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1 Everything

1.1 What is "Everything"?

"Everything" is an administrative tool that locates files and folders by filename instantly for Windows.
Unlike Windows search "Everything" initially displays every file and folder on your computer (hence the name "Everything").
You type in a search filter to limit what files and folders are displayed.

1.2 How long will it take to index my files?

"Everything" only uses file and folder names and generally takes a few seconds to build it's database.
A fresh install of Windows XP SP2 (about 20,000 files) will take about 1 second to index.
1,000,000 files will take about 1 minute.

1.3 Does Everything search file contents?

No, "Everything" does not search file contents, only file and folder names.

1.4 Does "Everything" hog my system resources?

No, "Everything" uses very little system resources.
A fresh install of Windows XP SP2 (about 20,000 files) will use about 3-5mb of ram and less than 1mb of disk space.
1,000,000 files will use about 45mb of ram and 5mb of disk space.

1.5 Does "Everything" monitor file system changes?

Yes, "Everything" does monitor file system changes.
Your search windows will reflect changes made to the file system.

1.6 Is "Everything" free?

Yes, "Everything" is Freeware.
If you use "Everything" in a commercial environment and find it useful I would appreciate a
donation.

1.7 Does "Everything" miss changes made to the file system if it is not running?

No, "Everything" can be closed and restarted without missing changes made to the file system (even across system restarts).
"Everything" updates the database when it is started.

1.8 What are the system requirements for "Everything"?

"Everything" will run on Windows 2000, XP, 2003 and Vista.

"Everything" will only locate files and folders on local NTFS volumes.
"Everything" requires administrative privileges for low level read access to volumes.

1.9 How do I convert a volume to NTFS?

http://support.microsoft.com/kb/307881

1.10 Can "Everything" index a mapped network drive?

No, "Everything" only indexes local or removable NTFS volumes.

To search a networked computer you will need to run Everything on both computers.
One computer will need to Start an ETP server.
The other computer will need to connect to that ETP server.

To start an ETP server:
1. In **Everything**, On the **Tools** menu, click **Start ETP server**.

To connect to an ETP server:
1. In **Everything**, On the **Tools** menu, click **Connect to ETP Server**....
2. Type in the ETP server **name**.
3. Type in the ETP server **port**.
4. Type in the ETP server **user**.
5. Type in the ETP server **password**.
6. Click OK.

1.11 How do I install the language pack?

Download the language pack Everything.lng.zip
Unzip the language pack into the folder where "Everything" is installed.
Restart Everything.
In "Everything", On the **Tools** menu, click **Options**.
Click the **General** tab.
Select your language from the **Language** dropdown list.
Click **OK**.
In the "language change" popup, Click **OK**.
Restart Everything.

1.12 How do I bypass the UAC to run "Everything" with administrative privileges on system startup?

Disable run on system startup in "Everything".
Follow the *Make Vista launch UAC restricted programs at startup with Task Scheduler* guide at
http://blogs.techrepublic.com.com/window-on-windows/?p=616
Make sure you use -startup in the Add Arguments box

1.13 How do I bypass the UAC to run "Everything" with administrative privileges when I start it from a shortcut ?

http://blogs.techrepublic.com.com/window-on-windows/?p=730

2 Searching

2.1 How do I search for a file or folder?

Type the partial file or folder name into the search edit, the results will appear instantly.

2.2 How do I use boolean operators?

AND is the default boolean operator.
For example, here is how to search for foo and bar: **foo bar**
To search for either of two search terms, add a | between the terms.

For example, here is how to search for .jpg or .bmp: **.jpg | .bmp**
To exclude something from the search include a **!** at the front of the term.
For example, here is how to search for abc and not 123: **abc !123**

2.3 How do I use wildcards?

Using a * in your search will match any number of any type of character.
For example, here is how to search for files and folders that start with e and end with g: **e*g**
Using a **?** in your search will match one character.
For example, here is how to search for files that have a 2 letter file extension: ***.??**

