- 1. 2. 1. Using and managing apps and desktop programs -

The programs you can run on Microsoft Windows 10 fall into two broad categories.

One category consists of so-called desktop applications.

These are the programs you might have and could have run under Windows 7 and earlier versions.

Windows 10 continues to support such programs.

You might also see these programs described as Win32 applications.

These traditional applications are designed, for the most part, for use with a keyboard and a mouse, and many of them first came into being during the era when desktop machines dominated the computing landscape.

The other category consists of programs delivered through the Windows Store.

These programs, optimized for touch, ink, and mobile use (although equally usable on desktop systems with traditional input devices) are variously called modern apps, trusted Windows Store apps, or UWP apps.

These apps, available only through the Windows Store, have passed a stringent vetting process and can be trusted to be free of malware.

They are also “sandboxed,” which means they run in secure isolation, free from potentially hazardous interactions with other running processes.

The current name for the development platform is Universal Windows Platform, or UWP.

The keyword here is universal.

The platform offers a core application programming interface (API) developers can use to create a single app package that can be installed on devices with a wide range of sizes and modalities, with adaptive controls that tailor the app to the size and feature set of the target machine.

In short, a program you download from the Windows Store to your tablet is likely to work as well on your traditional desktop machine, your all-in-one device, your Xbox console, your phone, and your notebook PC.

Evolution of modern apps

UWP (Universal Windows Platform) apps are the latest step in a years-long progression toward creating a development platform that simplifies work for software developers, makes finding and purchasing apps easier for consumers, and provides a consistent user experience across a range of devices.

The efforts started with the release of Windows 8 and the Windows Runtime (WinRT), a common application architecture.

With the move to Windows 8.1 and Windows Phone 8.1, developers could create universal Windows 8 apps.

Although developers could then use a common codebase for Windows and Windows Phone, they still had to create a separate app package for each of the two operating systems, with each offered in a separate Windows Store.

Windows 10 advanced the marker with the further development of the Windows Runtime model, now dubbed Universal Windows Platform.

UWP (Universal Windows Platform) provides a common app platform that is available on every device that runs Windows 10—IoT (Internet of Things) devices, mobile devices, PCs, Xbox, and so on.

In addition to using the WinRT application programming interfaces (APIs) that are common to all devices, programmers can call on APIs that are specific to a particular device family, such as Windows Phone.

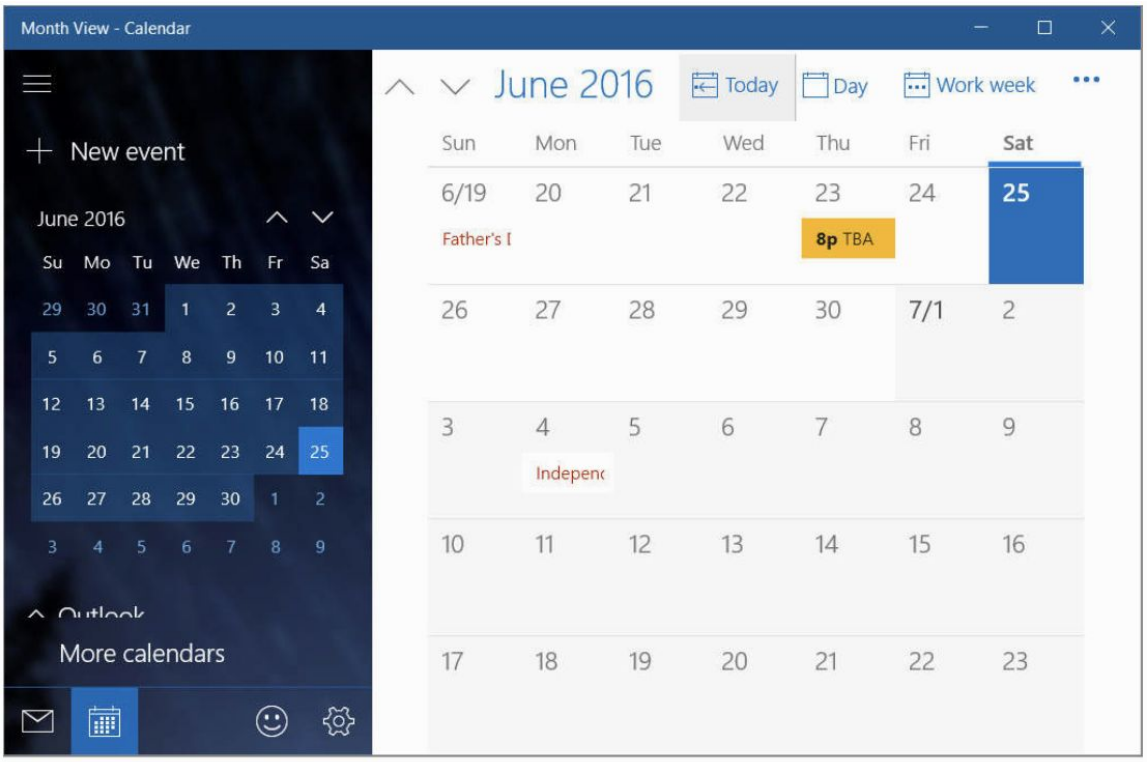
They can then create a single app package that can be installed on any Windows 10 device and offered in a single, unified Windows Store.

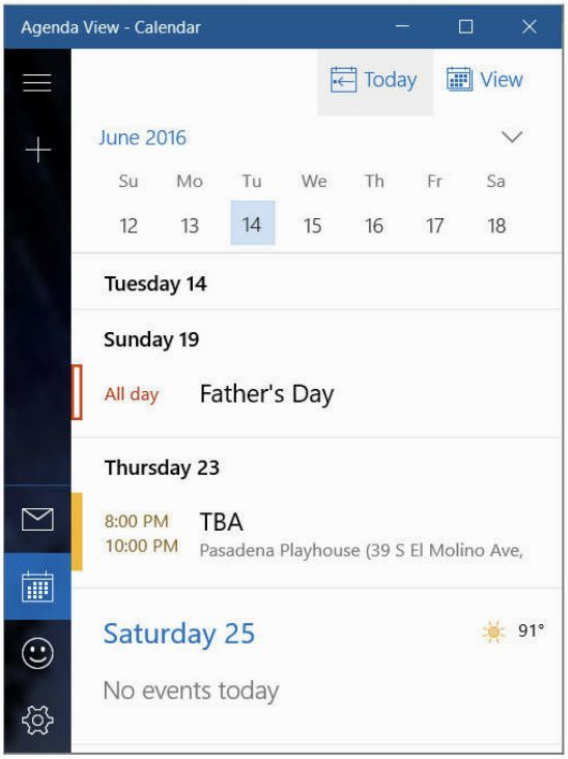
What's in a modern app

Here are some important characteristics of modern apps:

- Tiles. Each app gets a tile, which can be displayed on Start or not, as you choose. To add an app to Start, press the Windows key, scroll through the list of apps until you find the one you want, right-click the name of the app, and choose Pin To Start. (You can use similar steps to pin an app to the taskbar or to unpin an app from either location; when you right-click the app, click More to see these options.)
- Live tiles. Tiles can be programmed to update dynamically when they're displayed on Start—that is, they can become live tiles. Live tiles, for example, can display news headlines, cycle through a set of photos, show calendar information, and so on. If you find a tile to be livelier than you would like, you can render it inanimate by right-clicking it. Then click the ellipsis (...), click More, and finally click Turn Live Tile Off.
- Notifications and alerts. Apps can trigger notifications and alerts. To take one example, your calendar app can display appointment information on your lock screen and issue reminders at the appropriate times.

- Cortana. Apps can be integrated with Cortana, allowing you to do such things as issue a voice command to send an email.
- Security and safety. Modern apps are prevented from accessing system resources. They also don't store their own configuration information in publicly accessible places, such as .ini files.
- The ability to run without administrative consent. Because modern apps are certified to be free of potential hazards, you don't need an administrative token to install or run them. You won't find Run As Administrator on the shortcut menus of modern apps; there's no need for it.
- Power conservation. By default, an app is suspended within a few seconds if you move away from it. This behavior is particularly valuable on battery-driven systems such as phones and tablets. Apps can be written to run in the background (allowing you, for example, to play music while you work), but this is an exceptional case.
- Automatic updates. Modern apps are updated automatically. The Windows Store manages this process for you when an app's publisher makes changes to a program.
- Per-user installation. When you install an app, that app is installed only for your user account. Other account holders who want to use the app have to install it as well. Depending on licensing provisions and the number of devices on which you have installed the app in question, other accounts on a system where an app has already been bought and installed might find, on visiting the Windows Store, that the app is identified as "owned." In that case, these users can install the app without going through a payment process. The same is true for other systems you sign in to with the Microsoft account under which you bought the app.
- Display adaptability. If you have a modern app running on systems with disparate form factors, such as a phone and a notebook, you can easily see how the app adjusts its user interface to accommodate the different screen sizes. With many apps, you can see the same adaptability simply by adjusting window size. For example, if you display a month view in Calendar on a large display and then narrow the window from either side, you'll note several adjustments, as shown in the next figure:





Initially, as you reduce the window's width, Calendar compresses its display but maintains the layout.

Eventually, to maintain readability, the program switches to a vertical layout comparable to what you would see on a phone.

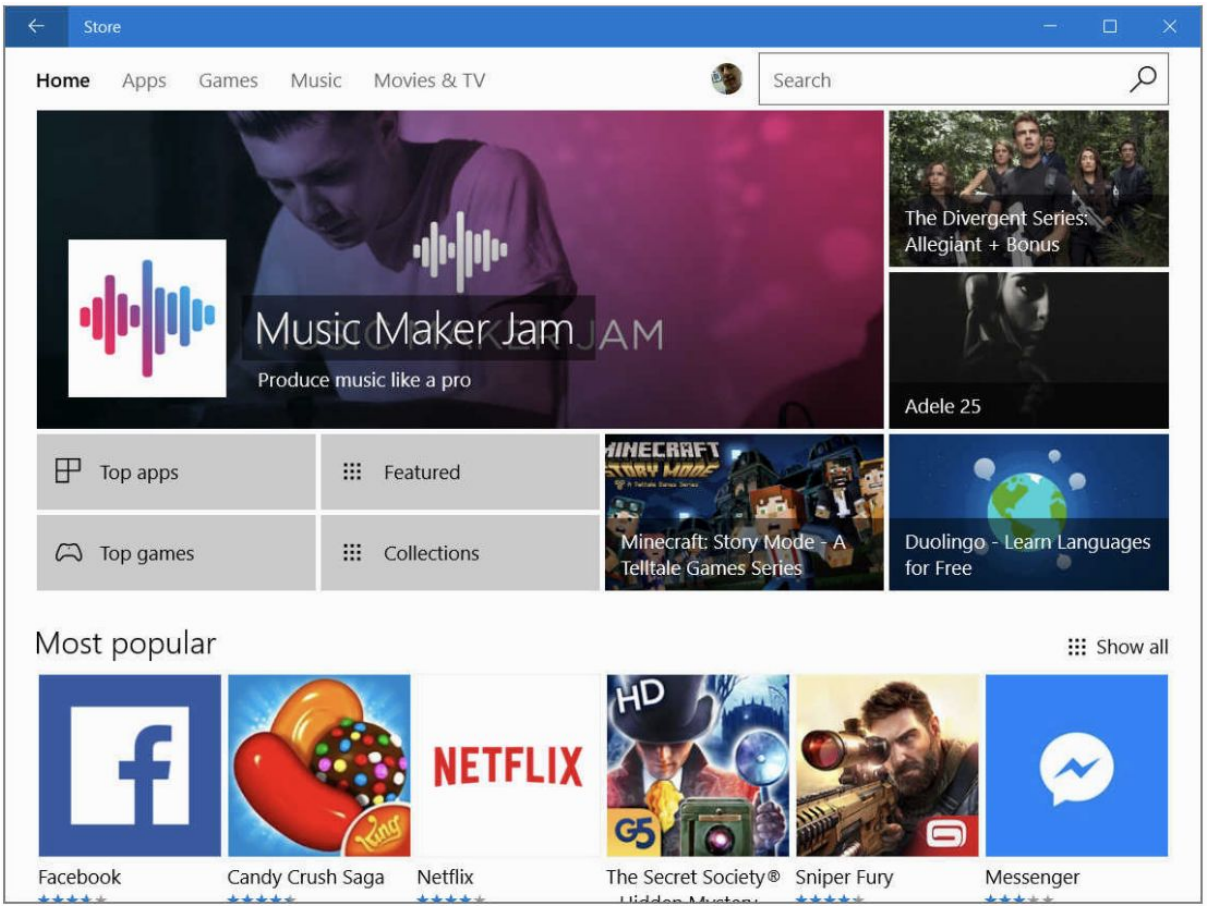
Browsing the Windows Store

The Windows Store, much improved and expanded since its debut with Windows 8, is your emporium for games, music, movies, and TV shows, as well as modern Windows apps.

