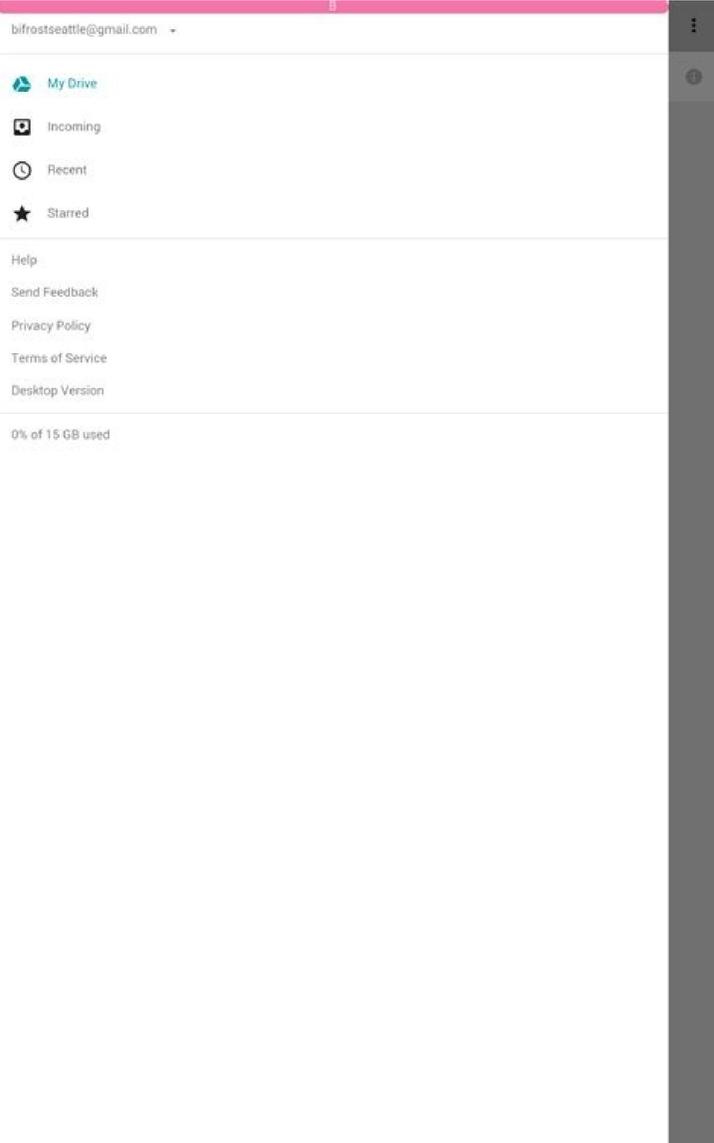
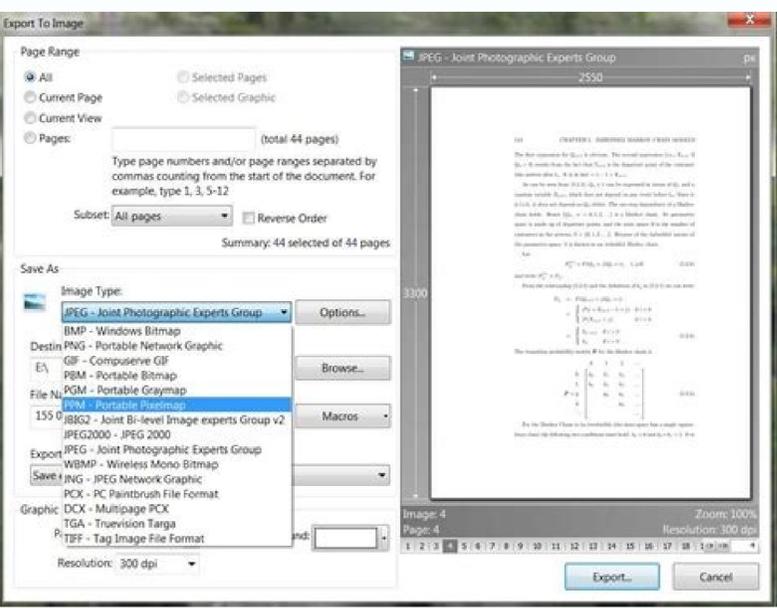
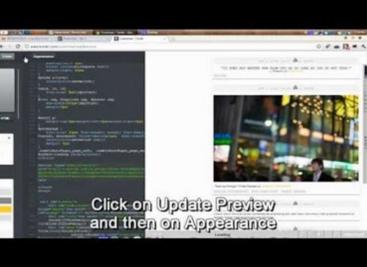


How do i delete pdf files on my phone

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Usrn asked the Desktops forum how to get rid of files that refuse to be deleted. When you select a file, press the Delete key, and get an error message, chances are some program has that file open. But what program? Windows doesn't tell you. The best tool for working around this problem is Unlocker, yet another free utility. Once you have it installed, you can simply right-click the stubborn file and select Unlocker. Then you select the file from the program's list, select Delete from the pull-down menu in the lower-left corner, and click Unlock. You have your choice between three versions of this program, all of them free. There are 32- or 64-bit versions of the regular program—obviously, you need the one that matches your edition of Windows. Or you can pick the portable version that doesn't need to be installed (here, one .zip file contains both the 32- and the 64-bit code). The problem with the portable version, of course, is that if you right-click a file in Windows Explorer, you won't get an Unlocker option. You'll have to load the program, then navigate it to the unwanted file. Read the original forum discussion. Add your comments to this article below. If you have other tech questions, email them to me at [answer@pcworld.com](mailto:answer@pcworld.com), or post them to a community of helpful folks on the PCW Answer Line forum. Earlier I wrote about a program called DropIt that automatically moves or copies files for you when new files appear inside a folder. This can be useful, for example, if you have limited space on a local hard drive and want to move all your downloads off to an external storage device. If you want to automatically delete files, there are two ways you can go about it in Windows. The first method involves downloading a freeware app called AutoDelete that lets you configure a schedule for deleting files in a particular folder. I've already written two detailed guides on using the program (here and here), so check those out if you prefer a freeware program to get the job done. The second method for deleting files is to create a batch file and then schedule that batch file

to run. You can do all of that without installing any third-party software. In this article, I'll walk you through the steps for creating a batch file and then the script run on a recurring basis. Step 1 - Create Batch File If creating a batch file sounds a bit scary or too technical, don't worry because you don't know what any of that means. I'll explain what you need to copy and paste, where and what options you can change. First, open Notepad and copy and paste the following line of text:forfiles /p "C:\Test" /s -m \*.\* /D -5 /C "cmd /c del @path" The line above probably makes no sense, which is perfectly fine as I'll explain it down below. Basically, it tells Windows to delete all files in the C:\Test folder and sub-folders that are older than 5 days. Here is what your Notepad file should look like. Before we get into more details about the command, let's save the file and give it a test run. First, create a folder on your computer called Test at the root of the C drive. Next, click File - Save and save the file as a batch file. To do that, type in a name followed by .bat and then change the Save as type dropdown to All Files. Note that you can save the file to whichever location on the hard drive you like, it doesn't really matter. Now create some dummy files in the Test folder and then double click on the Delete.bat file to run it. Anything get deleted? Probably not! The reason why nothing was deleted is because the command has /D -5, which means files that are 5 days or older. In order to delete any file regardless of when it was created, you can either change the -5 to -0 or you can remove the /D -5 part altogether. Now if you run it, all the files will be deleted. To customize the command, the first thing you can do is change the directory to something other than C:\Test. That's as simple as copying the path from Windows Explorer for the directory you want and pasting it into the command in Notepad. Next is the -s parameter that you see after the directory path. This indicates that the command should look into all sub-folders also. If you do not want to delete files from subfolders, go ahead and remove the -s parameter. Next is -m followed by \*.