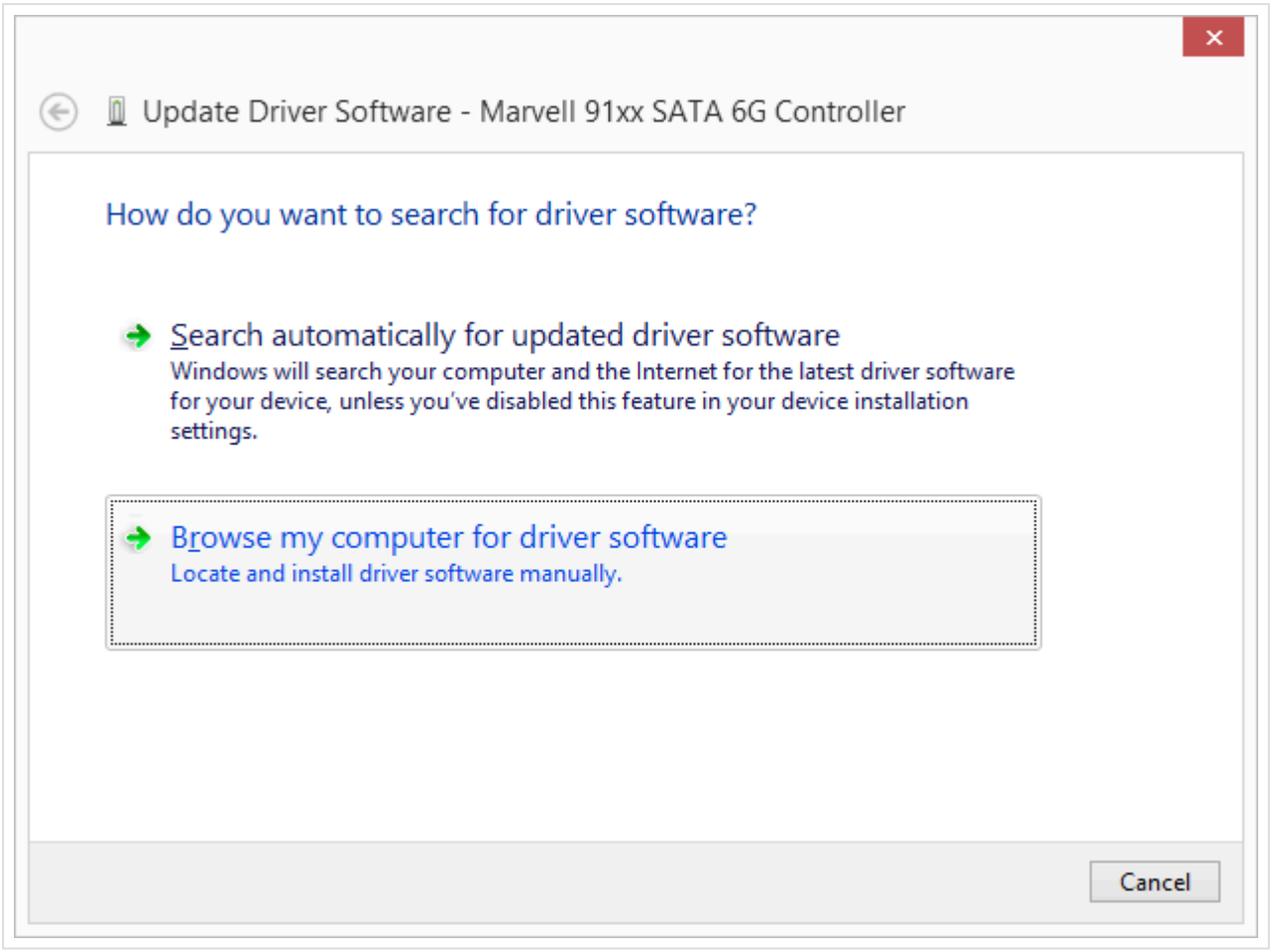


2. Please open the Device Manager and navigate to the category "**SCSI and RAID controllers"** or "**Storage controllers"**.