Using the menu across the top of the Windows Store page, you can switch between these various kinds of offerings.

Below the display ad, you'll find some items the Windows Store thinks you might be interested in, based on what you downloaded earlier.

Farther down is a sort of categorized bestseller list—top free games, games that have received stellar ratings from other users, "new and rising" items, and so on.



If you know more or less what you're looking for, you can use the search box to find it.

You can search by name or publisher, and the search results will include entertainment offerings (albums and songs, for example), as well as apps.

If you just want to browse, you can start by clicking Apps.

Scroll to the bottom of the page to see an alphabetized list of categories.

When you find something of interest, click it to see details. Be sure to scroll down to the rating details and reviews.

You might notice that the price for some apps is adorned with an asterisk and the notation that the app comes with “in-app products.”

This is a delicate way of alerting you that the app, once installed, will give you the opportunity to buy extra goodies.

Some apps are quite low-key about this; others have been known to be nearly useless without at least some of the extra items.

A quick check of the reviews might help you spot an app whose effective price is not what it seems.

Buying an app

To begin the process of installing a new app, simply click its price.

If the app is free (many are), the download and installation process begins at once.

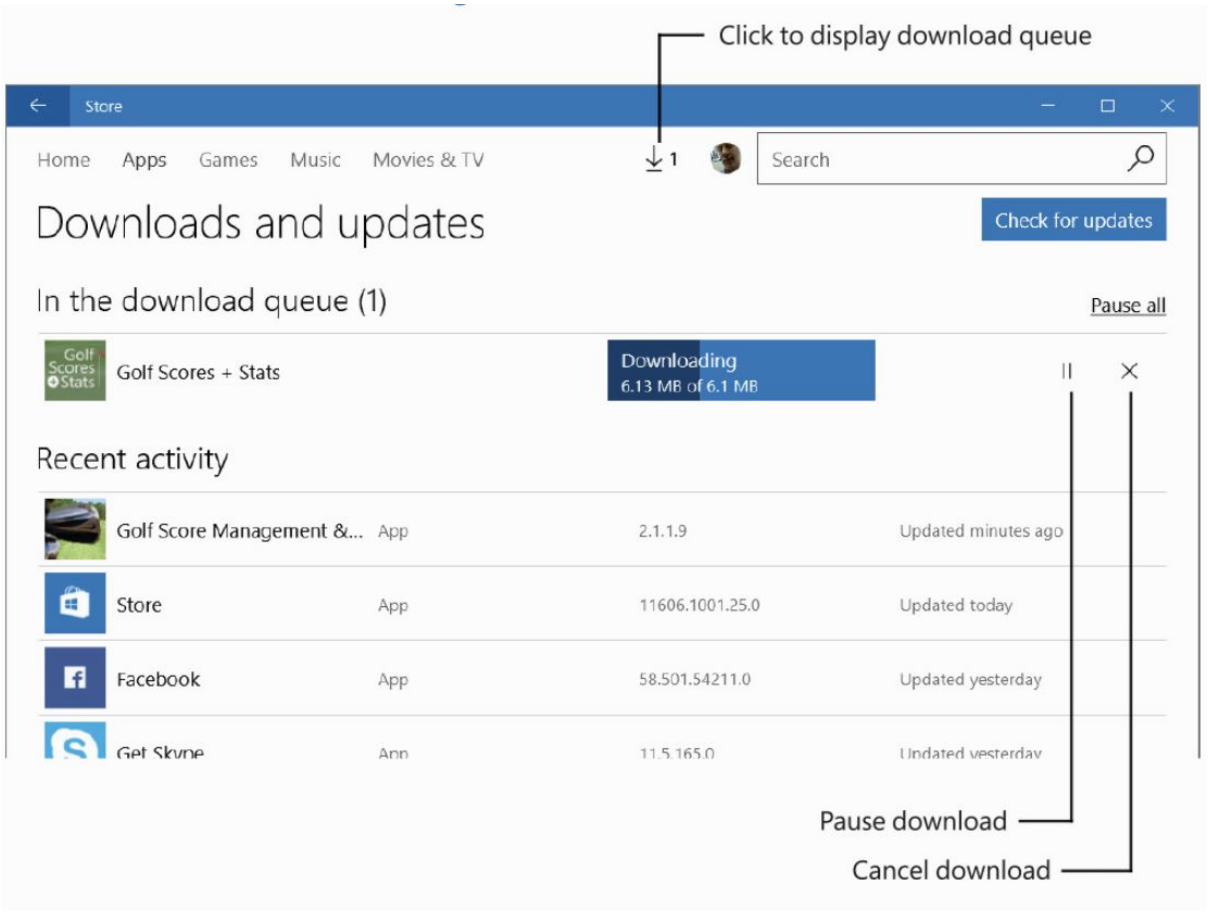
If money is required, the payment process is managed through your Microsoft account.

If your Windows 10 user account signs in locally, rather than through a Microsoft account, you’ll be prompted at this point for Microsoft account credentials, and you’ll be guided to create such an account and configure a payment mechanism if you haven’t already done so.

While the app is being downloaded and installed, you can follow its progress.

A status message—along with Pause and Cancel buttons—appears on the details page in place of the purchase button.

Or, if you click the download indicator in the menu bar, you can view the progress of this installation as well as others you queued for download and apps that have been recently installed, as shown in the following figure:



Next to the progress indicator—either on the details page or the Downloads And Updates page—you can also pause or cancel a download.

You might want to pause if you have several lengthy downloads going at once and want to prioritize them.

Get updates and more information about Windows Store apps

On the Downloads And Updates page, clicking or tapping the name of any app takes you directly to the details page for that app in the Windows Store.

A button in the upper right corner lets you check for updates to Windows Store apps at any time.

In theory, checking for updates shouldn't be necessary because Windows Store apps periodically check for and install updates automatically.

But if your computer has been offline for an extended time, you might want to oversee the updating process.

You can display the Downloads And Updates page at any time.

Simply click or tap your picture (next to the search box) and choose Downloads And Updates.

Uninstalling an app

The easiest way to uninstall an app—either modern or desktop—is to right-click it on Start and then click Uninstall.

If you right-click a pinned tile rather than an app in the list, you must click the ellipsis [...] to see the Uninstall command.

Because an app is installed per user, uninstalling works that way as well; if you want to be rid of a program everywhere it has been installed, you need to repeat the procedure to uninstall it.

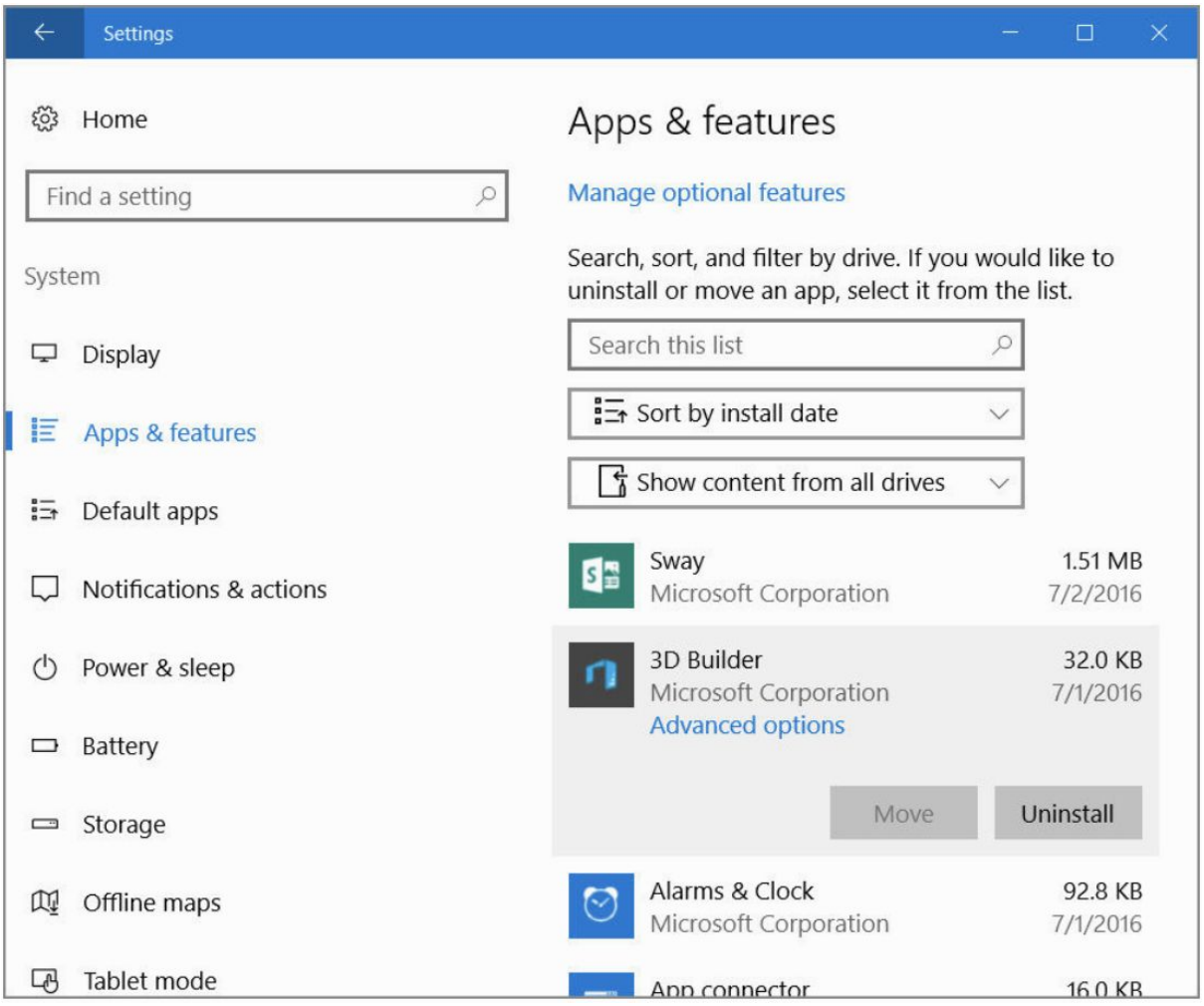
You can also uninstall both modern and desktop apps by opening Settings > System > Apps & Features.

The list of installed programs that appears provides useful information about when each app was installed and how much disk space it is using.

