DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

A

MINI PROJECT REPORT

ON

"JUNK FILE ORGANIZER USING PYTHON"

Submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements in the 5th semester of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

BY

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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(Autonomous College Permanently Affiliated to VTU, Approved by AICTE, Accredited by NBA & NAAC with 'A' Grade)

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that, the mini project report entitled **"JUNK FILE ORGANIZER USING PYTHON"** carried out by SHALINI R S (1NH17IS095), a bonafied student of New Horizon College of Engineering, Bengaluru, in partial fulfillment of the requirements in the VI semester of Bachelor of Engineering in Information Science and Engineering the year 2019-2020. The project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirement in respect of mini project work.

Name & Signature of student

(Ms. Shalini R S)

Name & Signature of Guide

(Mrs. Mounica B)

Name & signature of HOD

(Dr. R J Anandhi)

ABSTRACT

It is very important to organize all the files in our system as it helps the user to easily locate the files when revisiting a past project and can help secondary users find, identify, select, and obtain the data they require. But if there are a large number of files in any directory, then it is a daunting task to sit and organize each file in the directory to its respective folder.

To make this task easier, the proposed Python script comes handy and all the files are arranged in a well-organized manner within a few seconds. The application will check for the existing directory with the same name that is defined. If the existing directory is found then it will continue or else new directory is created and it categorizes all the files based on the extensions into appropriate folders. This application uses minimum amount of time to organize all the files in the system efficiently and therefore reduces the work of the user.

The application titled “Junk File Organizer” is an application developed in Python that allows the users to organize all the files in a system into its particular directories. This organization is done based on the extensions of the particular file. Each type of file has a unique extension prefixed to it which makes the organization of files easier. Using this application, the user can organize all the files in a single step. The application uses three simple steps to organize the files: the first step is creation of directories, the second step is mapping of directories to the files and the last step is organization of the files into its respective folders. This is more efficient and less time consuming as compared to the traditional method of organizing files manually. Additional features can also be added in the future such as the organization can be done based on various other parameters like size, date of creation etc.

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SHALINI R S

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INTRODUCTION

The mini project “Junk File Organizer using Python” is an application written in Python which helps the user to organize the files systematically. The files present in any directory can be organized using this application. The files are organized into different folders based on the extension of the files. If there are a large number of files in any directory, then it is a daunting task to sit and organize each file in the directory to its respective folder. To make this task easier, the proposed Python script comes handy and all the files are arranged in a well-organized manner within a few seconds. The application will check for the existing directory with the same name that is defined. If the existing directory is found then it will continue or else new directory is created and it categorizes all the files based on the extensions into appropriate folders. This application uses minimum amount of time to organize all the files in the system efficiently and therefore reduces the work of the user.

WHY SHOULD YOU ORGANIZE YOUR FILES?

The organizational structure of the data can helps the user to easily locate files when revisiting a past project and can help secondary users find, identify, select, and obtain the data they require.

WHY IS FILE NAMING IMPORTANT?

Think of a file name as a unique identifier for each of your files. Following a naming convention allows you to simplify the organization of your files and locate your files with ease, as well as making it easier for others to understand and reuse your data. This is particularly important when you are working on a collaborative project.

HOW SHOULD YOU NAME A FILE?

Here are some recommended best practices for naming your files:

- Use names that are brief but descriptive

- Avoid spaces and special characters (ex: *, #, %, etc.)
- Come up with a naming convention adhered to by everyone using the files
- Identify versions of files using dates and version numbering in file name
- Use three letter file extensions to ensure backwards compatibility (ex: .doc, .tif, .txt)
- Do not use letter case to identify different files (ex: datasetA.txt vs. dataseta.txt)

FILE EXTENSIONS

A file extension (or simply "extension") is the suffix at the end of a filename that indicates what type of file it is. For example, in the filename "myreport.txt," the .TXT is the file extension. It indicates the file is a text document. Some other examples include .DOCX, which is used for Microsoft Word documents, and .PSD, which is the standard file extension for Photoshop documents.

