

What is BSOD (Blue Screen of Death)

BSOD is a **critical system error screen** shown by Windows when the system encounters a fatal error it cannot recover from without restarting.

Topic: Blue Screen of Death (BSOD)

♦ Types of BSOD:

1. **Immediate crash** – Within 10 seconds, the system gives a BSOD.
2. **Delayed crash** – System works for 3–5 minutes before crashing.

♦ Possible Reasons:

- Recent hardware changes
- Latest software/driver updates
- Bad sectors in the hard disk

♦ Heading: Steps for Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting Steps Continued (mixed with Bengali):

3. If BSOD appears after 3–5 minutes:
 - Press **Win + R**, type **msconfig**.
 - Go to **Services** tab → check **Hide all Microsoft services** → Click **Disable All**.
 - This performs a **Clean Boot**.
 - Also go to **Control Panel > Programs and Features** or **Settings > Apps**.
 - Uninstall **recent or suspicious applications**.
4. ♦ This helps if a third-party app is causing BSOD.

More Troubleshooting Tips:

4. Use **cmd** (Command Prompt) to fix HDD bad sectors:
 - Type: **chkdsk**, then **sfc /scannow**
 - These commands check for disk and system file issues and fix them.
5. Run the **Malicious Software Removal Tool**:
 - Press **Windows + R**, type **mrt**.

- Choose **Full Scan** to detect and remove malware.

✓ Summary of Actionable Steps:

1. **Check for QR code on BSOD** for specific error info.
2. **Clean Boot** using `msconfig` to disable non-Microsoft services.
3. **Uninstall recent/suspicious apps**.
4. Use `chkdsk` and `sfc /scannow` to repair disk/system files.
5. Use **MRT tool** to remove malware.



Types of BSOD

◆ Type 1:

- BSOD appears **within 10 seconds** of starting the system.
- You don't get enough time to use the system.

◆ Type 2:

- The system runs for **3 to 5 minutes**, then shows BSOD.



Common Reasons for BSOD

1. **Recent hardware changes** – e.g., installing new RAM, GPU, etc.
2. **Latest Windows updates or driver/software updates**.
3. **Bad sectors in the hard disk** (HDD/SSD corruption or failure).



Troubleshooting Steps

✓ Step 1: Read QR Code on BSOD Screen

- When BSOD appears, **note the QR code** or the **STOP error code**.
- Use your phone to scan the QR code for Microsoft's explanation and possible solutions.

✅ **Step 2: Perform a Clean Boot (For Type 2 BSOD – appears after a few minutes)**

1. Press **Windows + R**.
2. Type **msconfig** → Press **Enter**.
3. Go to the **Services** tab.
4. Check the box **"Hide all Microsoft services"**.
5. Click **"Disable all"**.
6. Go to **Startup** tab → Open **Task Manager** → Disable unnecessary startup programs.
7. Click **Apply** → Restart the computer.
8. This will start Windows with only essential Microsoft services, which helps identify third-party conflicts.

✅ **Step 3: Uninstall Recently Installed Apps**

1. Open **Control Panel** or **Settings > Apps**.
2. Click on **"Programs and Features"**.
3. Look for any **recently installed software**.
4. Right-click and select **Uninstall**.
 - Especially uninstall any app that was installed just before BSODs began.

✅ **Step 4: Fix Disk Errors**

1. Press **Windows + R**, type **cmd**, then **press Ctrl + Shift + Enter** to open as Administrator.
2. Run the following commands one by one:

chkdsk /f /r

- This checks for and repairs bad sectors on the hard drive.
- You may be asked to schedule it on next reboot – type **Y**.

`sfc /scannow`

- This scans and repairs corrupted system files.

✅ Step 5: Scan for Malware

1. Press **Windows + R**, type `mrt`, press Enter.
2. This opens the **Microsoft Malicious Software Removal Tool**.
3. Select **Full Scan**.
4. Run the scan – it may take a while.
5. Remove any threats it finds.

🔄 Final Step: Restart and Observe

- After completing the above steps, **restart your computer**.
- Use the system normally and check if BSOD appears again.

📝 Optional Extra Tips:

- **Update Drivers:** Use Device Manager to update graphics, network, and storage drivers.
- **Check RAM:** Use **Windows Memory Diagnostic** to test your RAM for errors.
- **System Restore:** Roll back to a system restore point before BSOD started (if enabled).