The list includes both modern and desktop apps and can be sorted by size, name, or installation date.

Note that the size given for an app includes executable files and resources required for the program.

It does not include data files such as music and photo collections or email messages.



To uninstall an app from the Apps & Features list, click its name and then click the Uninstall button that appears.

Apps included with Windows 10

If you click through the Apps & Features list in Settings, you'll find that for some items the Uninstall button is not available.

These are apps that are supplied with a default installation of Windows 10, and Windows intends for you to keep them.

You'll find a few other apps in the All Apps section of Start that can't be uninstalled.

In Windows 10, the list of built-in programs includes the following, among others:

- 3D Builder designs objects and prints to a 3-D printer.
- Alarms & Clock shows world time and acts as an alarm, stopwatch, and timer.
- Calculator includes a programmer mode (specialized for bitwise operations on binary, octal, and hexadecimal values) along with the more common standard

and scientific modes, and it can serve as a handy converter for measurements of volume, length, angles, time, and so on.
- Calendar keeps track of appointments and other events.
- Camera captures still images and video.
- Connect allows you to use your computer as an extended screen from your phone or other device; when using Windows 10 mobile, this feature is sometimes referred to as Continuum.
- Contact Support provides a connection to technical support, warranty details, account settings, and subscription billing information.
- Cortana is a digital personal assistant.
- Get Started provides videos and other instructional information about Windows 10.
- Groove Music is a music player and streaming music service.
- Mail creates, sends, receives, and manages email.
- Maps displays maps and aerial photos along with directions between points.
- Microsoft Edge is the new web browser in Windows 10.
- Movies & TV plays videos that you create, purchase, or rent.
- OneDrive is a synced connection to your OneDrive cloud storage.
- OneNote is a place for creating, storing, and managing notes of all kinds.
- Paid Wi-Fi & Cellular provides connection to Wi-Fi hotspots in popular locations.
- People keeps track of contact information.
- Photos stores, organizes, and displays your collection of pictures.
- Skype is an app for communicating with others via text message or video conferencing.
- Sticky Notes provides a place to jot notes—notes that can be enhanced with information from Cortana, turned into a pop-up reminder, and more.
- Store is the place to obtain modern apps of all kinds.
- Voice Recorder captures notes in audible form.
- Weather displays current conditions and detailed forecasts for locations around the world.
- Xbox connects you to the world of computer gaming in genres ranging from card games to shoot-em-ups.

Windows 10 also includes the full complement of small programs that have been part of Windows for decades: Notepad, Paint, Character Map, WordPad, and the like.

You can find these programs under Windows Accessories in the list of apps on Start.

Installing, running, and managing desktop applications

Windows 10 supports virtually all desktop applications that are compatible with Windows 7.

If you upgraded from Windows 7 (or from a Windows 8.1 system that itself was upgraded from Windows 7), all your desktop applications from the earlier environment should be happy and ready to go.

Desktop programs can be installed anew in the usual ways, from installation media or by download from the internet.

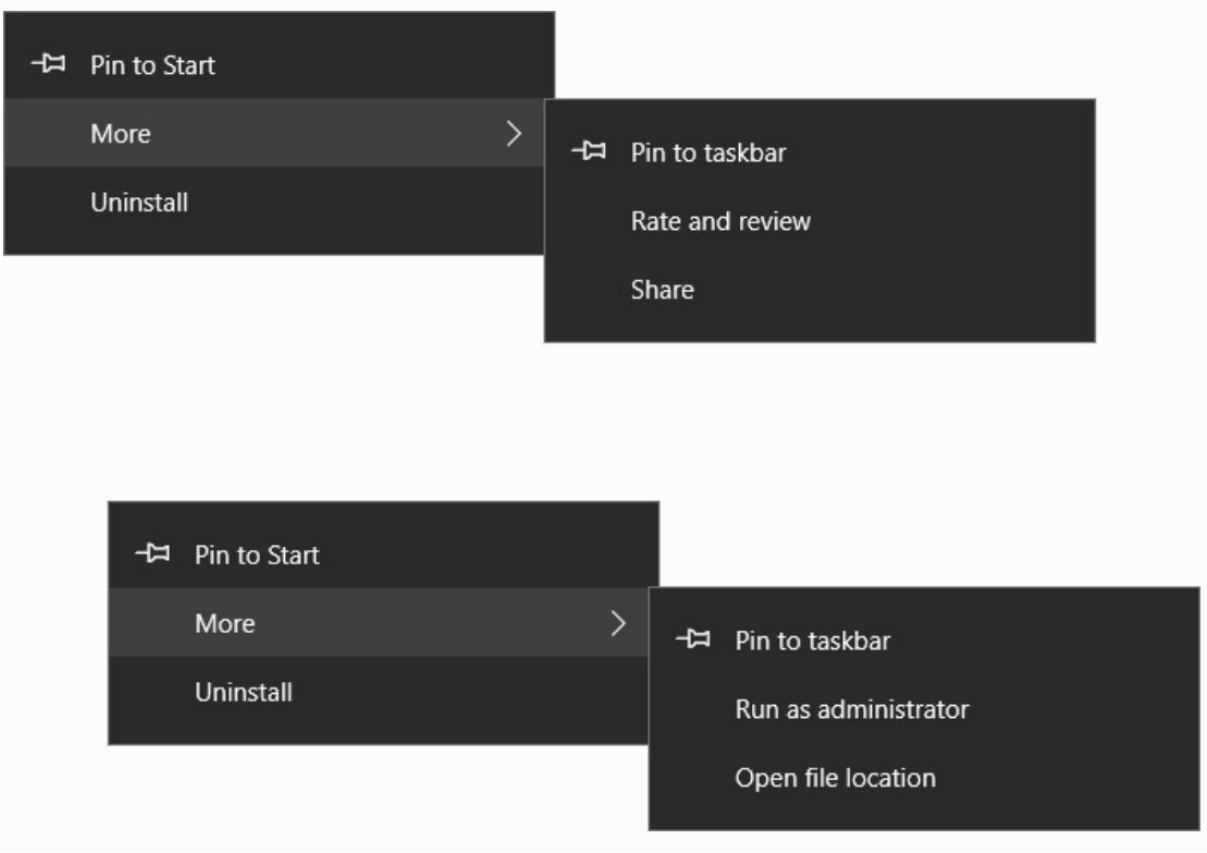
Desktop programs appear in the apps list on Start (or on Start tiles if you put them there) alongside modern apps.

It's increasingly difficult to differentiate between the two types of apps.

They both run in resizable windows on the desktop, and they share many similar features.

You might notice a few differences on Start: Pinned desktop applications do not have a live tile (but then, not all modern apps do either).

And as shown in the next figure, the shortcut menu that appears if you right-click is a bit different:



The "Run As Administrator" and "Open File Location" commands do not appear on this menu for modern apps.

Running modern apps with administrative privileges is never required because such apps don't have the ability to mess with system files.

Open File Location is absent from modern app shortcut menus because, as mentioned earlier, modern apps are defined by package data structures (in

%LocalAppData%\Packages), and Windows assumes you have no need to inspect these structures.

The file locations for desktop apps (usually in a subfolder of %ProgramData%) are useful if you like to create shortcuts to your programs.

For example, if you were accustomed to having shortcuts on your desktop to the programs you most frequently use, there's no reason not to populate your Windows 10 desktop the same way.

Use Start's shortcut menu to go to a program's file location.

That actually takes you to the shortcut's location in the Start Menu folder; if you do want to go to the folder where the program's files are stored, right-click the shortcut and once again choose "Open File Location".

Then right-click the item in the Start Menu folder and click "Create Shortcut".

Windows informs you that you can't create a shortcut in that location, but it offers to create a shortcut on the desktop—which is just what you set out to do.

Another difference for modern apps: file location

The executable file (along with supporting files) for a desktop application is normally stored in a subfolder of %ProgramFiles% or %ProgramFiles(x86)%.

By contrast, modern apps are stored in a hidden folder called %ProgramFiles%\WindowsApps.

This folder is locked so that only Windows Store or the Windows system itself can view, run, or modify its contents.

Although that might frustrate folks who like to crawl through every hidden nook and cranny of their hard drive, there's a good reason for the high security: unlike most desktop applications, the executable file for most modern apps is not digitally signed.

Because users or other apps are prevented from making changes, the app files are safe.

If you're intent on seeing what's in the WindowsApps folder, there is a backdoor.

Don't worry: Although you can view the folder directories, you can't make any changes.

The following steps will get you there:

1. Open Task Manager.

2. On the Processes tab, right-click the name of a modern app of interest.

3. In the menu that appears, click Go To Details, which highlights the app's executable on the Details tab of Task Manager.

4. Right-click, choose Open File Location, and you're in. Just don't try to make any changes.

Note that built-in apps, including Microsoft Edge, are stored in a different location: C:\Windows\SystemApps.

Managing programs and processes with Task Manager

Task Manager is a tool that serves two essential purposes.

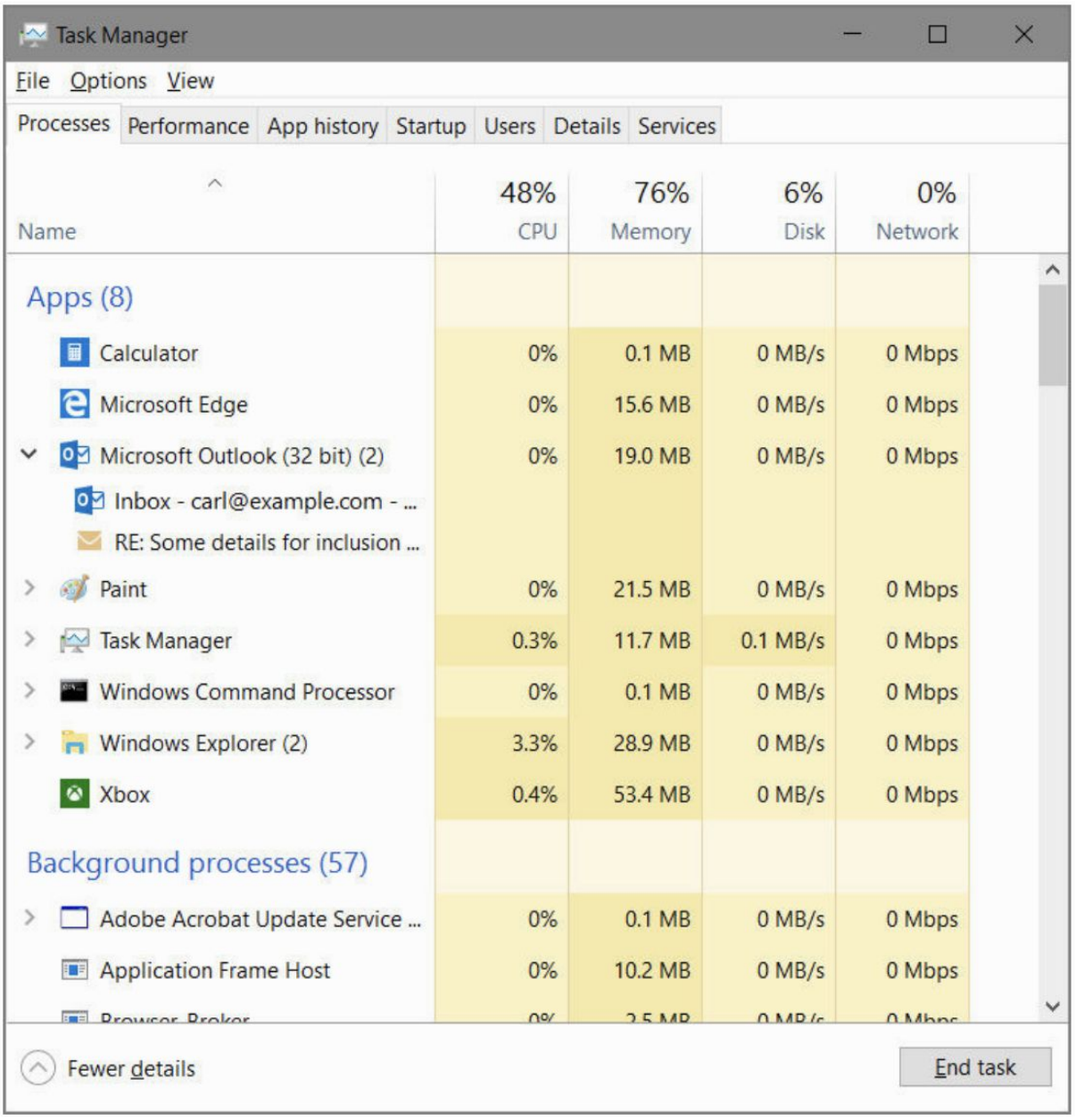
You can use it to track aspects of your system's performance and to see what programs and processes are running, and you can use it to terminate items when the normal shutdown methods aren't working.