While most file extensions are three characters in length, they can be as short as one character or longer than twenty characters. Sometimes long file extensions are used to more clearly identify the file type. For example, the .TAX2015 file extension is used to identify TurboTax 2015 tax returns and the .DESKTHEMEPACK extension identifies Windows 8 desktop themes. The file extension determines which program is used to open the file as well as what icon should be displayed for the file. It also helps you see what kind of file a certain document is by just looking at the filename.

MOST COMMON FILE TYPES AND EXTENSIONS

There are hundreds of different file extensions and file types used with computers, and you can find a complete list on our computer files and file extensions page. However, it would be impossible for most people to memorize all file extensions and their associated programs. Below is a list of the most common file extensions, broken into categories by type of files.

AUDIO FILE EXTENSIONS

There are dozens of different audio file formats, standards, and file extensions used today. Below is a list of the most common audio file extensions.

- **.aif** - AIF audio file
- **.cda** - CD audio track file
- **.mid** or **.midi** - MIDI audio file.
- **.mp3** - MP3 audio file
- **.mpa** - MPEG-2 audio file
- **.ogg** - Ogg Vorbis audio file
- **.wav** - WAV file
- **.wma** - WMA audio file
- **.wpl** - Windows Media Player playlist

COMPRESSED FILE EXTENSIONS

Most computer users are familiar with the .zip compressed files, but there are other types of compressed files. Below is a list of the most common compressed file extensions.

- **.7z** - 7-Zip compressed file
- **.arj** - ARJ compressed file
- **.deb** - Debian software package file
- **.pkg** - Package file
- **.rar** - RAR file
- **.rpm** - Red Hat Package Manager
- **.tar.gz** - Tarball compressed file
- **.z** - Z compressed file
- **.zip** - Zip compressed file

DISC AND MEDIA FILE EXTENSIONS

When making an image of a disc or other media, all of the contained files are saved to an image file. Below are the most common disc image file extensions.

- **.bin** - Binary disc image
- **.dmg** - macOS X disk image
- **.iso** - ISO disc image
- **.toast** - Toast disc image
- **.vcd** - Virtual CD

DATA AND DATABASE FILE EXTENSIONS

A data file could be any file, but for the purpose of this list, we've listed the most common data files that relate to data used for a database, errors, information, importing, and exporting.

- **.csv** - Comma separated value file
- **.dat** - Data file
- **.db** or **.dbf** - Database file
- **.log** - Log file
- **.mdb** - Microsoft Access database file
- **.sav** - Save file (e.g., game save file)
- **.sql** - SQL database file
- **.tar** - Linux / Unix tarball file archive
- **.xml** - XML file

EXECUTABLE FILE EXTENSIONS

The most common executable file are files ending with the .exe file extension. However, other files can also be run by themselves or with the aid of an interpreter.

- **.apk** - Android package file

- **.bat** - Batch file
- **.bin** - Binary file
- **.cgi** or **.pl** - Perl script file
- **.com** - MS-DOS command file
- **.exe** - Executable file
- **.gadget** - Windows gadget
- **.jar** - Java Archive file
- **.py** - Python file
- **.wsf** - Windows Script File

FONT FILE EXTENSIONS

Below are the most common file extensions used with fonts.

- **.fnt** - Windows font file
- **.fon** - Generic font file
- **.otf** - Open type font file
- **.ttf** - TrueType font file

IMAGE FILE FORMATS BY FILE EXTENSION

There are dozens of different image types and image file extensions that can be used when creating and saving images on the computer. Below is a list of the most common image file extensions.

- **.ai** - Adobe Illustrator file
- **.bmp** - Bitmap image
- **.gif** - GIF image
- **.ico** - Icon file
- **.jpeg** or **.jpg** - JPEG image
- **.png** - PNG image
- **.ps** - PostScript file

- **.psd** - PSD image
- **.svg** - Scalable Vector Graphics file
- **.tif** or **.tiff** - TIFF image

INTERNET RELATED FILE EXTENSIONS

The Internet is the most used resource on the computer and because web servers are using computers to serve the files, there are dozens of different file extensions that are used. Below are a list of the most common file extensions you will encounter while browsing the web.