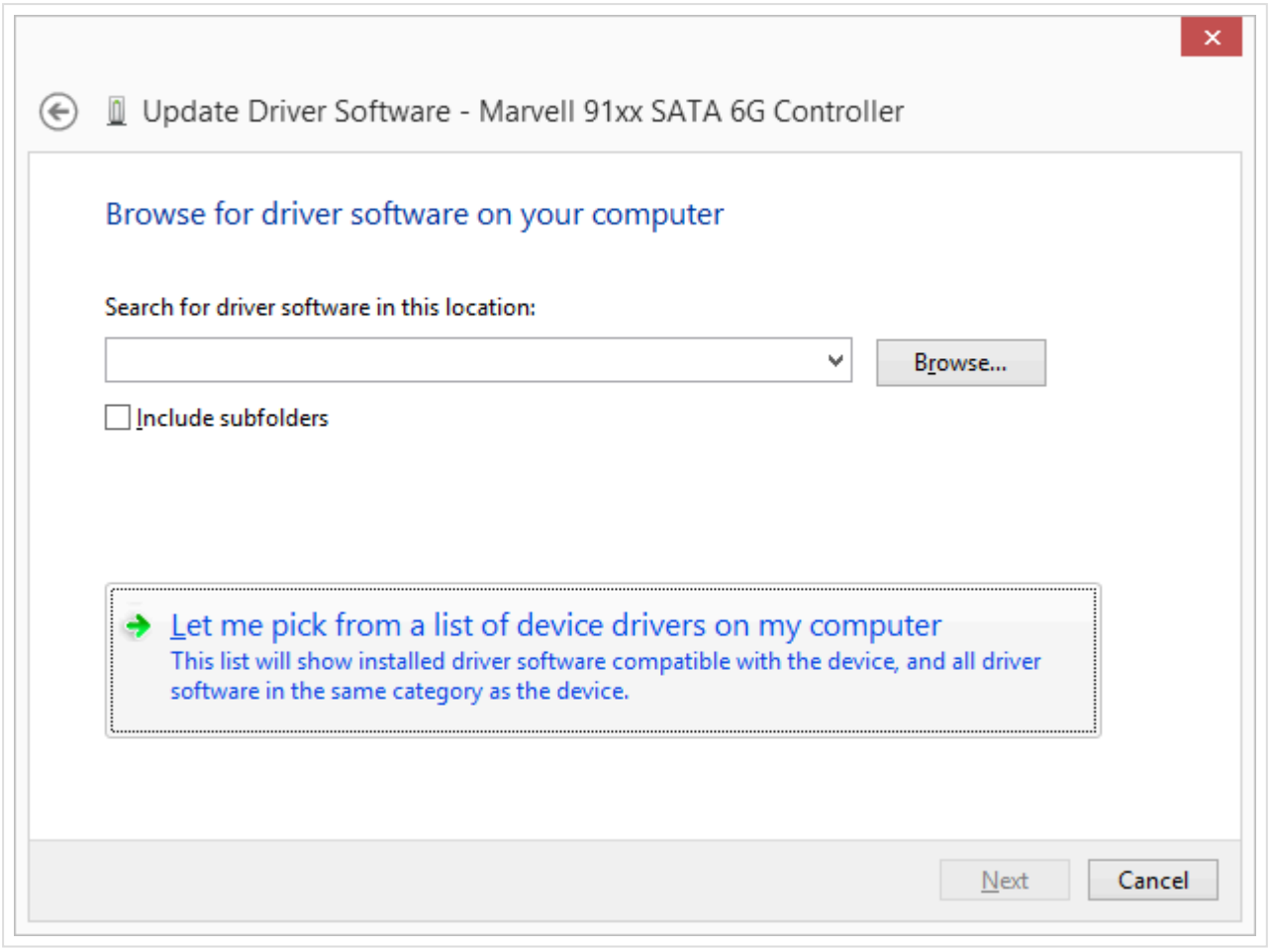
3. Please select the appropriate controller and click “**Update Driver Software”** from the controller’s context menu.