The easiest way to run Task Manager is by means of its keyboard shortcut, Ctrl+Shift+Esc.

Without a keyboard, right-click or long-tap the taskbar and choose Task Manager.

The next figure shows the Processes tab of Task Manager.

If you don't see a tabular layout similar to that shown in the following figure, click More Details at the bottom of the window.



Terminating a program with Task Manager

The Processes tab also includes a Status column.

If it's not visible, right-click a column heading and choose Status.

Most of the time, the entries in this column will be blank, indicating that everything is humming along.

If an app hangs for any reason, you'll see the words Not Responding in this column.

In that case, you can attempt to shut down the miscreant by right-clicking its name and clicking End Task.

Don't be too quick on the trigger, however; Not Responding doesn't necessarily mean permanently out to lunch.

If the program is using every bit of resources to handle a different task, it might simply be too busy to communicate with Task Manager.

Before you decide to end the program, give it a chance to finish whatever it's doing.

How long should you wait?

That depends on the task.

If the operation involves a large data set (performing a global search-and-replace in a large Microsoft Access database, for instance), it's appropriate to wait several minutes, especially if you can hear the hard disk chattering or see the disk-activity light flickering.

But if the task in question normally completes in a few seconds, you needn't wait that long.

When you shut down an app by clicking End Task, Task Manager zaps the item immediately and irrevocably, closing any open files without giving you a chance to save them.

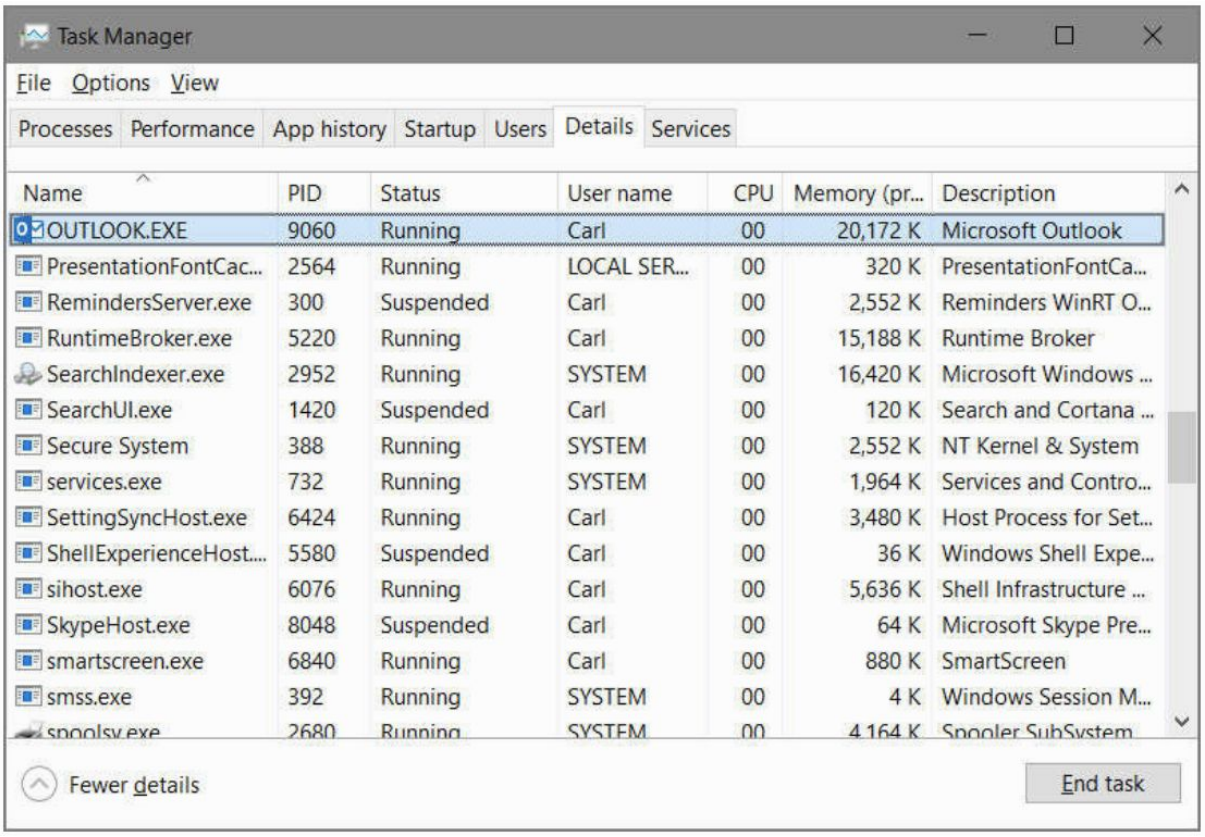
Whenever possible, you should try to close the program by the normal methods before resorting to End Task.

Finding detailed information about a program

To see detailed information about the process that's running an app, right-click the app and choose Go To Details.

This takes you to a related item on the Details tab.

Right-clicking Microsoft Outlook, for example, takes you to Outlook.exe, the name of Outlook's executable file.



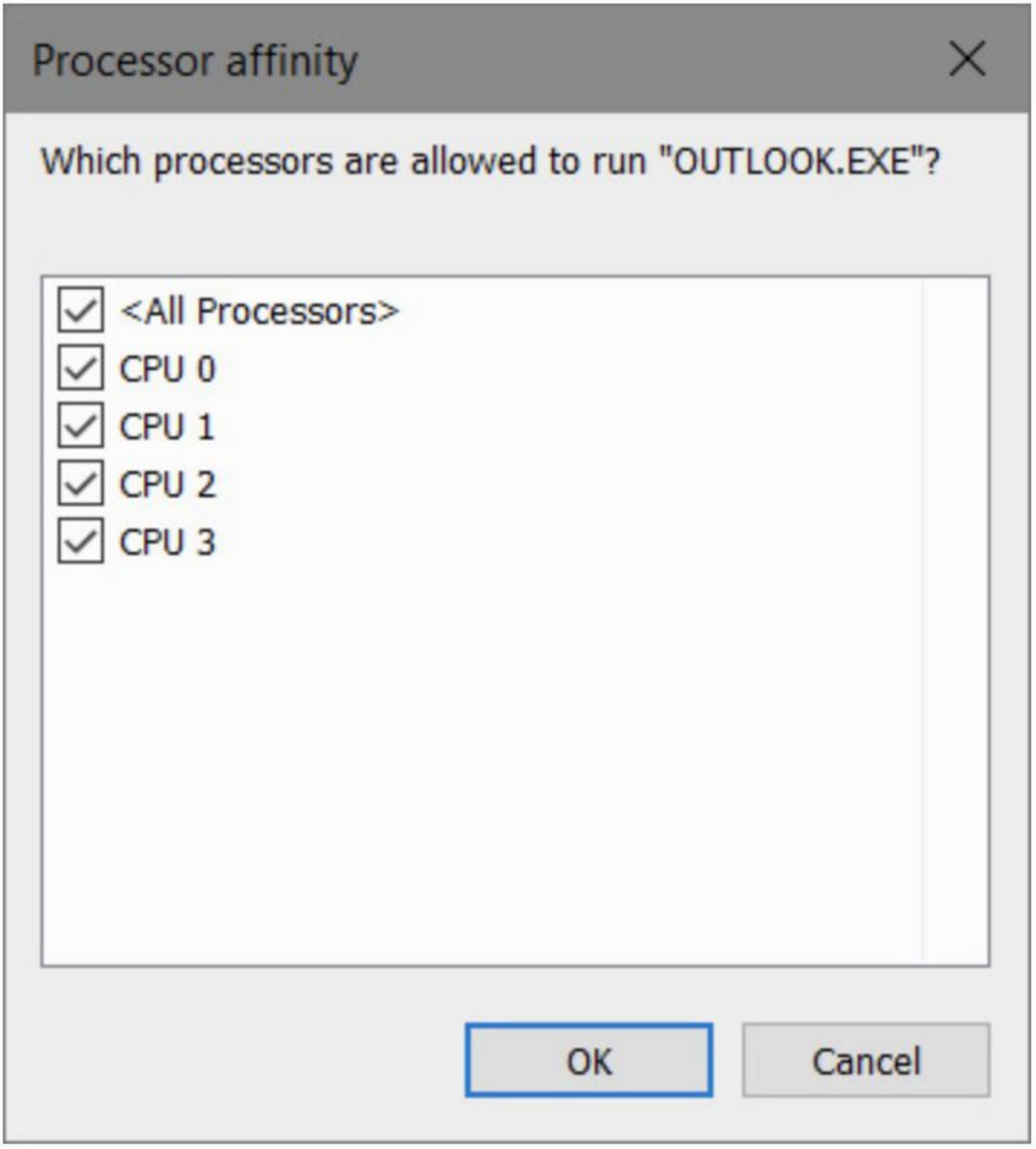
For each process, Task Manager includes the following information by default: image name (the name of the process), process ID (PID), status (running or suspended, for example), user name (the name of the account that initiated the process), CPU (the percentage of the CPU's capacity the process is currently using), memory (the amount of memory the process requires to perform its regular functions, also known as the private working set), and description (a text field identifying the process).

To display additional information for each process, right-click one of the headings and choose Select Columns.

Assigning a program to a specific processor

If you have a multicore or multiprocessor system, you can assign a process to a specific processor—but only after the process is already running.

To do this, right-click the process on the Details tab and choose Set Affinity. The following dialog box appears:



To assign a process to a particular CPU, clear the check boxes for the other entries in this dialog box.