- **.asp** and **.aspx** - Active Server Page file
- **.cer** - Internet security certificate
- **.cfm** - ColdFusion Markup file
- **.cgi** or **.pl** - Perl script file
- **.css** - Cascading Style Sheet file
- **.htm** and **.html** - HTML file
- **.js** - JavaScript file
- **.jsp** - Java Server Page file
- **.part** - Partially downloaded file
- **.php** - PHP file
- **.py** - Python file
- **.rss** - RSS file
- **.xhtml** - XHTML file

PRESENTATION FILE FORMATS BY FILE EXTENSION

Today, there are a few programs that can create a presentation. Below is a list of the most common file extensions associated with presentation programs.

- **.key** - Keynote presentation
- **.odp** - OpenOffice Impress presentation file

- **.pps** - PowerPoint slide show
- **.ppt** - PowerPoint presentation
- **.pptx** - PowerPoint Open XML presentation

PROGRAMMING FILES BY FILE EXTENSIONS

Many file extensions are used for programs before they are compiled, as well as programming scripts. Below is a list of the most common file extensions associated with programming.

- **.c** - C and C++ source code file
- **.class** - Java class file
- **.cpp** - C++ source code file
- **.cs** - Visual C# source code file
- **.h** - C, C++, and Objective-C header file
- **.java** - Java Source code file
- **.sh** - Bash shell script
- **.swift** - Swift source code file
- **.vb** - Visual Basic file

SPREADSHEET FILE FORMATS BY FILE EXTENSION

Below are the most common file extensions that are used to save spreadsheet files to a computer.

- **.ods** - OpenOffice Calc spreadsheet file
- **.xlr** - Microsoft Works spreadsheet file
- **.xls** - Microsoft Excel file
- **.xlsx** - Microsoft Excel Open XML spreadsheet file

SYSTEM RELATED FILE FORMATS AND FILE EXTENSIONS

Like all other programs, your operating system uses files and has file extensions that are more common than others. Below is a list of the most common file extensions used on operating systems.

- **.bak** - Backup file
- **.cab** - Windows Cabinet file
- **.cfg** - Configuration file
- **.cpl** - Windows Control panel file
- **.cur** - Windows cursor file
- **.dll** - DLL file
- **.dmp** - Dump file
- **.drv** - Device driver file
- **.icns** - macOS X icon resource file
- **.ico** - Icon file
- **.ini** - Initialization file
- **.lnk** - Windows shortcut file
- **.msi** - Windows installer package
- **.sys** - Windows system file
- **.tmp** - Temporary file

VIDEO FILE FORMATS BY FILE EXTENSION

Today, there are dozens of file types associated with video files to add different types of compression, compatibility, and DRM to video files. Below is a list of the most commonly found video file extensions.

- **.3g2** - 3GPP2 multimedia file
- **.3gp** - 3GPP multimedia file
- **.avi** - AVI file
- **.flv** - Adobe Flash file

- **.h264** - H.264 video file
- **.m4v** - Apple MP4 video file
- **.mkv** - Matroska Multimedia Container
- **.mov** - Apple QuickTime movie file
- **.mp4** - MPEG4 video file
- **.mpg** or **.mpeg** - MPEG video file
- **.rm** - RealMedia file
- **.swf** - Shockwave flash file
- **.vob** - DVD Video Object
- **.wmv** - Windows Media Video file

WORD PROCESSOR AND TEXT FILE FORMATS BY FILE EXTENSION

Creating text files and using a word processor is one of the most common tasks on a computer. Below is the most common file extensions used with text files and documents.

