

**Resetting a Windows Password:** If you forgot your Windows password (local account), you can reset it from the sign-in screen. For example: *"Select the arrow next to the password text field, click OK, then **Reset password**, and answer your security questions"*. This allows you to regain access when locked out.

**Printer Connection Problems:** Common printer issues include the printer showing *offline* or print jobs stuck in queue. Troubleshooting might involve running the printer troubleshooter, updating drivers, or **clearing and resetting the print spooler** (stop the Print Spooler service, delete spooler files in %WINDIR%\System32\spool\PRINTERS, then start the service). This often fixes stuck print jobs.

**Windows Activation Errors:** Activation ensures your Windows is genuine. If Windows 11 fails to activate, the steps include: *make sure Windows is up to date, use the Activation Troubleshooter, and if an error code appears, follow the specific fix for that code*. For instance, error 0xC004F211 means hardware changed – running the troubleshooter or re-entering your product key may resolve it.

**Windows Update Issues:** When Windows Update fails, start with the built-in troubleshooter. *"On Windows 11, run the **Windows Update troubleshooter** in the Get Help app – it will attempt to fix most problems automatically"*. If that doesn't help, general steps include checking your internet connection, freeing up disk space, and retrying the update.

**Blue Screen (BSOD) Errors:** A "blue screen" stop error can be caused by hardware or driver issues. Basic fixes include: *remove any new hardware, boot into Safe Mode, and check Device Manager for driver errors and update them*. Also ensure there's enough free disk space, since low disk space can sometimes cause system crashes.

**Improving Slow PC Performance:** If your Windows PC is running slowly, make sure you have installed the latest Windows updates and drivers (new updates often include performance improvements). Additionally, you can *disable unnecessary startup programs* so they don't all run in the background when Windows boots, freeing up memory and CPU for the tasks you actually need.

**Network Connectivity Problems:** For Wi-Fi or Ethernet issues, you can use the Network troubleshooter. *Go to Start > Settings > Network & Internet > Status, and run the troubleshooter*. If needed, you can manually reset the network stack – for example, by running commands like netsh winsock reset and ipconfig /renew in Command Prompt to refresh IP settings and DNS, which often resolves connection problems.

**No Sound / Audio Issues:** When the sound isn't working, Windows suggests: *run the audio troubleshooter first*, then check that the correct output **device is selected** (e.g. headphones vs speakers) and that cables are plugged in and volume is not muted. Often, the fix is as simple as unmuting the audio or switching the output device to the right one.

**Bluetooth Not Working:** If a Bluetooth device won't connect, *ensure Bluetooth is turned on* (check the Quick Settings or Bluetooth settings in Windows) and that the device is powered/charged and in range. Sometimes toggling the device off and on helps. Also try *removing the device and re-pairing it*, and update the Bluetooth driver if needed.

**Low Disk Space (Storage Issues):** Running out of disk space can cause various problems. Windows has a **Storage Sense** feature and guides to help free space. For example: *delete or move personal files (videos, photos, etc.) that take a lot of space*, or turn on **OneDrive Files On-Demand** so cloud files don't always store locally. Using Disk Cleanup or uninstalling unused apps can also reclaim space.