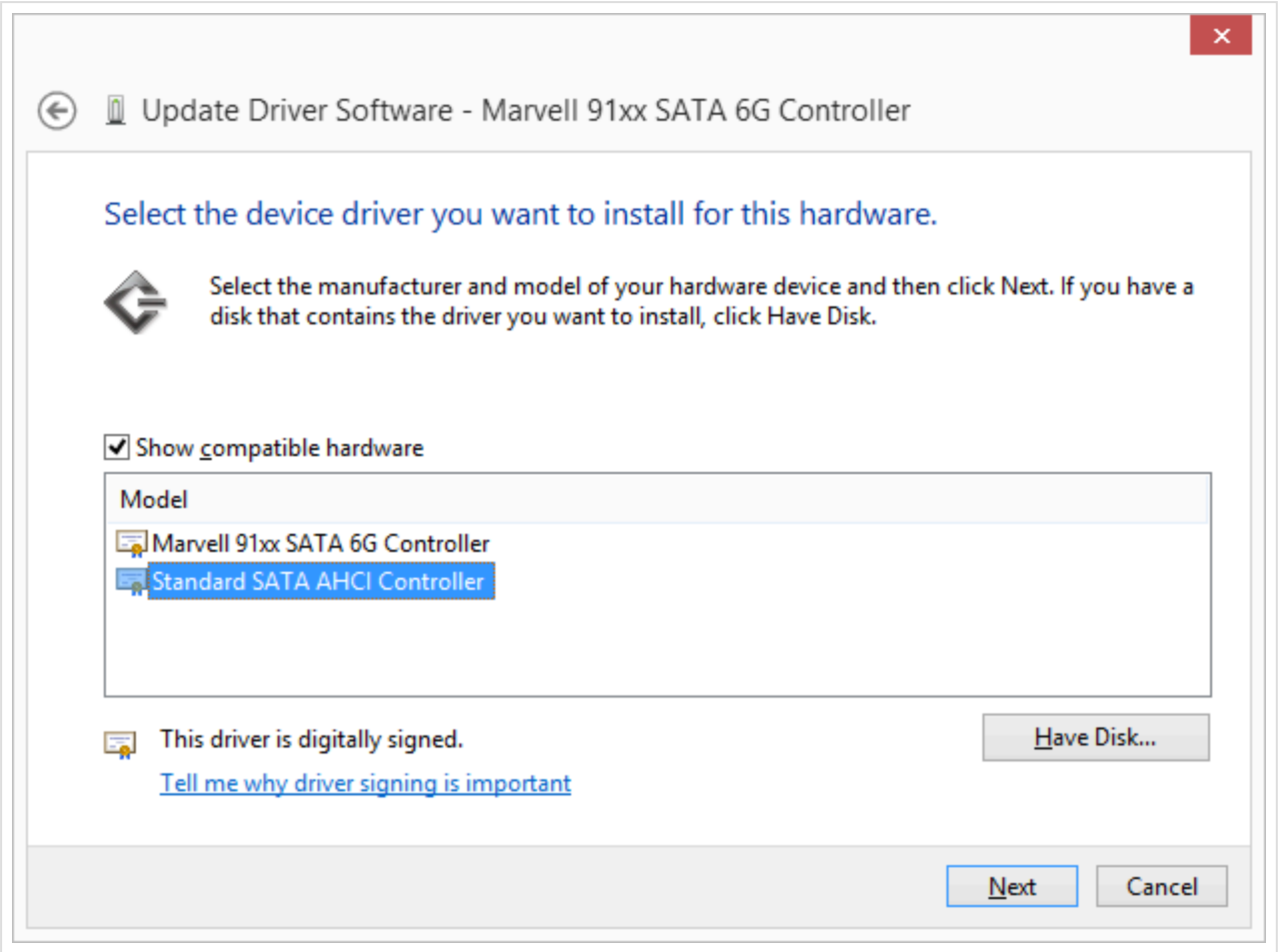
4. In the next dialog, please select “**Browse my computer for driver software”**.