2.4 How do I use regex?

|	A vertical bar separates alternatives. For example, `gray|grey` can match "*gray*" or "*grey*".
()	Parentheses are used to define the scope and precedence of the operators (among other uses). For example, `gray|grey` and `gr(a|e)y` are equivalent patterns which both describe the set of "*gray*" and "*grey*".
?	The question mark indicates there is *zero or one* of the preceding element. For example, `colou?r` matches both "*color*" and "*colour*".
*	The asterisk indicates there are *zero or more* of the preceding element. For example, `ab*c` matches "*ac*", "*abc*", "*abbc*", "*abbbc*", and so on.
+	The plus sign indicates that there is *one or more* of the preceding element. For example, `ab+c` matches "*abc*", "*abbc*", "*abbbc*", and so on, but not "*ac*".
.	Matches any single character except newlines (exactly which characters are considered newlines is flavor, character encoding, and platform specific, but it is safe to assume that the line feed character is included). Within POSIX bracket expressions, the dot character matches a literal dot. For example, `a.c` matches "*abc*", etc., but `[a.c]` matches only "*a*", "*.*", or "*c*".
[ ]	A bracket expression. Matches a single character that is contained within the brackets. For example, `[abc]` matches "*a*", "*b*", or "*c*". `[a-z]` specifies a range which matches any lowercase letter from "*a*" to "*z*". These forms can be mixed: `[abcx-z]` matches "*a*", "*b*", "*c*", "*x*", "*y*", and "*z*", as does `[a-cx-z]`
[^]	Matches a single character that is not contained within the brackets. For example, `[^abc]` matches any character other than "*a*", "*b*", or "*c*". `[^a-z]` matches any single character that is not a lowercase letter from "*a*" to "*z*". As above, literal characters and ranges can be mixed.
^	Matches the starting position within the string. In line-based tools, it matches the starting position of any line.
$	Matches the ending position of the string or the position just before a string-ending newline. In line-based tools, it matches the ending position of any line.
{m,n}	Matches the preceding element at least *m* and not more than *n* times. For example, `a{3,5}` matches only "*aaa*", "*aaaa*", and "*aaaaa*". This is not found in a few, older instances of regular expressions.

2.5 How do I include spaces in my search?

To include spaces in your search enclose your search in double quotes.
For example, here is how to search for foo\<space\>bar: **"foo bar"**

2.6 How do I search for a file type?

To search for a file type, type the file extension into the search edit,
ie to search for the mp3 file type, type ***.mp3** into the search edit.
To search for more than one type of file type use a | to separate file types,
ie ***.bmp|*.jpg** will search for files with the extension bmp or jpg.

2.7 How do I search for files and folders in a specific location?

To search for files and folders in a specific location include a \ in your search string.
For example, here is how to search for all your avis in a downloads folder: **downloads\ .avi**
You could alternately enable **Match Path** in the **Search menu** and include the location in your search string.

For example, here is how to search for all your avis in a downloads folder with **Match Path** enabled: **downloads .avi**

3 Results

3.1 How do I jump to a file or folder in the result list?

Make sure the result list has focus by tabbing to it with the keyboard or clicking in it with the mouse.
Type in the partial or full name of the file or folder you want to jump to.
For example, to jump to files or folders begining with "New" type **New** into the result list.

4 HTTP server

4.1 How can I customize my database for sharing over a HTTP server?

See http://support.voidtools.com/everything/Multiple_instances for more information.

5 Customizing

5.1 How can I change the "Everything" icon?

Requires "Everything" 1.2.0 beta or later.
Copy your icon file into "Everything"'s installation folder and rename it to "Everything.ico".
Restart "Everything".

5.2 How can I set "Everything" to use an external file manager?

Requires "Everything" 1.2.0 beta or later.
Exit Everything.
Open Everything.ini in "Everything"'s installation folder.
Add the following 2 lines to the bottom of the ini:
open_folder_command=$exec("**ExternalFileManager.exe**" "%1")
open_folder_path_command=$exec("**ExternalFileManager.exe**" "$parent(%1)")
Replace the text **ExternalFileManager.exe** with the full path and file name of your file manager executable.
Check your external file manager help for any required command line parameters.
Restart "Everything".

6 Troubleshooting

6.1 Everything requests for administrator privileges in Windows Vista SP1

"Everything" requires administrator privileges because it needs raw read access to your hard drives.
Click accept to allow "Everything" to continue running.

6.2 The result list is empty

Make sure you have atleast one local NTFS volume.
See How do I convert a volume to NTFS.

Make sure "Everything" has administrator privileges.

To manually enable all local NTFS volumes for indexing:
1. In **Everything**, On the **Tools** menu, click **Options**.
2. Click the **Volumes** tab.
3. For each volume in the **Local NTFS volumes** list:
4. Check **Check Media**.
5. Check **Enable USN Journal logging**.
6. Check **Include in database**.
7. Check **Monitor changes**.

8. Repeat for each volume.
9. Click OK.

6.3 Right clicking on a file or folder crashes

Please replace your Everything.exe with the following beta to workaround the problem:
http://www.voidtools.com/Everything-1.2.1.375b.zip.