• Assignment level Advance:

1. Do a practical to create restore point.

In the search box on the taskbar, type **Create a restore point**, and select it from the list of results.

On the **System Protection**tab in **System Properties,**select **Create.**

Type a description for the restore point, and then select **Create.**

1. Do a practical to restore from restore point.

**Restore from a system restore point**

1. Press the Windows key on your keyboard or click on the Start menu, and search for "System Restore."
2. Click on "Create a restore point" from the search results. This will open the System Properties window with the System Protection tab selected.
3. Click on the "System Restore" button in the System Protection tab.
4. In the System Restore window, click on "Next" to proceed.
5. You will see a list of available restore points. Choose the most suitable restore point to restore your system to a previous state. You can also check the "Show more restore points" box to see additional options.
6. Click on "Next" and review the restore point details. Make sure you select a restore point that you are confident will resolve the issue you are facing.
7. Click on "Finish" and confirm your selection by clicking "Yes" in the confirmation dialog.
8. The system restore process will begin, and your computer will restart. It may take some time to complete the restoration.
9. Once the restoration is finished, your computer will restart again, and you will receive a confirmation message indicating whether the process was successful or not.
10. Do a practical to take backup from another system.

Yes , we are complete done a practical to take back up from another system .

1. manual transfer with an external hard drive. ...
2. Data transfer cable. ...
3. Transfer locally over Wi-Fi or LAN. ...
4. Transfer via cloud storage. ...
5. Specialist PC migration software. ...
6. Use Dropbox Backup to transfer files to a new PC
7. Do a practical to take backup backup with a recuva backup tool.

Yes , we are complete done a practical to take back up with a recuva back up tool

Recuva is an important [file recovery software](https://www.techulator.com/articles/Restore-Files.aspx) used to back up deleted file data information accidentally done by the user from their Windows PC, recycle bin or from an MP3 player. Everyone of us has witnessed the problem of accidentally deleting files containing some useful information from their computer. But what if, that file is permanently deleted from the hardware of the system? You may have come across the situation on your Windows PC where you delete files from your computer, delete all the necessary rubbish from your Recycle Bin and start to wonder did you mistakenly deleted your most important file for your office or personal use? All these questions have one solution – take help from Recuva. Even if you delete a particular file, you can undo the same from your recycle bin, but the actual question is how to recover the deleted files mistakenly being deleted by you from your recycle bin. Don't worry, Recuva specializes in this field. It has an integrated working software which recovers all your data, files, photos, media contents at just a blink of a click. All you need to do is to buy the Recuva [recovery software](https://www.techulator.com/articles/Data-Recovery-Software.aspx) or you can download the free limited period version to check how things work. You will be amazed to know that Recuva will bring back all those files from no where to you to restore it back to your system. What's even more amazing is that, not only it supports your PC, but supportability extension to memory cards, [USB flash drives](https://www.techulator.com/articles/USB-Drives.aspx) and your iPods are also covered in the software use. What's more Recuva handles special confidential files with utmost care giving you flexible options to delete them from the system forever after you recover the information through it. Using restore and delete function, you can delete files and contents permanently from the system after being recovered through Recuva, so that spammers may not be able to glance through your personal info data.

Topic: Disk Management

• Assignment level Basic:

1. What is Disk management?

Disk Management is an extension of the Microsoft Management Console that allows full management of the disk-based [hardware](https://www.lifewire.com/computer-hardware-2625895) recognized by Windows.

It's used to manage the drives installed in a computer—like [hard disk drives](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-a-hard-disk-drive-2618152) (internal and [external](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-an-external-drive-2625867)), [optical disk drives](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-an-optical-disc-drive-2618157), and [flash drives](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-a-flash-drive-2625794). It can be used to [partition](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-a-partition-2625958) and [format](https://www.lifewire.com/what-does-it-mean-to-format-something-2625882) drives, assign drive letters, and much more.

Disk Management Availability

Disk Management is available in most versions of Microsoft Windows including [Windows 11](https://www.lifewire.com/windows-11-5188930), [Windows 10](https://www.lifewire.com/windows-10-2626217), [Windows 8](https://www.lifewire.com/windows-8-2626235), [Windows 7](https://www.lifewire.com/windows-7-2626265), [Windows Vista](https://www.lifewire.com/windows-vista-2626311), [Windows XP](https://www.lifewire.com/windows-xp-2626354), and Windows 2000.

## How to Open Disk Management

The most common way to access Disk Management is via the Computer Management utility, which you can get to from [Administrative Tools](https://www.lifewire.com/administrative-tools-2625804) in the [Control Panel](https://www.lifewire.com/control-panel-2625841).

## How to Use Disk Management

Disk Management has two main sections—a top and a bottom:

* The top section contains a list of all the partitions, formatted or not, that Windows recognizes.
* The bottom section contains a graphical representation of the physical drives installed in the computer.

2. What is the use of disk management?

Disk Management has two main sections—a top and a bottom:

* The top section contains a list of all the partitions, formatted or not, that Windows recognizes.
* The bottom section contains a graphical representation of the physical drives installed in the computer.