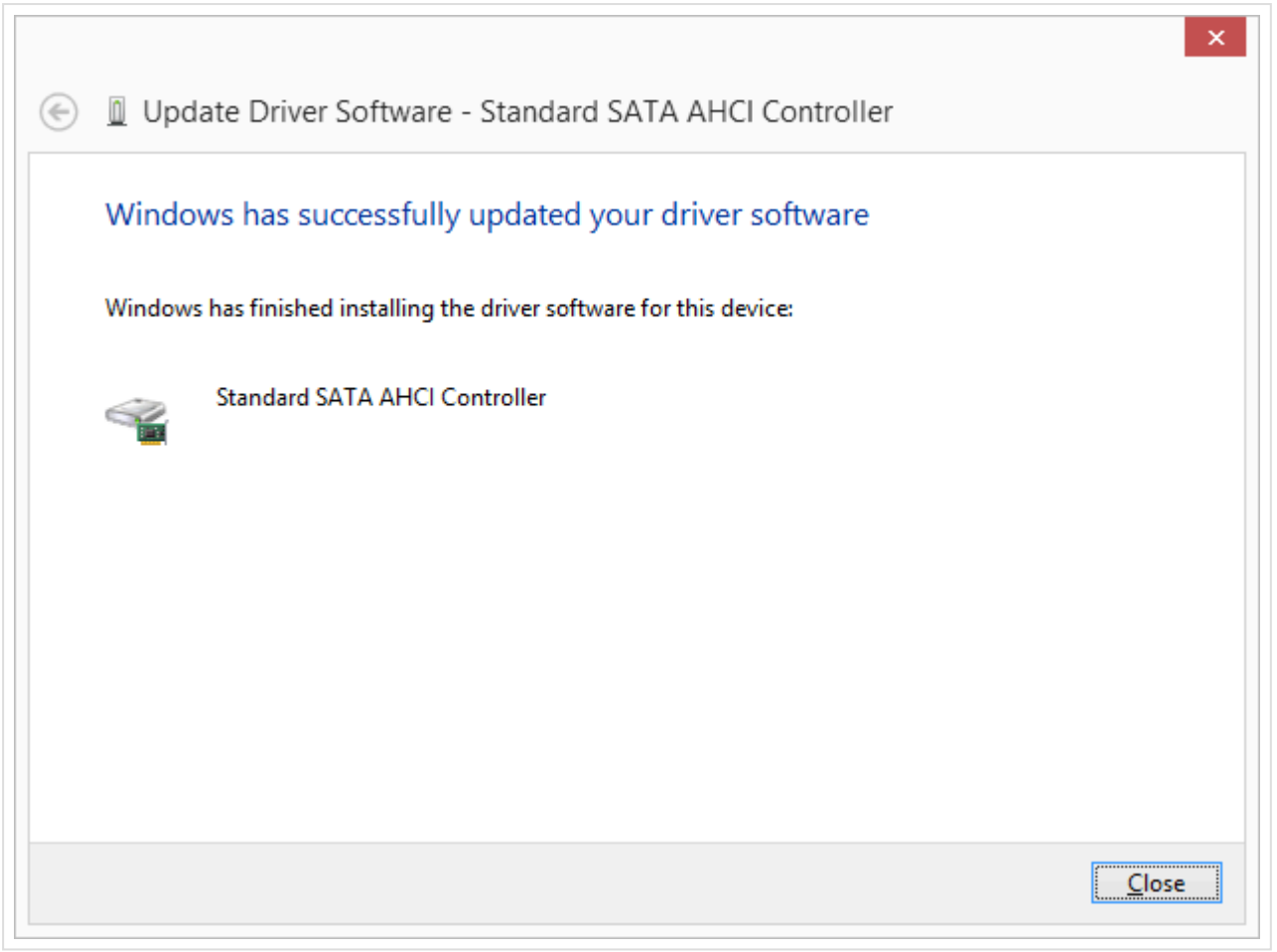
5. On the next page, please opt to select a driver manually.