Reviewing history

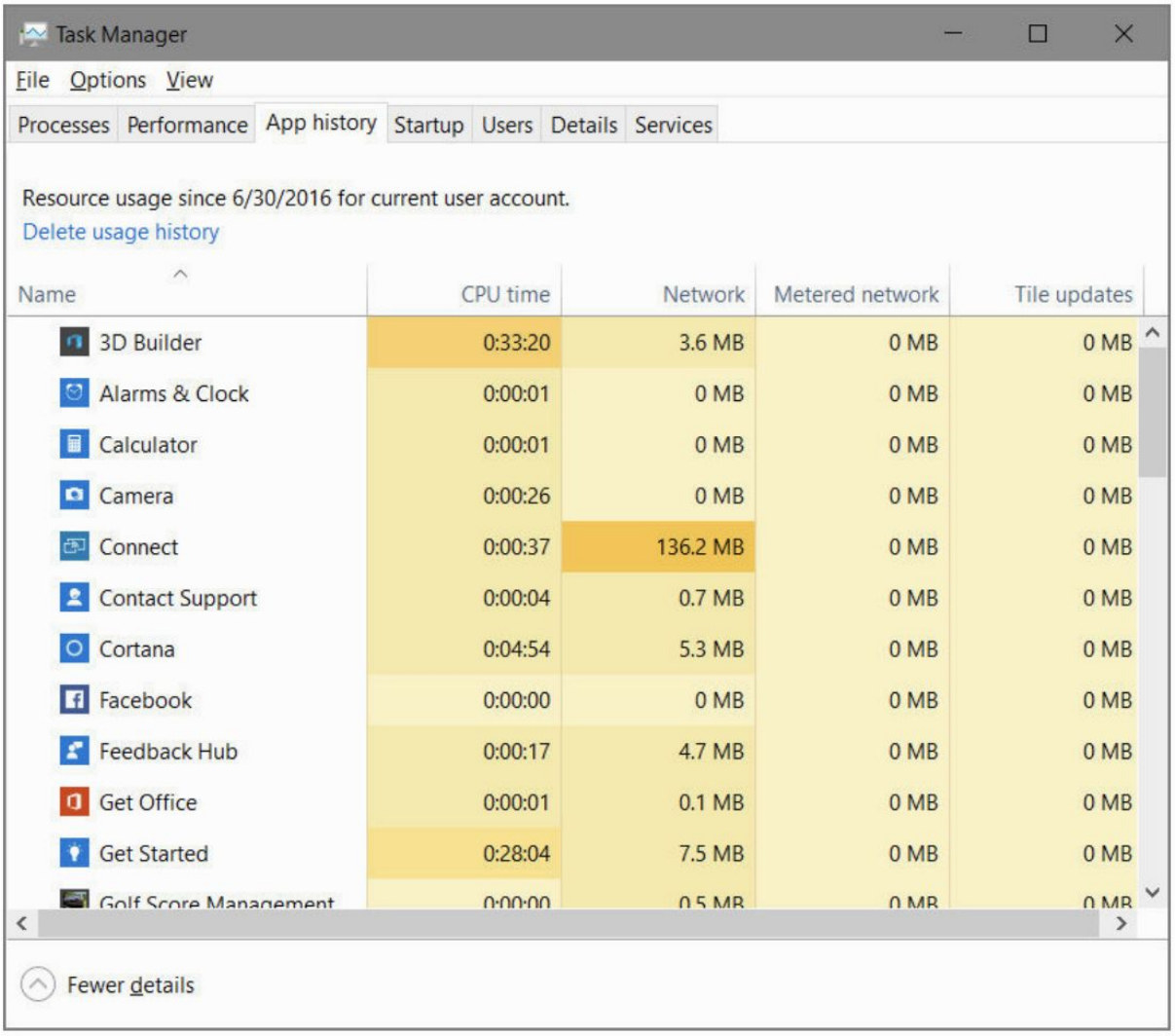
The App History tab, like the Processes tab, provides information about how programs are using system resources.

But App History, shown in the following figure, knows only about modern apps; you won't find your desktop applications listed here.

App History accumulates its information over some range of time, giving you an approximate idea of how you have been using your computer.

If you never clear and restart the history, it will record everything going back to your installation of Windows 10.

You can start fresh by clicking Delete Usage History.



As on other Task Manager tabs, you can sort information on the App History tab by clicking column headings.

Clicking CPU Time, for example, brings the heavy hitters to the top of the list.

Note, however, that Task Manager already calls your attention to the biggest consumers by means of color mapping, with the darkest colors assigned to the largest numbers.

Managing startup programs

Setting up a desktop application to run automatically when you start Windows is easy.

If the program's installer doesn't offer to do this for you (many do) and you want the program to run every time you begin a Windows session, create a shortcut for the program in the Startup folder.

Here's one way to do it:

1. On Start, right-click the program you want to run at startup and choose Open File Location. You'll find a shortcut for the program in the File Explorer window that appears.

2. Open a second File Explorer window, and type shell:startup in the address bar to navigate to %AppData%\Microsoft\Windows\Start Menu\Programs\Startup.

3. Copy the program's shortcut from the first File Explorer window to the second.

Run a modern app at startup

You'll find it challenging to launch a modern app from your Startup folder.

A workaround is to create your Startup folder shortcut not to the app but to a data file associated with the app.

If .jpg files are associated with the modern Photos app, for example, create a startup shortcut to one of your .jpg files.

At startup, Windows will execute the shortcut, which will launch the app.

Suspending or removing startup items

The problem many users have with startup programs is not with creating them (that's easy, and in many cases it happens without your explicit consent when the program is installed) but getting rid of them.

Having too many startup programs not only makes your system take longer to start, it also has the potential to waste memory.

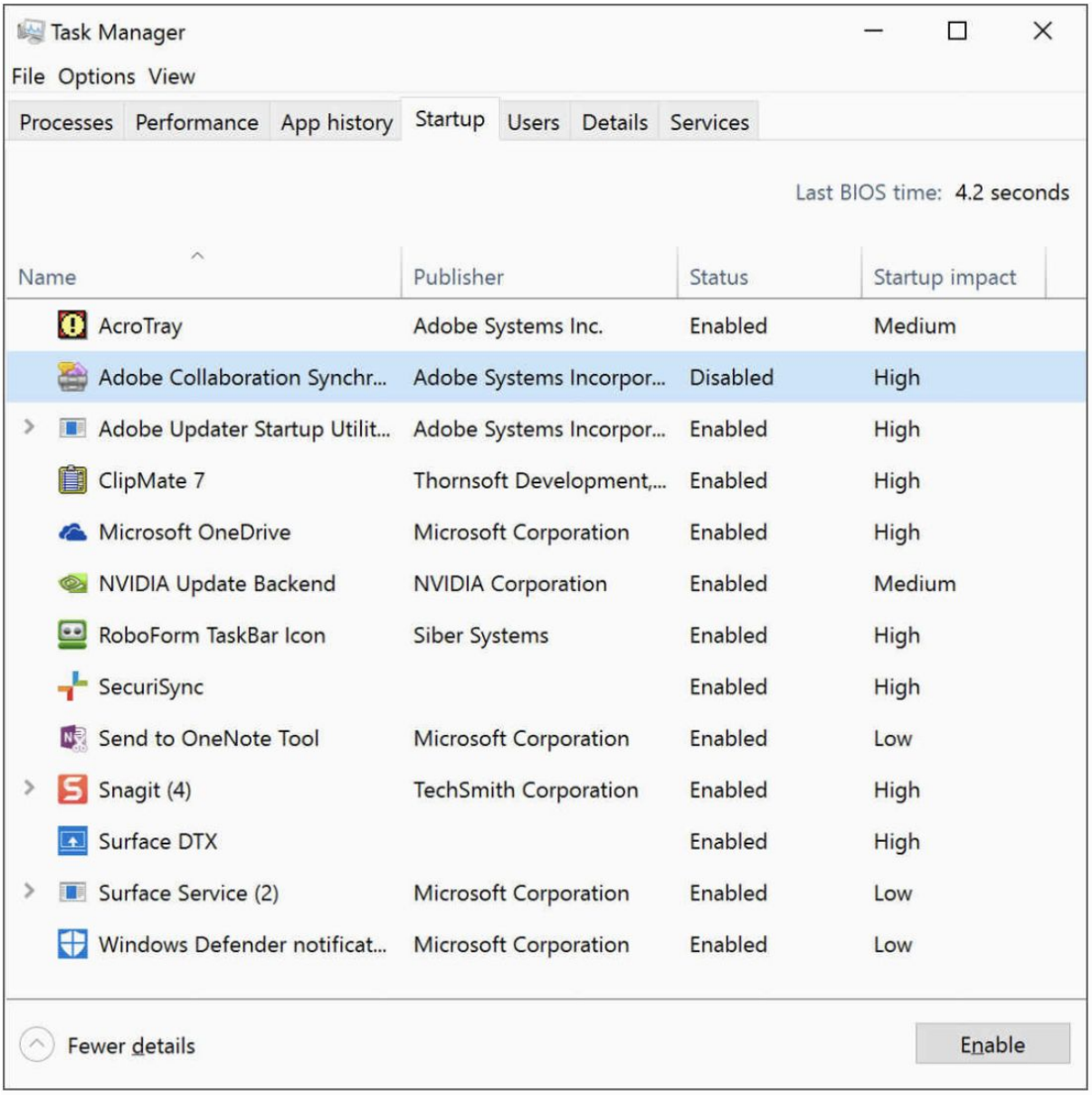
If you don't require a program at startup, you should get it out of your startup path.

If you created the startup item in the first place by the method described in the previous section, you can remove it by revisiting the Startup folder and pressing the Delete key.

Often, the situation is not so simple, however, because there are many other ways by which a program can be made to run at startup.

You can see a list of startup processes on the Startup tab of Task Manager.

As the next figure shows, the Startup tab identifies each item by its estimated impact on the time required to start your Windows environment:



You can't remove a startup item from this list, but you can disable it so that the item will not run automatically at your next startup.

To do this, right-click the item and then click Disable.

If you're not sure whether an item on the Startup tab is justifying its existence there, try disabling it and restarting.

Alternatively, or additionally, you can right-click the item and use the handy Search Online command to learn more about it.

Removing startup items with Autoruns

To get the most comprehensive listing of items that run at startup, as well as a handy tool to prevent certain programs from starting, we recommend using Autoruns, a free utility from Windows Sysinternals.

Autoruns, which you can download from https://bit.ly/autoruns , shows all the registry keys and startup locations, and it also shows Explorer shell extensions, services, browser helper objects, and more.

Autoruns is particularly useful for finding processes that don't belong (such as a Trojan horse or other malware) or that you suspect of causing problems.

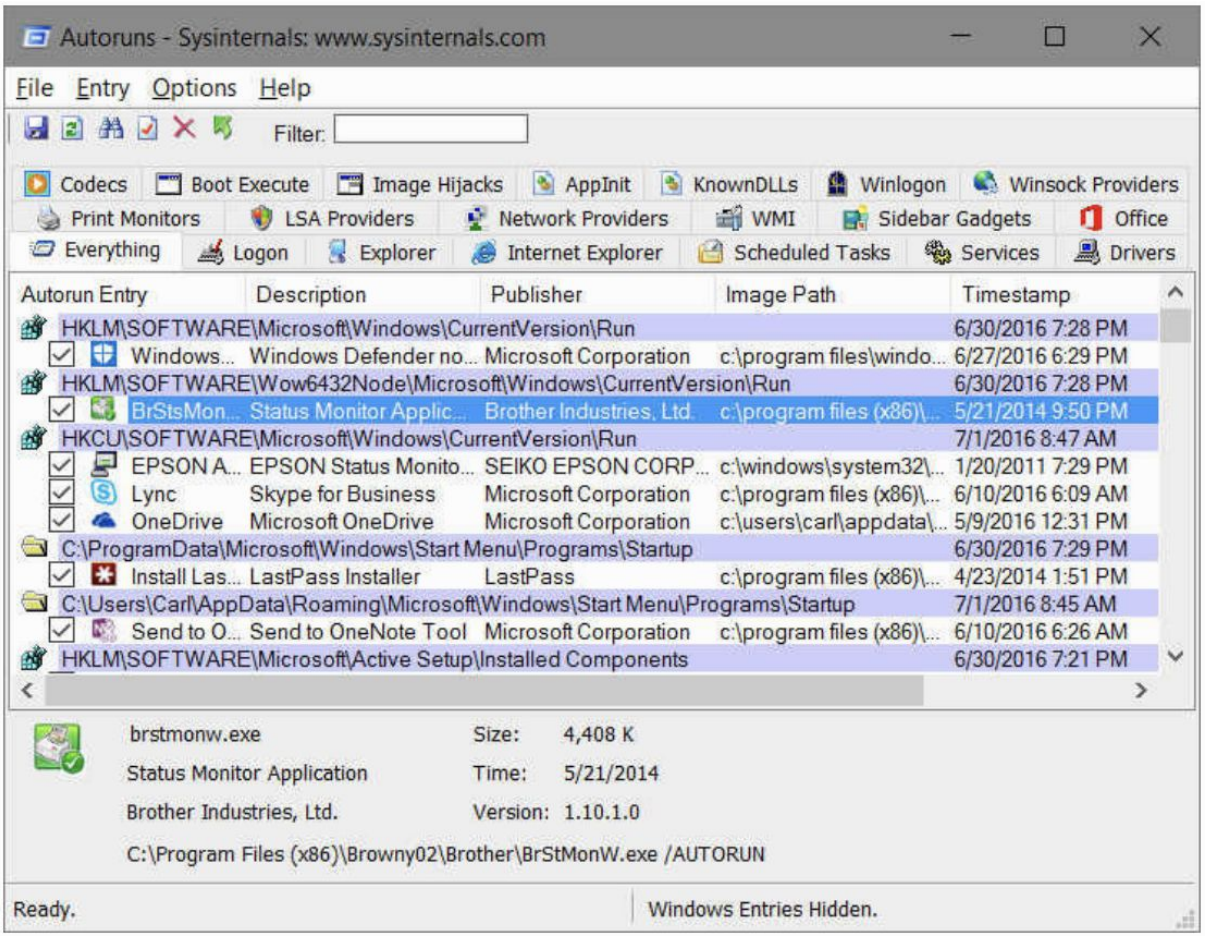
You can then disable these items without removing them while you test your theory, or you can delete their autorun command altogether.