- **.doc** and **.docx** - Microsoft Word file
- **.odt** - OpenOffice Writer document file
- **.pdf** - PDF file
- **.rtf** - Rich Text Format
- **.tex** - A LaTeX document file
- **.txt** - Plain text file
- **.wks** and **.wps**- Microsoft Works file
- **.wpd** - WordPerfect document

WHAT ARE JUNK FILES?

The hard disk is the storage device that holds the entire Windows operating system and all of the important files and data.

Through normal use of the computer, the hard disk will become cluttered with hundreds or even thousands of Junk Files. These junk files are created by Windows and many other programs that write temporary files, during installation and when running, to the hard disk which they need to do in order to work.

The problem is that these junk files are not removed from your hard disk, even after they are no longer needed, and waste important disk space for the computer to run optimally.

The hard drive has a limited amount of space. If you run out of hard drive space, your computer may lockup, crash, or even fail to start-up.

The more files you have on your hard drive, the more time it takes to access the files while using the computer, the more data you have on your hard drive, the performance is much slower.

Removing these garbage or junk files from your system can regain megabytes or even gigabytes of valuable disk space on your hard drive. This will give you more hard drive space for new programs as well as data files like pictures, movies or other important files and helps avoid possible computer issues caused by low disk space.

Therefore, these files are harmful to the system and they need to be deleted. So, the above mentioned application can be used to delete all these files within seconds.

THE FIVE MOST COMMON JUNK FILES

1. Microsoft Word temporary files.
2. Temporary Internet files stored during browsing that are reloaded when you visit a website more than once.
3. Temporary system files for powering on or shutting down your computer.
4. Temporary program data that is filed onto your computer during installation or program operation.
5. Improperly removed programs and their related material.

HOW DO JUNK FILES ACCUMULATE?

Every time we use the computer, various files are created. When you open a document, Microsoft Word creates temporary files that help things run smoothly and automatically back up your work. When you browse through the Internet, your browser downloads temporary Internet files that get pre-loaded whenever you visit the same websites again to make pages load faster the second time. Even when you simply power on or shut down your computer, Windows creates temporary system files which are junk. All these files are very useful only at that point of time, but the problem is that they don't get deleted automatically when they are no longer needed by your system or your software. That is how temporary files become junk files.

WHY SHOULD JUNK FILES BE DELETED?

Junk files sound pretty harmless, but unfortunately that's not the case. If you have too many junk files stored on your computer, they will start causing all sorts of problems. The main problem is that they take up a lot of disk space. If you've never done junk files cleanup, then we are talking about gigabytes of wasted space. And even if you run disk cleanup occasionally or have a relatively new computer, you may still have one or two gigabytes of junk. So, if you start running out of space and especially if you have an SSD, you should run disk cleanup regularly.

Another reason why you should delete junk files is that they make your computer slow. The more outdated temporary files you have, the more time your system needs to find your documents, open programs, launch web pages and so on. And if there are too many junk files on your disk, your computer can get really slow on startup. Deleting junk files will not only free up valuable disk space, but it will also make your computer faster.

1.1 Motivation of project

If there are a large number of files in any directory, then it is a daunting task to sit and organize each file in the directory to its respective folder. To make this task easier, the proposed Python script comes handy and all the files are arranged in a well-organized manner within a few seconds. The mini project “Junk File Organizer using Python” is an application written in Python which helps the user to organize the files systematically. The files present in any directory can be organized using this application. The files are organized into different folders based on the extension of the files. The application will check for the existing directory with the same name that is defined. If the existing directory is found then it will continue or else new directory is created and it categorizes all the files based on the extensions into appropriate folders. This application uses minimum amount of time to organize all the files in the system efficiently and therefore reduces the work of the user.

There Junk File Organizer using Python proves to be an application that can be used to organize all the files in a system into its particular directories. This organization is done based on the extensions of the particular file. Each type of file has a unique extension prefixed to it which makes the organization of files easier. Using this application, the user can organize all the files in a single step. This is more efficient and less time consuming as compared to the traditional method of organizing files manually. Additional features can also be added in the future such as the organization can be done based on various other parameters like size, date of creation etc.