6. Windows will show you a list of compatible drivers installed on your system. Here, please select the “**Standard AHCI SATA controller”** and click “Next”.



7. Windows will the replace the OEM driver with the standard driver provided by Microsoft. After the driver has been replaced successfully, you may be prompted to restart your computer. Upon next system start the controller will be running the Standard AHCI driver.


Update Driver Software - Standard SATA AHCI Controller
Windows has successfully updated your driver software
Windows has finished installing the driver software for this device:
Standard SATA AHCI Controller
Close

Free space needed for defragmentation

The following limitations are valid for O&O Defrag. These are caused by Windows and cannot be circumvented.

Size of Drive

All drive sizes supported by Windows are supported by O&O Defrag.

O&O Defrag was optimized for use on file systems having an especially large number of files. The storage capacity of a drive is therefore irrelevant.

Folders

Any number of folders can be defragmented. O&O Defrag has an optimized memory management which allows it to record all file and folder information.

Free hard disk space

Drives without any free disk space cannot be defragmented. For the best possible results, at least 5% of the whole hard disk capacity should be free. Files larger than the maximum free and connected storage space, may not be possible to defragment, and if so only with several runs.

To accelerate defragmentation, we recommend reserving at least 10-15% free hard disk space, however, this percentage decreases the higher the hard disk size is. What really matters is the size of the largest file that needs to be defragmented or moved around. For an optimal defragmentation, the file should have enough connected storage space available.

Recommendations and FAQ

Defragment your system regularly!

Only defragmentation on a regular basis can ensure that you always get the best out of your system! For this, O&O Defrag offers you automated optimization and several options for scheduling a defragmentation

Recommended use defragmentation plan

Recommendation for:	Manual defragmentation	Automatic optimization	Screen Saver jobs	Scheduled jobs
Game computer operating for hours	+ +		+	
Private Desktop PC	+	+ +	+	
Workstation Desktop	+	+ +	+	+
Workstation	+	+	+ +	+
Notebook running on battery		+		
Video cut, Harddisk Recording	+ +		+	
Server with large files (> 4 GB)	+			+ +
Server with many files (> 1 Mio)	+			+ +

+	Very Applicable
+ +	Extremely applicable

For constantly running **gaming computers** we recommend manual defragmentation. Only the gamer himself can decide when he can afford to lose system performance as a result of defragmentation. Alternatively, we recommend configuring the O&O ActivityMonitor so that an automatic optimization will not start while a game is running.

For a **regular desktop PC**, where mainly Internet or office applications are used, or even some games are played, we recommend keeping the default setup of O&O Defrag. Automatic optimization makes sure that your system is always running at its optimal performance level – without any effort on your part.

For **office computers** requiring average performance, the rule for for private desktop PCs should apply: We recommend keeping the default setup of O&O Defrag as it is.

With *video editing or hard disk recording systems* the data throughput of the disk subsystem plays a decisive role. In particular with hard disk recording systems, some unwanted failures might occur which can render an entire recording session useless. We recommend manual defragmentation of drives before and after a session. Please do not use automatic optimization. It could start analyzing your drives while you are working!

For **Servers** used heavily during the week or in daytime, we recommend a nightly job which runs an Optimize/Quick as well as a complete Optimize on the weekend.

Don’t wait too long before you defragment!

As soon as you've installed your operating system, the file system will begin to fragment. Avoid reduced performance right from the beginning and install O&O Defrag as quickly as possible! Only then can you be sure that your hard disks will access your files quickly. You will also avoid unnecessary wear and tear on your hardware due to increased movement of the read/write head.

Avoid moving large numbers of files during defragmentation

O&O Defrag will calculate the best position for your files before and during the defragmentation. If you copy, move or delete files, these calculations will have to be carried out again. This will take time and lengthen the defragmentation time.