\* , which means that the command should evaluate files of every kind. If you only want to delete a specific file type in a folder, like PDF files or JPG images, just change \*.\* to \*.pdf or \*.jpeg and it will only remove those files. The /D -X part we already talked about in terms of how old the files have to be in order to qualify for deletion. You can either keep it with a value greater than 1, set it to 0, or remove it altogether. That's about all we need to know about the command. There are a few things to note about running this command. Firstly, when files are deleted, they do not go to the Recycle Bin, but instead are deleted permanently, so be careful when using it. Secondly, the command only deletes files, not folders. Since this is a batch file, you could also add multiples versions of this command in the same file. For example, here I am creating a batch file that will delete all DOCX files older than 180 days, all PDF files older than 60 days and all TXT files regardless of how old the files are. Step 2 - Schedule Batch File Now that you have your batch file created and saved, let's go ahead and schedule it to run on a recurring basis. To do this, we have to open up Task Scheduler. Luckily, I've already written an article on how to schedule a batch file, so open that page to get started. Scroll down to the Schedule Batch File on PC Startup section and follow along. The only thing you have to change is the Trigger. You can choose from Daily, Weekly, Monthly, When the computer starts, When I log on or When a specific event is logged. When you pick something like Weekly or Monthly and click Next, you'll get a new screen where you can configure the exact time and days you want the script to run. Hopefully, this is a good solution for most people who need to perform some simple automated tasks for deleting files on their PCs. If you have any questions, feel free to post a comment. Enjoy! A common misconception when deleting files is that they are completely removed from the hard drive. However, users should be aware that highly sensitive data can still be retrieved from a hard drive even after the files have been deleted because the data is not really gone. Files that are moved to the Recycle Bin (on Microsoft Windows) or Trash (on macOS) stay in those folders until the user empties them. Once they have been deleted from those folders, they are still located in the hard drive and can be retrieved with the right software. Deleting vs. erasing files When a file is deleted from a hard drive, it is not erased. What is erased is the bit of information that points to the location of the file on the hard drive. The operating system uses these references to build the directory tree structure (the file allocation table), which consists of the file path for every other file on the hard drive. When the path is erased, the file essentially becomes invisible to the operating system. The file still exists, but the operating system doesn't know how to find it. It is, however, relatively easy to retrieve deleted files with file recovery software. Where do deleted files go? As mentioned above, files that have been deleted still remain on a computer's hard drive. The operating system does not know where to locate the file, so it becomes virtually invisible. Sometimes the file's data remains intact after it's been deleted, but sometimes it is broken into smaller pieces. If a user tries to recover a file after significant time has passed, they may only be able to recover fragments of the original instead of the whole file. Most cloud storage solutions operate on a data redundancy model that duplicates all data so it can be restored in the event of a disaster. Some providers also have a data retention policy that allows them to store data on the provider's servers for an extended amount of time after a user deletes a file. For most backup and file sharing services like Google Drive or OneDrive , you can delete files either locally or directly on the cloud server, typically through a browser or app. This action does not remove it from the cloud server, but instead just marks the file as deleted and keeps the file around in case recovery is needed. However, most services also offer the ability to permanently delete files—irrevocably removing