1.2 Problem statement

To design and implement a Junk File Organizer program using Python to organize the files systematically in any directory based on the extension of the files.

Chapter 02

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

Purpose:

The main purpose of the above proposed application is that it helps the user to organizer all the files in the system. Through this system the organization of files can be made simpler, less time consuming and effective.

The purposes of implementing the junk file organizer using python are:

1. To implement different constructs of python language like files, directories and many more.
2. To be able to solve different problem statements in python.
3. To be able to work effectively and hence develop technical skills.
4. To understand different concepts of python.

The main objectives of the junk file organizer in python are:

- To simplify the process of organization of files.
- To reduce the work involved in manual organization of files.
- Ensures effective organization of files.
- As the files are organized, any files can be viewed and searched easily.
- To ensure proper organization of data in the system.

2.1 Hardware System Configuration

Processor -Intel Core i5

Speed -1.8 GHz

RAM -256 MB (min)

Hard disk -10 GB

2.2 Software System Configuration

Operating System -Windows 10

Programming Language –Python language

Compiler -Python Idle

2.3 About the Language

Python is a high-level dynamic programming language. It is quite easy to learn and provides powerful typing. Python code has a very 'natural' style to it, in that it is easy to read and understand (thanks to the lack of semicolons and braces). Python programming language runs on any platform, ranging from Windows to Linux to Macintosh, Solaris etc. The simplicity of Python is what it makes so popular. The following gives a highlight of its aesthetics:

- Highly readable language
- Clean visual layout
- Less syntactic exceptions
- Superior string manipulation
- Elegant and dynamic typing
- Interpreted nature
- Ideal for scripting and rapid application
- Fit for many platforms

SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS

Python is meant to be an easily readable language. Its formatting is visually uncluttered, and it often uses English keywords where other languages use punctuation. Unlike many other languages, it does not use curly brackets to delimit blocks, and semicolons after statements are optional. It has fewer syntactic exceptions and special cases than C or Pascal.

INDENTATION

Python uses whitespace indentation, rather than curly brackets or keywords, to delimit blocks. An increase in indentation comes after certain statements; a decrease in indentation signifies the end of the current block. Thus, the program's visual structure accurately represents the program's semantic structure. This feature is also sometimes termed the off-side rule. The enforcement of indentation in Python makes the code look neat and clean. This results into Python programs that look similar and consistent.

PYTHON OS MODULE

Python OS module provides easy functions that allow us to interact and get Operating System related information and even control processes up to a limit. The functions OS module provides allows us to operate on underlying Operating System tasks, irrespective of it being a Windows Platform, Macintosh or Linux. In this lesson, we will review these functions and what we can do with these.

PYTHON IMPORT OS

Please note that first of all we have to import OS module in our program, then only we can execute any of it’s functions.

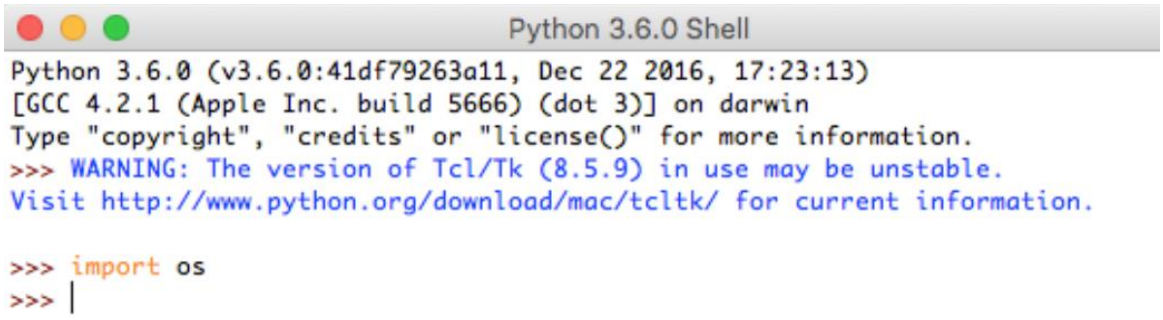

Fig 2.3.1 Python import os modules

MODULES IN PYTHON

Modules refer to a file containing Python statements and definitions.