Select an item, and its details appear at the bottom of the screen, as shown next.

Disable an item by clearing the check box next to its name; you can later reenable it by selecting the check box.

To clear an item from the autorun list, select it and click Entry, Delete.

Note that deleting removes only the entry in the registry or other location that causes the item to run; it does not delete the program.



Setting default programs and file-type associations

Most programs you use in Windows are associated with particular file types and protocols.

These associations are what enable you, for example, to open an MP3 file in File Explorer and have your favorite audio program play the file, or click a hyperlink in a document or an email message and have your preferred browser take you to the appropriate website.

Some of these associations were probably established by the operating system when you performed a clean install or an upgrade from an earlier version of Windows.

The Windows setup program gives you choices in this matter during the installation process, allowing you, for example, to accept the associations that Windows proposes or keep the ones you established before upgrading.

Regardless of how the associations between programs and file types and protocols are currently set, Windows allows you to see and modify the settings.

Most parts of the user interface used for managing file-type associations and default programs have been migrated to the Windows 10 Settings app, while a few parts remain in the old-style Control Panel.

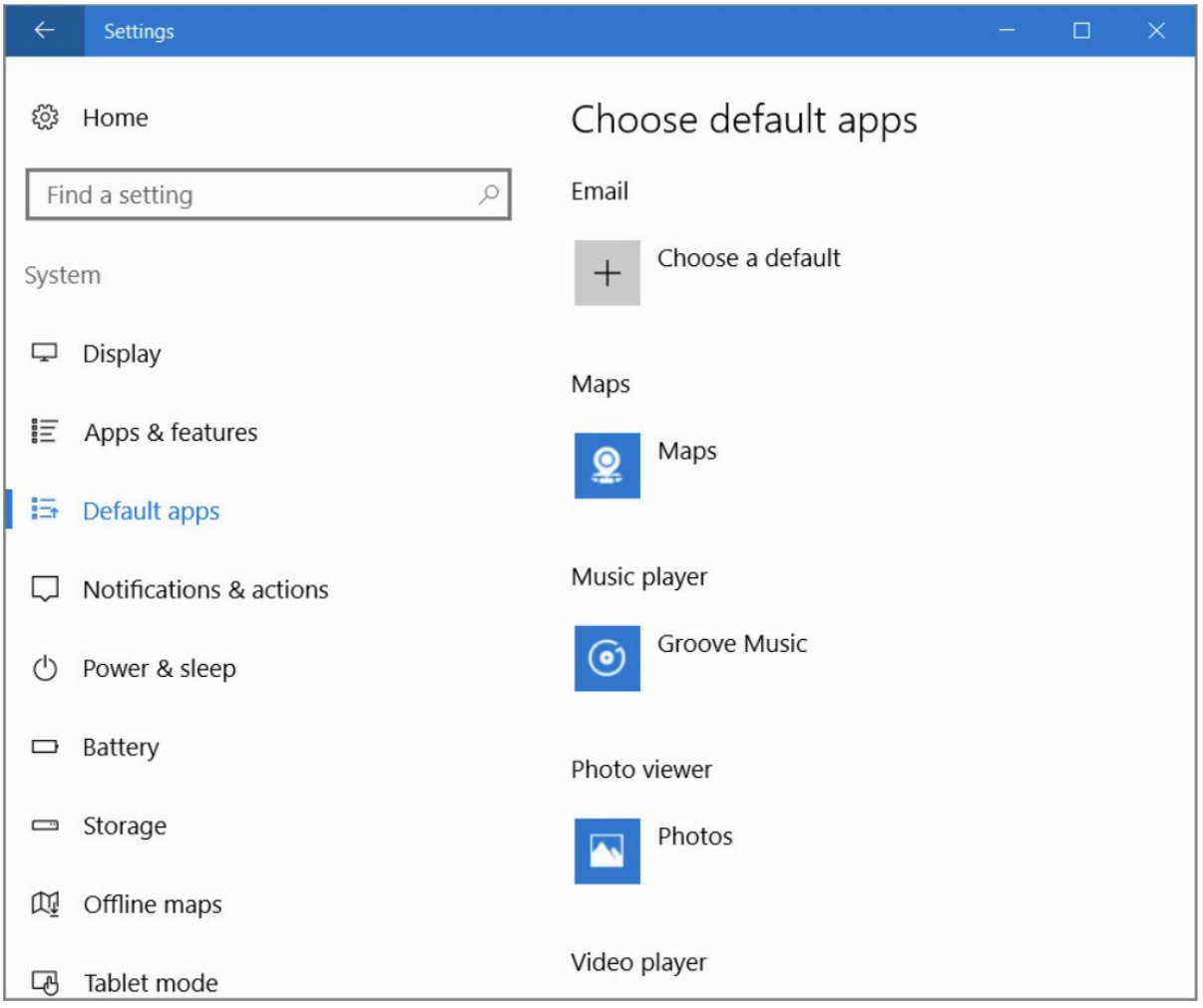
Microsoft has indicated that, over time, all of these configuration settings will be available in the Settings app.

But as of the Windows 10, this work was still incomplete.

You might find yourself using both Settings and Control Panel to get everything set up the way you want it.

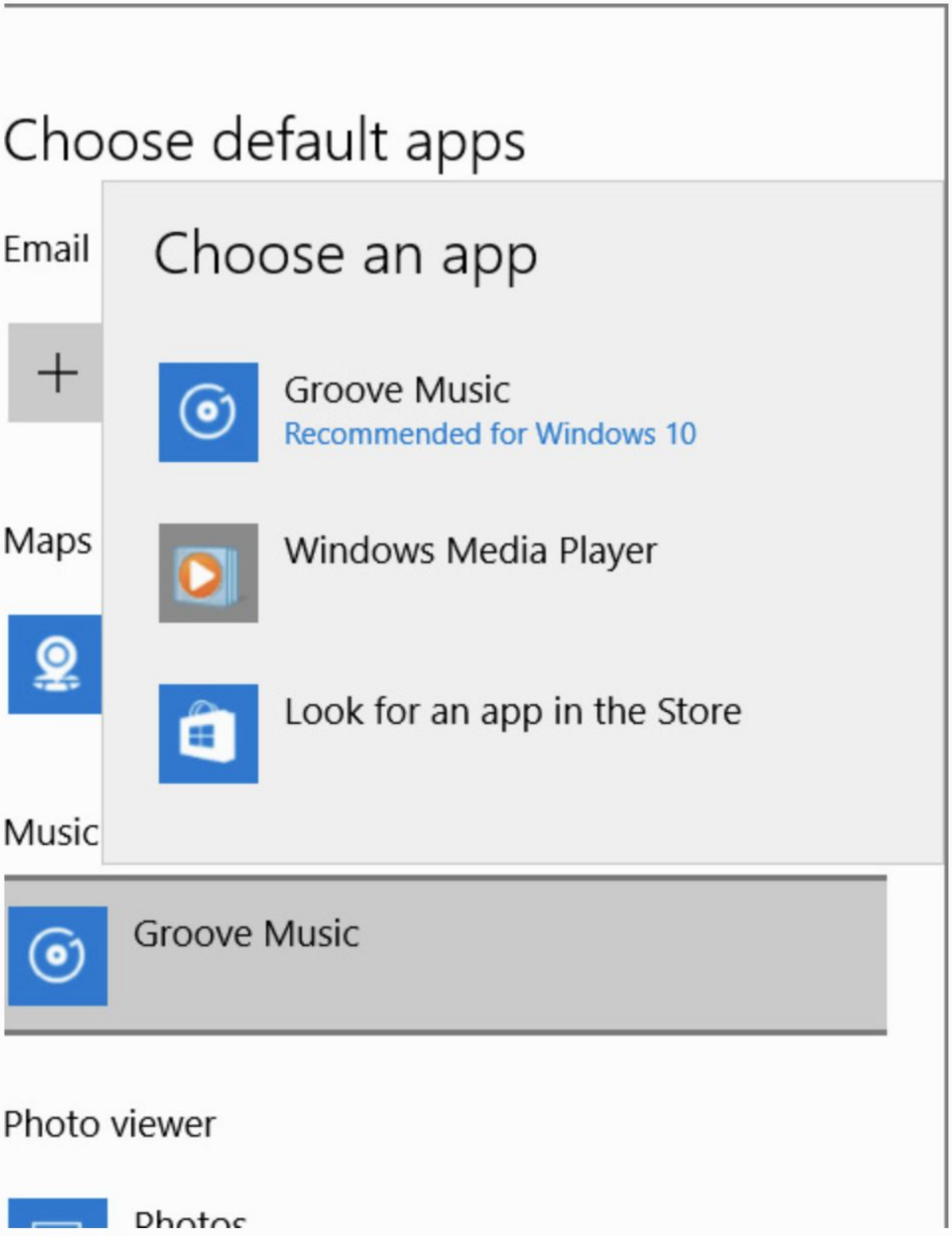
For a quick and easy way to set the default app for certain kinds of documents, go to Settings > System > Default Apps.

The next figure shows an example of what you're likely to see:



In the figure, you can see that, for example, Groove Music is the default handler for music files.