Performing certain actions on the drives or partitions make them available or unavailable to Windows and configure them to be used by Windows in certain ways.

Here are some common things that you can do in Disk Management:

* [Partition a drive](https://www.lifewire.com/how-to-partition-a-hard-drive-2626081)
* [Format a drive](https://www.lifewire.com/how-to-format-a-hard-drive-2626077)
* [Change a drive's letter](https://www.lifewire.com/how-to-change-a-drive-letter-2626069)
* Shrink a partition
* Extend a partition
* Delete a partition
* Change a drive's [file system](https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-a-file-system-2625880)

The Disk Management tool has a graphical interface like a regular program and is similar in function to the command line utility *diskpart*, which was a replacement of an earlier utility called *fdisk*.

You can also use Disk Management to [check free hard drive space](https://www.lifewire.com/how-to-check-free-hard-drive-space-in-windows-2619187). Look under the **Capacity** and **Free Space**columns (in the *Disk List* or *Volume List*view) to see the total storage capacity of all the disks as well as how much free space is remaining, which is expressed in units (i.e., MB and GB) as well as a percentage.

Disk Management is where you can create and attach virtual hard disk files in Windows 11, 10, and 8. These are single files that act as hard drives, which means you can store them on your main hard drive or in other places like external hard drives. To build a virtual disk file with the VHD or [VHDX](https://www.lifewire.com/vhdx-file-2622849) file extension, use the **Action** >**Create VHD** menu. Opening one is done through the **Attach VHD** option.

The **View**menu is how you can change which panes you see at the top and bottom and how you change the colors and patterns Disk Management uses to display unallocated space, free space, logical drives, spanned volumes, RAID-5 volumes, and other disk regions.

3. What are the merits of Disk management tool?

## Disk Management Tools

Disk management tools are [utility software](https://www.toppr.com/guides/computer-science/computer-fundamentals/software-concepts/utility-software/) that is used to manage data on disk by performing various functions on it. Moreover, they perform functions like partitioning devices, manage drives, disk checking, disk formatting, etc. Furthermore, there are various types of disk management tools like disk checkers, disk cleaners, and disk analyzers.

We also call these tools as **disk utility**. Utility Software or system utilities is a type of system software that helps in the proper and smooth functioning of a computer system. Moreover, they assist the operating system to manage, organize, maintain, and optimize the functioning of a computer system. Examples of disk management tools are MiniTool Partition Wizard, Paragon Partition Manager, etc.

**Basic Functions of Disk Management Tools**

The disk utility basically takes care of the computer disk system. It performs all the tasks which are necessary to keep the functioning of the disk smooth. Some basic functions that these tools perform are as follows:

* Partitioning of the disk
* Formatting the disk
* Changing disk’s name
* Shrinking a disk partition
* Extending a disk partition
* Deleting a disk partition
* Changing the file system of a driver

• Assignment level Intermediate:

1. Where can we find the disk management tool?

\*\* As the name suggests, the Run dialog allows you to open any program on your Windows PC, provided you know the full file path.

You can also run any executable stored in the C:\Windows directory by typing the file name. It can be a great productivity tool if you know exactly [what commands to use](https://www.makeuseof.com/tag/windows-run-commands-cheat-sheet/). Here, we'll be just focusing on the command you need to enter to open the Disk Management utility.

To open the Run command window, you need to press **Windows Key + R**. Now, type **diskmgmt.msc,** and hit the Enter key to launch Disk Management.

This way to open Disk Management is preferable if you're busy on the keyboard and don't want to reach for your mouse.

\*\* If you've been a Windows user for a while, you're probably already familiar with the Control Panel. If not, this is the one destination in your Windows PC where all the important system utilities are located.

Control Panel is primarily used to change system settings, configure your network, manage your devices, user accounts, and more. To access Disk Management from the Control Panel, just follow these instructions:

1. In the Start menu search bar, input **control panel** and select the Best match.
2. When the Control Panel opens, select **System and Security.**
3. Next, you need to go all the way down to the bottom of the menu. Under **Administrative Tools**, you'll see multiple options for disk drives. Click on **Create and format hard disk partitions** to open Disk Management.

Don't make the mistake of clicking on Administrative Tools because that will open the File Explorer instead.

2. List out the operations we can do with disk management tool .

\* Delete partition

\* Format partition

\* resize and move partition

\* Extend volume

\* Disk cloning tools

\* Disk format

\* Parttioning

\* Booting from disk

Disk management tools are utility software that is used to manage data on disk by performing various functions on it. Moreover, they perform functions like partitioning devices, manage drives, disk checking, disk formatting, etc.

• Assignment level Advance:

1. Do a practical to create a new partition with disk management tool.

Yes , we are complete done a practical to create a new partition with disk management tool .

**Create a partition from unpartitioned space with these steps:**

* Right-click This PC and select Manage.
* Open Disk Management.
* Select the disk from which you want to make a partition.
* Right-click the Unpartitioned space in the bottom pane and select New Simple Volume.
* Enter the size and click next, and you are done.