A file containing Python code, for e.g.: example.py, is called a module and its module name would be example.

We use modules to break down large programs into small manageable and organized files. Furthermore, modules provide reusability of code.

We can define our most used functions in a module and import it, instead of copying their definitions into different programs.

PYTHON DIRECTORY AND FILES MANAGEMENT

If there are a large number of files to handle in your Python program, you can arrange your code within different directories to make things more manageable.

A directory or folder is a collection of files and sub directories. Python has the OS module, which provides us with many useful methods to work with directories (and files as well).

Chapter 03

METHODOLOGY

3.1 ALGORITHM

The junk file organizer code uses the below mentioned algorithm to scan and organize the files. The algorithm goes like:

1. Start

2. Import path from **pathlib.**

3. **Create Dictionaries:** First the directories are created with different folder names based on types of files that we are going to segregate into different folders. The algorithm written below will create the defined Directories.

   ```
   DIRECTORIES = {
   "HTML": [".html5", ".html", ".htm", ".xhtml"],
   "IMAGES": [".jpeg", ".jpg", ".tiff", ".gif", ".bmp", ".png",".bpg", "svg",".heif", ".psd"],
   "VIDEOS": [".avi", ".flv", ".wmv", ".mov", ".mp4", ".webm",".vob", ".mng",".qt", ".mpg", ".mpeg", ".3gp"],
   "DOCUMENTS": [".oxps", ".epub", ".pages", ".docx", ".doc",".fdf", ".ods",".odt", ".pwi", ".xsn", ".xps", ".dotx", ".docm", ".dox",".rvg", ".rtf", ".rtfd", ".wpd", ".xls", ".xlsx", ".ppt","pptx"]
   }
   ```

4. **Mapping:** The second step is to map the file formats with the particular directories.

   ```
   FILE_FORMATS = {file_format: directory
           for directory, file_formats in DIRECTORIES.items()
           for file_format in file_formats}
   ```

   In the above algorithm, we map the file extensions with directory.

   ```
   if file_format in FILE_FORMATS:
   ```

```
directory_path = Path(FILE_FORMATS[file_format])

directory_path.mkdir(exist_ok=True)

file_path.rename(directory_path.joinpath(file_path))
```

The above function will check for the existing directory for the same name we defined. If the existing directory is found then it will continue or else a new directory is created and it categorizes all the files based on the extension into the appropriate folder.

5. **Organizing:** The last step is the organization of the files. Here the files are organized into its appropriate folder in a single go and the empty directories are removed.