To change that, click the Groove Music icon:



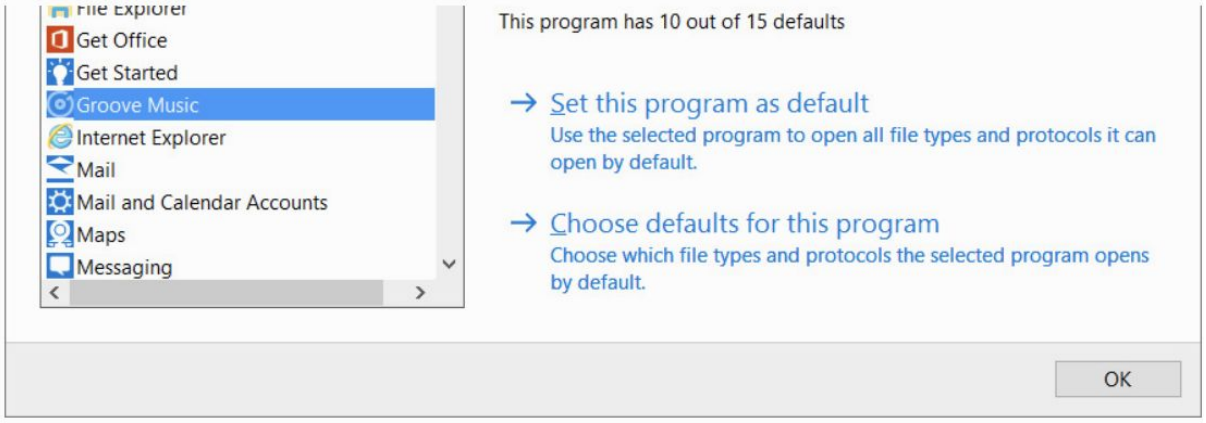
Here, two programs capable of playing music are installed on the system: the modern Groove Music app and the desktop application Windows Media Player.

You could select either one or visit the Store to look for something else.

But just because a program is identified in Settings as the default for a file type does not mean that program is assigned to open every file type it can open.

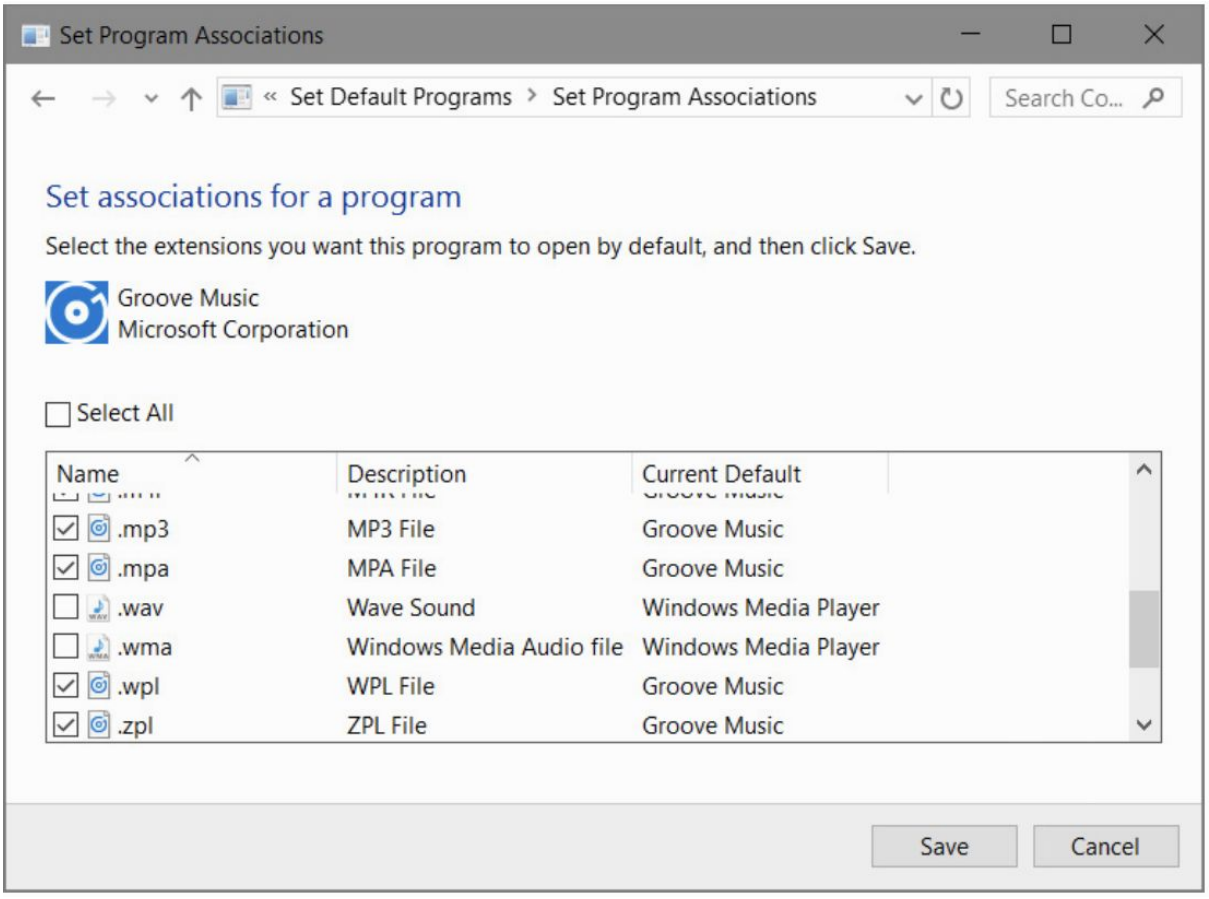
For example, the previous figure shows Groove Music as the default music player.

If you scroll to the bottom of the Default Apps list in Settings and click Set Defaults By App, however, you arrive in the Set Default Programs section of Control Panel, where you might discover that Groove Music is the designated player for only 10 of 15 possible file types:



To see which file types Groove Music is assigned to handle and which ones it is not, click Choose Defaults For This Program.

A quick glance at the file-type list that appears shows that Windows Media Player is the default for .wav and .wma files, while the rest of the file types are assigned to Groove Music, as shown in the next figure:

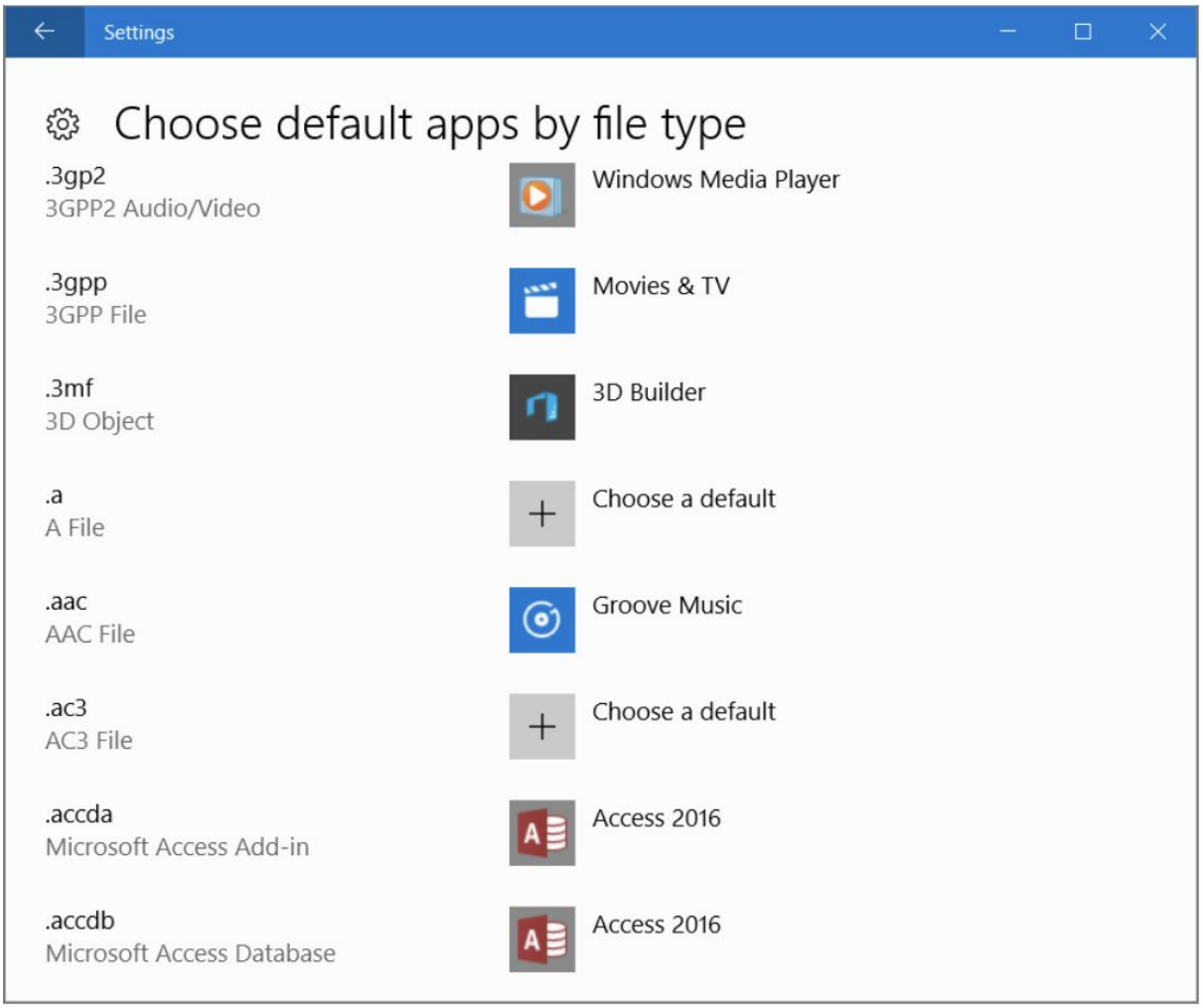


Clicking Select All (or selecting the individual check boxes for .wav and .wma) puts everything in the Groove Music camp.

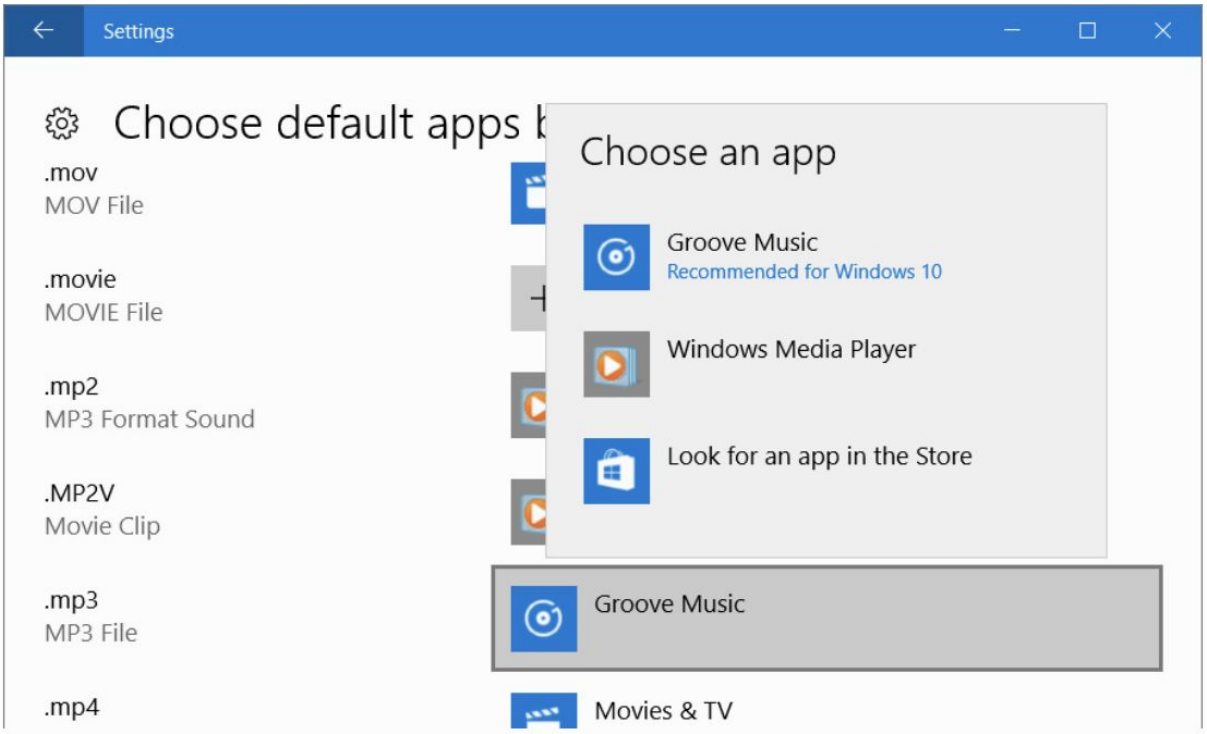
What if, for some reason, you want to assign a file type in this list—say, .mp3—to an altogether different program, perhaps an app you intend to download from the Windows Store?