1. Do a practical to convert from MBR to gpt from disk management tool .

Yes , we are complete done a practical from MBR to gpt from disk management tool

**Convert an MBR disk with Disk Management**

1. Back up or move the data on the MBR disk prior to conversion.
2. Delete all partitions and volumes on the MBR disk. ...
3. Select and hold (or right-click) the MBR disk to convert to the GPT format, and select Convert to GPT Disk.

3-Do a practical to create new partition from existing partition.

**Yes , we are complete done a practical to create new partition from exititng partition .**

1. Step 1: Check for Free Space. First, open Windows' File Explorer and make sure you have enough free space for the partition you want to create. ...
2. Step 2: Back Up Your PC. ...
3. Step 3: View Disk Partitions. ...
4. Step 4: Shrink the C: Drive. ...
5. Step 5: Manage Unallocated Space. ...
6. Step 6: Format the New Partition.

Topic: Device Management

• Assignment level Basic:

1 - What is Device Management?

**Device management** enables organizations to administer and maintain devices, including virtual machines, physical computers, mobile devices, and IoT devices. Device management is a critical component of any organization's security strategy. It helps ensure that devices are secure, up-to-date, and compliant with organizational policies, with the goal of protecting the corporate network and data from unauthorized access.

As organizations support remote and hybrid workforces, it's more important than ever to have a solid device management strategy. Organizations must protect and secure their resources and data on any device.

This article describes the features and benefits of device management, and how it can help organizations, including Microsoft 365 small & medium business, and enterprise. It also describes the different approaches to device management, including mobile device management (MDM) and mobile application management (MAM), and how Microsoft Intune can help.

2-What is the need of device management?

**Device Manager** is a component of the [Microsoft Windows](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Windows) operating system. It allows users to view and control the hardware attached to the computer. When a piece of hardware is not working, the offending hardware is highlighted for the user to deal with. The list of hardware can be sorted by various criteria.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Device_Manager#cite_note-1)

For each device, users can:

* Supply [device drivers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Device_driver) in accordance with the [Windows Driver Model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Driver_Model)
* Enable or disable devices
* Tell Windows to ignore malfunctioning devices
* View other technical properties

Device Manager was introduced with [Windows 95](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_95) and later added to [Windows 2000](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_2000). On [Windows 9x](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_9x), Device Manager is part of the System applet in [Control Panel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Control_Panel_(Windows)). On Windows 2000 and all other [Windows NT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_NT)-based versions of Windows, it is a snap-in for [Microsoft Management Console](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Management_Console).

3-What are the benefits of Device management?

**Features and benefits**

Device management solutions have the following features and benefits:

* The toolset to manage devices, including the ability to deploy and update software, configure settings, enforce policies, and monitor with data and reports
* The ability to administer and manage virtual and physical devices, regardless of their physical location
* Maintain a network of devices running common operating systems, including Windows, macOS, iOS/iPadOS, and Android
* Automate policy management and deployment for apps, device features, security, and compliance
* Optimize device features for business use
* Provide a single point of management for devices, including the ability to manage devices from a central console
* Secure and protect data on devices, including safeguards and measures to prevent unauthorized access

With device management solutions, organizations can make sure that only authorized people and devices get access to proprietary information. Similarly, device users can feel at ease accessing work data from their phone, because they know their device meets their organization's security requirements.

• Assignment level Intermediate:

1-Where can we access device management?

**There are multiple ways to access Device Manager:**

* Windows Search: Click on the Windows icon and type "Device Manager."
* Control Panel: Navigate to "System and Security," then "System," and select "Device Manager."
* Run Command: Press 'Windows + R' on your keyboard, type "devmgmt.msc.

2-List out the devices connected to the device management

* Computer
* Mobile device
* Printer
* Server
* Networking device
* Iot device
* Storage device
* Peripherals
* Projector
* Audio / video device
* Usb devices
* Virtual machine

• Assignment level Advance:

1-Do a practical to add a device with device management tool.

Yes , we are complete a practical to add a device with device management tool .

Yes, it is practical to add a device with a device management tool. Device management tools provide a centralized platform to oversee and control devices in an organization. These tools offer various functionalities such as device monitoring, deployment, security, software updates, and troubleshooting. By adding a device to a device management tool, you can effectively manage and streamline device operations, enhance security, ensure compliance, and improve overall productivity.

2. Do a practical to delete a driver from the device management tool.

Yes , we are complete done a practical to driver from the device management tool .

First, open Settings (you can do this using the Windows+I keyboard shortcut) and type Remove. Select **Add or remove programs**. If the device or driver package that you wish to remove appears in the list of programs, select uninstall.

If your device or driver package does not appear in the list, you'll need to use Device Manager to uninstall the device. If that device is the only device using the driver package, then the driver package can also be removed via Device Manager. To launch Device Manager, select the Start button, type Device Manager, and press Enter.

Then follow these steps:

1. Select the View menu and turn on **Show Hidden Devices**.
2. Expand the node that represents the type of device that you want to uninstall, right-click the device entry for the device you want to uninstall, and select **Uninstall**.
3. On the **Confirm Device Removal** dialog box, if you wish to remove the driver package in addition to uninstalling the device, select the **Delete the driver software for this device** option. When ready to complete the operation, select **OK**.

You may also need to restart the computer.