6. Stop

3.2 CODE AND IMPLEMENTATION

```
import os

from pathlib import Path



DIRECTORIES = {

"HTML": [".html5", ".html", ".htm", ".xhtml"],

"IMAGES": [".jpeg", ".jpg", ".tiff", ".gif", ".bmp", ".png", ".bpg", "svg", ".heif", ".psd"],

"VIDEOS": [".avi", ".flv", ".wmv", ".mov", ".mp4", ".webm", ".vob", ".mng",".qt", ".mpg",
".mpeg", ".3gp"],

"DOCUMENTS": [".oxps", ".epub", ".pages", ".docx", ".doc", ".fdf", ".ods",".odt", ".pwi",
".xsn", ".xps", ".dotx", ".docm", ".dox",".rvg", ".rtf", ".rtfd", ".wpd", ".xls", ".xlsx",
".ppt","pptx"],

"ARCHIVES": [".a", ".ar", ".cpio", ".iso", ".tar", ".gz", ".rz", ".7z",".dmg", ".rar", ".xar",
".zip"],

"AUDIO": [".aac", ".aa", ".aac", ".dvf", ".m4a", ".m4b", ".m4p", ".mp3",".msv", "ogg",
"oga", ".raw", ".vox", ".wav", ".wma"],

"PLAINTEXT": [".txt", ".in", ".out"],

"PDF": [".pdf"],

"PYTHON": [".py"],

"XML": [".xml"],

"EXE": [".exe"],
```

```
"SHELL": [".sh"],

"C++": [".cpp"],

"C": [".c"],

"ASP Classic": [".asp"],

"ASP_NET": [".aspx", ".axd", ".asx", ".asmx", ".ashx"],

"CSS": [".css"],

"Coldfusion": [".cfm"],

"Erlang": [".yaws"],

"Flash": [".swf"],

"Java": [".jsp", ".jspx", ".wss", ".do", ".action"],

"JavaScript": [".js"],

"Perl": [".pl"],

"PHP": [".php", ".php4", ".php3", ".phtml"],

"Ruby": [".rb", ".rhtml"],

"SSI": [".shtml"],

"XML": [".xml", ".rss", ".svg"]

}

FILE_FORMATS = {file_format: directory

for directory, file_formats in DIRECTORIES.items()
```

```
for file_format in file_formats

}

def organize_junk():

for entry in os.scandir():

if entry.is_dir():

continue

file_path = Path(entry)

file_format = file_path.suffix.lower()

if file_format in FILE_FORMATS:

directory_path = Path(FILE_FORMATS[file_format])

directory_path.mkdir(exist_ok=True)

file_path.rename(directory_path.joinpath(file_path))

try:

os.mkdir("OTHER-FILES")

except:

pass

for dir in os.scandir():

try:

if dir.is_dir():
```

```
os.rmdir(dir)

else:

os.rename(os.getcwd() + '/' + str(Path(dir)), os.getcwd() + '/OTHER-FILES/' + str(Path(dir)))

except:

pass

if __name__ == "__main__":

organize_junk()
```