Automatic defragmentation with the threshold tool

Besides the default automated optimization in the background, O&O Defrag offers you the possibility to run job based defragmentation at fixed times. You can shorten the duration of a defragmentation by specifying a border value for its execution. This means that defragmentation will only take place when a particular degree of fragmentation is reached. You can thereby avoid unnecessary defragmentation runs. In the job dialogue under **Drives**, just enter a degree of fragmentation, e.g., 5%, upon which the job should be run.

O&O Defrag on notebooks

The Power Management enables you to prevent defragmentation if your notebook is running on battery power. The length of your battery's life will therefore not be affected and you won't have to stop the defragmentation manually. O&O Defrag recognizes the switch between main and battery power and will run the defragmentation according to your own configuration. You can read more about this in the section Settings.

Which defragmentation method for which type of system?

Below, you will find several pieces of advice concerning which method is best for your system. Search for the relevant tip and use this to determine the best defragmentation method for you!

	Methods, which include zones	**Methods without zones**
	Optimize	Optimize/Quick
Defragmentation of files	+ +	+ +
Defragmenting the free space	+ +	
Prevention of further fragmentation	+ +	+
Results of high-level fragmentation*	+ +	+
Suitability for very large files (> 4 GB)	+	+
Suitability for many files (> 1 M)	+	+ +
Run time of first defragmentation**		+
Run time of repeated defragmentation	+ +	+ +
Required RAM	+	+ +
CPU Load	+	+ +

+	**Very Applicable (with runtime: quick)**
+ +	Extremely Applicable (with runtime: very quick)

Continue working undisturbed while defragmenting

Particularly in the case of workstations or servers that are under pressure all the time, it is important that defragmentation take place in the background without negatively affecting the day-to-day running of the system. In such situations, we recommend you use O&O ActivityMonitor for keeping an eye on the resource usage and automatically adjusting the burden placed on your system by O&O Defrag.

O&O Defrag and Firewalls

At the start of O&O Defrag, my firewall notifies me of an attempted access. I receive the error "10061". Why does this happen and and how can I solve the problem?

The communication of the individual O&O Defrag program components (O&O Defrag Agent and user interface) is based on TCP/IP. This communication only runs inside your computer - without any access to the Internet or the network. Most firewalls, however, are programmed to recognize internal IP communication, so you receive a warning message.

You don't have to turn off your firewall! Simply open up port 50300. Since O&O Defrag automatically checks access permissions, there can be no external access over this port even if you are connected to the internet.

In most cases, it is enough to authorize O&O Defrag for exclusively internal communication when the software is started for the first time.

If this did not happen, however, including the files OODAG.EXE and OODCNT.EXE on your firewall’s list of trusted programs has also proven successful with all of the firewalls we have tested.

Please consult your firewall’s documentation for precise configuration procedures.

:::note

If you have configured your firewall accordingly and are still receiving Error Message “10061”, please verify that the services "O&O Defrag" and "Event Viewing" are enabled. If this is not the case, please enable these services.

:::

Does optimization of SSD drives function in a RAID array?

No. RAID controllers are presented as a virtual drive to the operating system. The actual drives are hidden and cannot be approached technically.

Support and more from O&O

O&O Software support helps with questions and problems concerning O&O Defrag 19.

Contact support

Open O&O Software support. Include:

- The version and edition of O&O Defrag (ribbon bar **Info → About O&O Defrag**).
- The Windows version of your computer.
- The type of the affected drive (hard disk or SSD) and how it is connected.
- The complete error message.

Never send passwords. O&O support does not need them.

Licensing and updates

O&O Defrag is commercial software. You can try it during the trial period; continued use requires a valid license. See Installation and registration. Information on the current version is available on the O&O Defrag product page.

More from O&O

Product	Purpose
O&O DiskImage	Backup and recovery of drives and complete systems
O&O SafeErase	Secure, permanent deletion of files and drives
O&O BlueCon	Repair and recovery of Windows systems that no longer start
O&O ShutUp10	Control of the Windows privacy settings

See all O&O products.