To do this, return to the Default Apps page in Settings and click Choose Default Apps By File Type.

As the following figure shows, Windows responds with a long alphabetized list of all the file types known to your system:



Scrolling through the list to the .mp3 entry and clicking the name of the program currently associated with this type allows you to choose a different installed program or visit the Store:



Using a non default program on a case-by-case basis

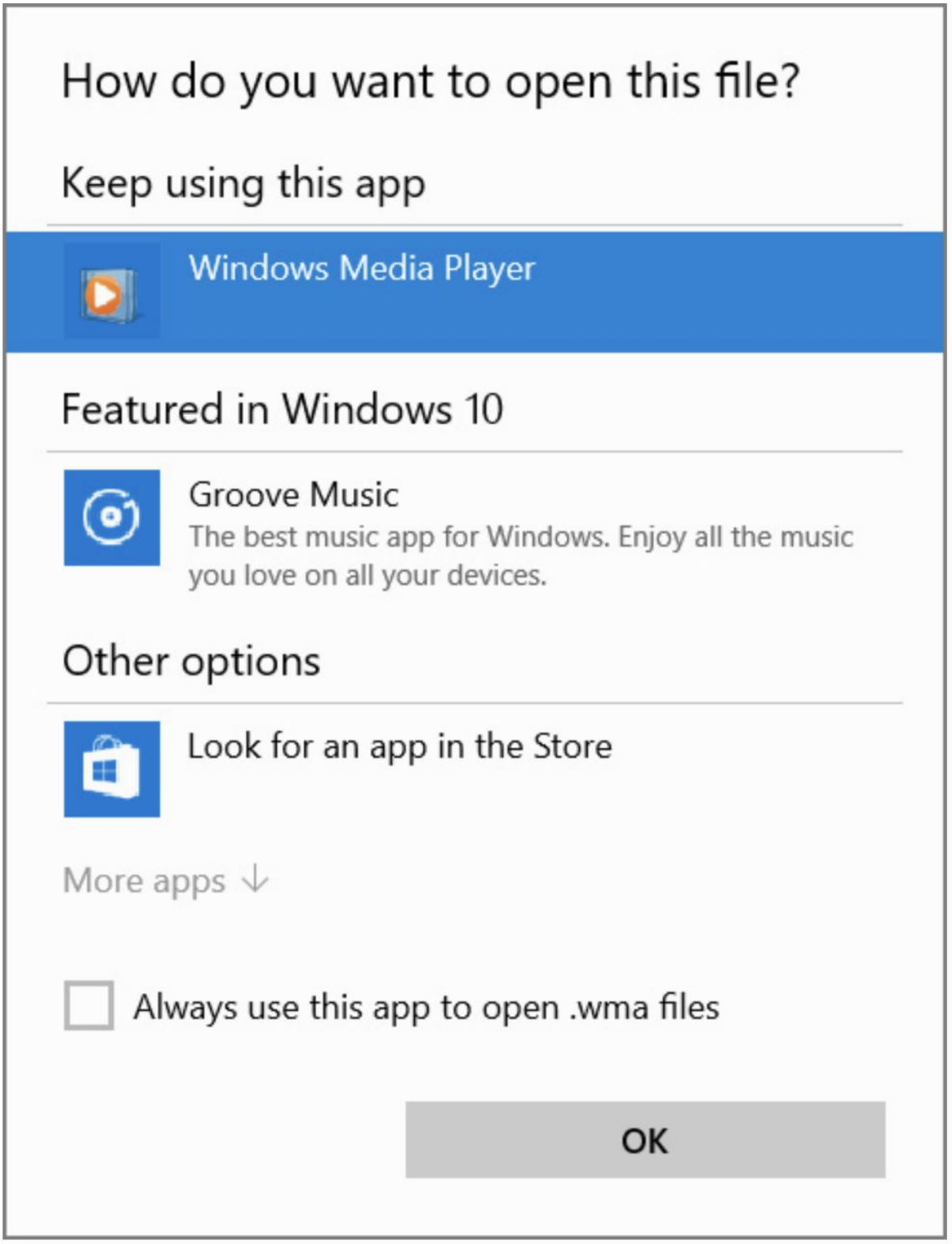
If you just want to open a file occasionally in an application that's not the default for that file type, there's no need to go through all the business of changing the default application.

Right-click the file in File Explorer and choose Open With.

Windows displays a menu offering the various applications that can open the selected file type.

If you don't find the one you want, click Choose Another App.

This time a menu similar to the one shown in the next figure appears:



You can do two things in this menu.

You can change the default for the selected file type (by selecting one of the listed apps and then clicking Always Use This App), or you can go for something altogether different by clicking More Apps.

Doing this brings up a list of programs, many if not most of which will be completely unsuitable for the selected file type.

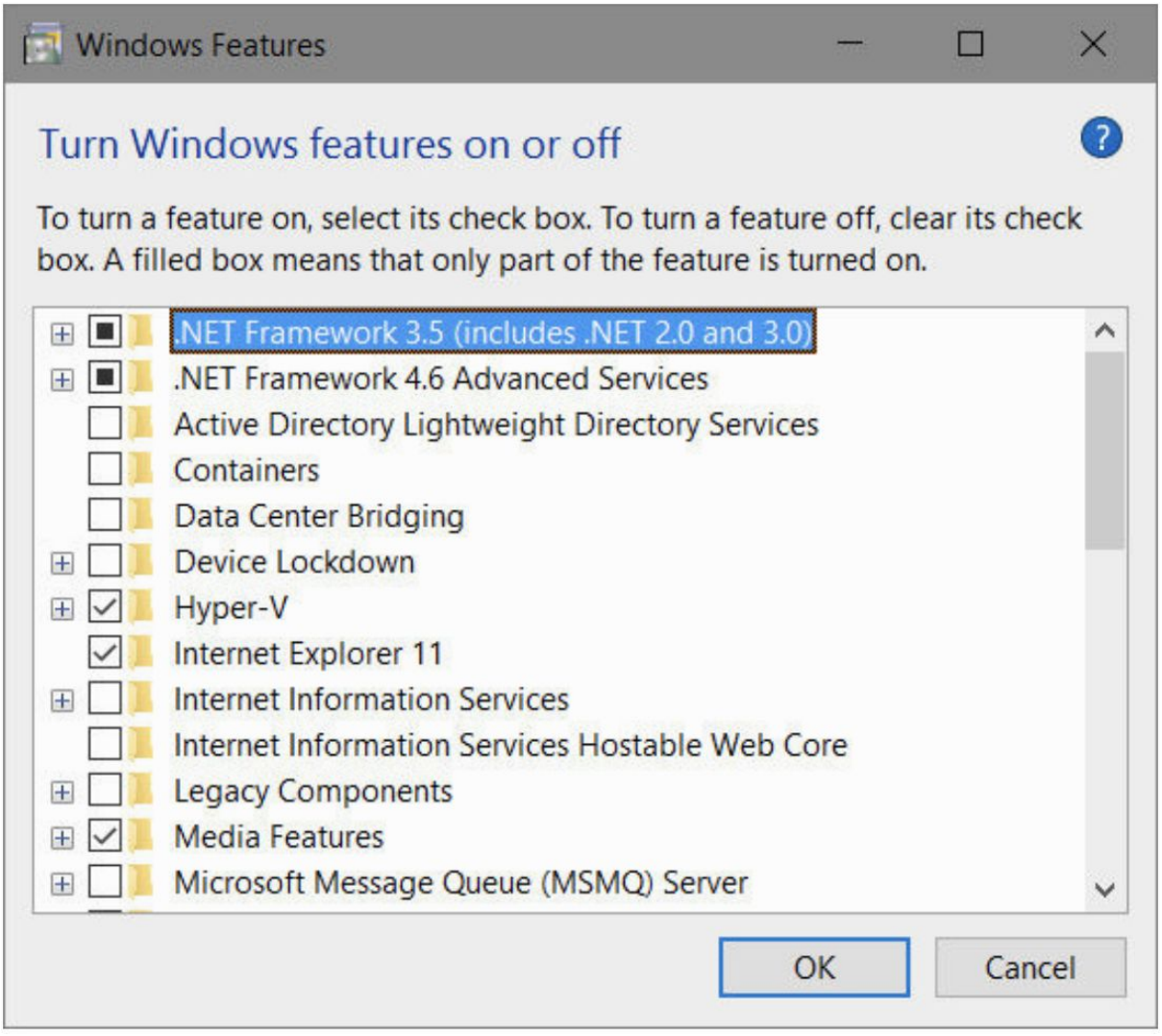
Select one of these if you're curious to see what will happen.

But don't click Always Use This App unless you're quite sure.

If the program isn't what you want, it will simply make a nuisance of itself, and you'll have to go to the trouble of making something else the default.

Turning Windows features on or off

If you want to disable or enable certain default Windows features, open Settings and type turn windows features on or off in the search box. The dialog box shown in hte following figure appears:



Here you can enable Hyper-V Management Tools (if they're not already enabled), disable Internet Explorer 11 if you have no further need for it, and so on.

Note that some items in the list have subentries.

Those marked by a filled check box have some components enabled and some not.

- Vocabulary -

- sandbox: entorno aislado (ejecución de programas).
- hazardous: peligroso.
- to tailor: adaptarse (tamaño de la pantalla).

- Exercises - 1. 2. Working and playing with Windows 10 -

You are going to create a new Google Document inside the "1. Windows Client" folder of your Google Drive, named:

"1. 2. Working and playing with Windows 10 - Apellidos, Nombre"

being "Apellidos, Nombre" your Last Name and Name.

Share this Google Document with the teacher (jorge@iesdoctorbalmis.com) with "Edit" permissions.

Inside this Google Document you are going to answer to the exercises of the following sub-units:

- 1. 2. 1. Using and managing apps and desktop programs
- 1. 2. 2. Cortana and the web
- 1. 2. 3. Productivity and communication tools
- 1. 2. 4. Music, photos, movies, and games
- 1. 2. 5. Managing files on PCs and in the cloud

- Exercises - 1. 2. 1. Using and managing apps and desktop programs -

Open the following Google Document that you have just created:

"1. 2. Working and playing with Windows 10 - Apellidos, Nombre"

being "Apellidos, Nombre" your Last Name and Name.

Inside this Google Document you are going to copy and answer all the "Exercises" of this sub-unit:

1. What are “desktop applications” or “programs”?
2. What are “modern apps”?
3. What is “Universal Windows Platform”?
4. List some of the important features of modern apps.
5. What is the Windows Store?

6. Where are the “desktop applications” located in the hard drive? Can you access to this folder?
7. Where are the “modern apps” located in the hard drive? Can you access to this folder?
8. Open the Task Manager and order your apps by: CPU and Memory usage.
9. Terminate a program with the Task Manager.
10. Review the App history ordering the apps by CPU time.
11. Download “Autoruns” and check your start-up programs.
12. Check the file extensions associated to be opened with the “Photos” app.
13. Change the default application that will open .MP3 files to “Windows Media Player”.