Chapter 04

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Output snapshots

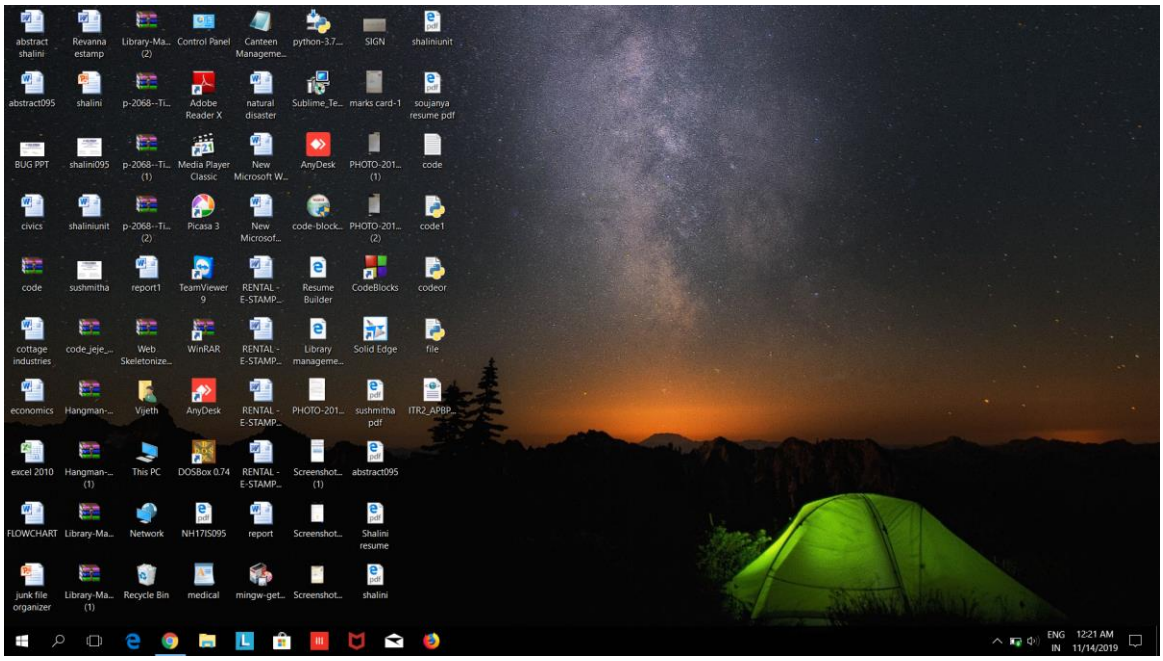

Fig 4.1.1 THE DESKTOP BEFORE EXECUTION OF THE CODE

The desktop has many files before the execution of the code.

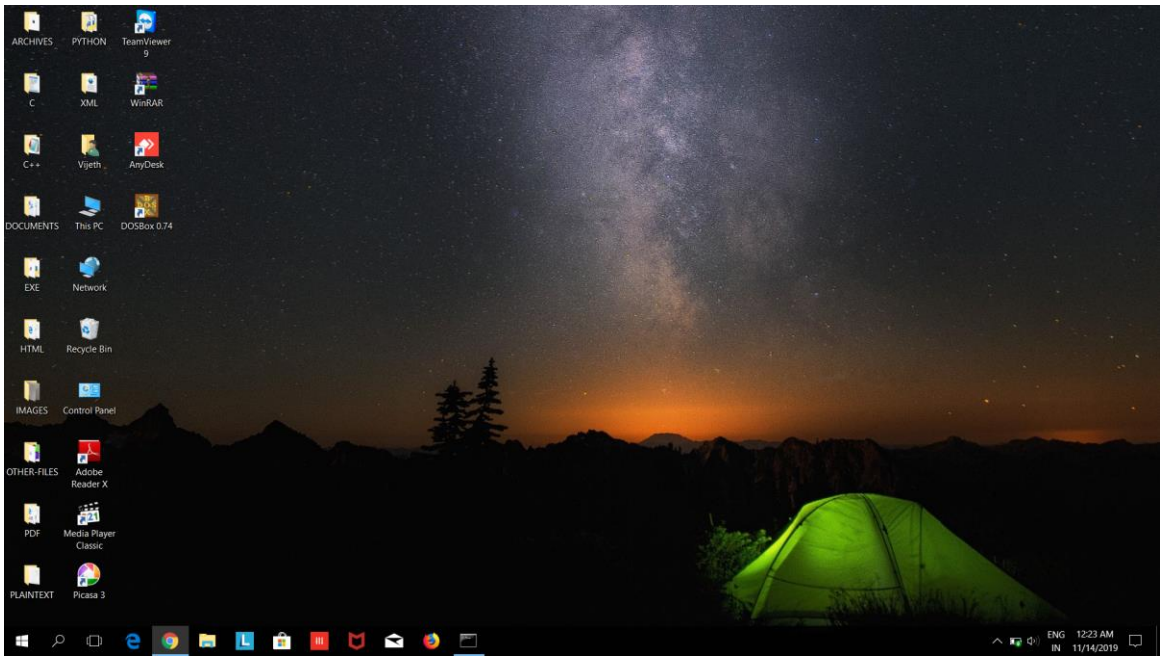

Fig 4.1.2 THE DESKTOP AFTER EXECUTION OF THE CODE

All the files are arranged into its respective folders based on the extension of the files.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The Junk File Organizer using Python proves to be an application that can be used to organize all the files in a system into its particular directories. This organization is done based on the extensions of the particular file. Each type of file has a unique extension prefixed to it which makes the organization of files easier. Using this application, the user can organize all the files in a single step. The application uses three simple steps to organize the files: the first step is creation of directories, the second step is mapping of directories to the files and the last step is organization of the files into its respective folders. This is more efficient and less time consuming as compared to the traditional method of organizing files manually. Additional features can also be added in the future such as the organization can be done based on various other parameters like size, date of creation etc.

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