the file from the system. Here's how to delete files from popular cloud service providers OneDrive and Google Drive. If you find you aren't able to delete files from your cloud provider, contact the provider directly to ensure the data has been completely erased. Read also: Network File Recovery: How To 'Undelete' A Deleted Sign in to OneDrive Select the files or folders you want to delete by checking the box in each file's upper right corner. On the bar at the top of the page, select Delete. Go to the Recycle bin in the left side navigation bar. To permanently delete a file, select the file within the recycle bin, then select Delete at the top of the page. How to permanently delete files from Google Drive Sign in to your Google account Select the file you want to delete by right clicking and selecting Remove at the bottom of the list. Go to Trash on the bottom of the left-hand navigation bar. Right click on the deleted file you want to delete permanently. Click Delete forever. Select Delete forever again. How to permanently erase files from a hard drive The only way to completely erase a file with no trace is to overwrite the data. The operating system will eventually overwrite files that have no pointers in the directory tree structure, so the longer an unpointed file remains in the hard drive the greater the probability that it has been overwritten. There are also many "file erasing" software products like Eraser (for Windows) and CleanMyMac X (for macOS) that will permanently erase files by overwriting them. Permanently erase files in Windows For Windows users, Eraser is a free tool that will overwrite your private data with random patterns until the data is no longer recoverable. It works with almost every version of Windows and offers multiple methods of overwriting your data. The program adds itself to File Explorer, so you can easily select a file, folder, or drive to erase. Follow these steps to erase your files with Eraser: Download the Eraser installer. Open the program, select Settings. Ensure the option to integrate eraser into windows explorer is enabled. Open File Explorer. Right click on a file you want to permanently erase. Hover over the Eraser command in the pop-up menu and click Erase. When the confirmation window appears, click Yes. Permanently erase files in Mac For Mac users, files can be permanently deleted without a third-party tool. (Although there are tools available for permanently deleting files if that route is preferred.) Open the Finder. Find the file(s) you want to delete and highlight the file. At the top of the page, go to File. Hold down the Option key. Click Delete Immediately. Click Delete. This will permanently delete the file, meaning it cannot be restored. Users can also permanently delete files using the trash can. Open the Finder. Click the file you want to permanently delete, right click, and press Move to Trash. Right click the trash bin icon at the bottom of the screen within the dock. Click Empty Trash. Permanently erase files on a tablet or phone Vulnerable information is also stored on mobile devices such as tablets and phones. These devices rely on flash storage similar to that used in SSDs, meaning there is no foolproof way to securely delete the file. The data stored on the mobile device must instead be encrypted. Because mobile applications have limited control over the file systems on phones and tablets, it's difficult to recover deleted files. Once a file is deleted, it likely will not make an unwanted return. Since secure deletion isn't a large concern with mobile devices, users should instead focus on protecting their device from unwanted visitors. They should ensure a fingerprint or face ID or PIN code is enabled to prevent an unwanted user from accessing the device. All iOS and Android devices apply encryption by default, so as long as the lock screen is protected, the data is protected as well. Even though deleted data is difficult to recover on a mobile device, a user should still perform a factory reset to securely wipe the data if they're getting rid of the device. For iOS users: Go to Settings > General Scroll down and select Reset. Choose Erase all Content and Settings. For Android users: Go to Settings > System Select Advanced > Reset options Select Erase all data (factory reset) Read next: How To Clean A Computer's Hard Drive

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