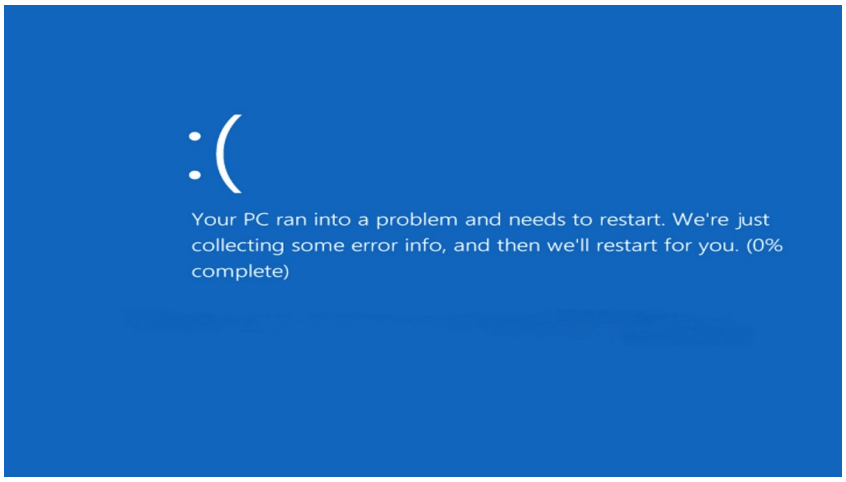
Fix Windows 10 Memory Management BSODs With These Easy Fixes

Have you ever seen the dreaded Blue Screen of Death (BSOD) while working on your computer? Read on to learn some solutions.



The "Memory Management" problem has grown widespread among Windows 10 users. This error message has received the moniker "Blue Screen of Death" since it displays abruptly. Your computer's blue screen displays "Memory Management Error," interrupting your work.

A computer restart often solves the issue, although this is not always the case. Your computer may become stuck on this window or repeatedly display the error message. Let’s see why Windows systems fail and how we can fix errors related to BSOD.

What Is Windows 10 Memory Management?

Memory management is the procedure that controls how your computer uses its available memory. It keeps RAM usage constant by controlling the system. It manages memory according to the requirements of running applications.

Malicious software can take up the system's RAM, leaving no free space for other programs. Service interruptions and system failures may occur if you don't fix the problem.

What Are The Functions Of Memory Management?

The following are some of memory management's most important functions:

- Every byte of memory in your computer is tracked, whether free or in use.
- A process decides how much memory to allocate to certain programs and when to give it to them.
- The program also clears out memory when you close a program so that it can be used by something else.

However, just like any other computer function, it may fail from time to time. Shortly after, the MEMORY MANAGEMENT error message is likely to show.

What Is The Blue Screen Of Death?

Blue Screen errors are among the most dreadful errors encountered by computer users, along with malware and ransomware. The BSOD is also known as the stop screen or stop error. Unsaved work is wiped out in a flash, and there is no warning.

How do BSOD errors occur?

Several factors, including the following, may cause blue screen errors:

- Faulty software
- The hardware failure is due to faulty memory, power supply problems, overheating or exceeding specification limits.
- BSoDs were also caused by incompatible DLLs or kernel bugs in the Windows 9x era.

What Causes Stop Code Memory Management BSOD Error?

The Memory Management error indicates system or memory problems. In most cases, system-level issues are hardware-related, although software-related issues are also conceivable. Occasionally, a firmware mistake may be at blame.

Doesn't it sound awful? But don't be alarmed — it's not life-threatening. You can find out what's wrong with your computer using tools like WhoCrashed and BlueScreenView.

Possible causes of the MEMORY MANAGEMENT error code include:

- Software problems, such as corrupted files in the system directory
- Software or hardware incompatibility
- Errors caused by RAM, problems with physical memory sticks
- Problems with new hardware, such as a graphics card
- Failure of the hardware or outdated technology
- Driver issues, missing or outdated discs
- Firmware, viruses, or malware
- The outdated Windows 10 operating system

Infection via these recognized reasons does not account for all these memory management BSOD issues. It is also possible that the problem is caused by your system. Our methods will help you get your PC up and running as fast as possible.

How Do I Fix Memory Management Stop Code In Windows 10?

To solve any computer problem, find the root cause. It may be tough to get started because of Windows' frightening flaws. You can only uncover your memory management error by simple troubleshooting procedures. Let's see if there's anything we can do to help.

What Is Memory Management Error?

The Memory Management error is a typical BSoD error caused by a memory management issue. Physical defects can cause memory issues in the installed RAM on a computer. Users will lose access to their systems if this occurs.

Here are nine ways to resolve the MEMORY MANAGEMENT stop code:

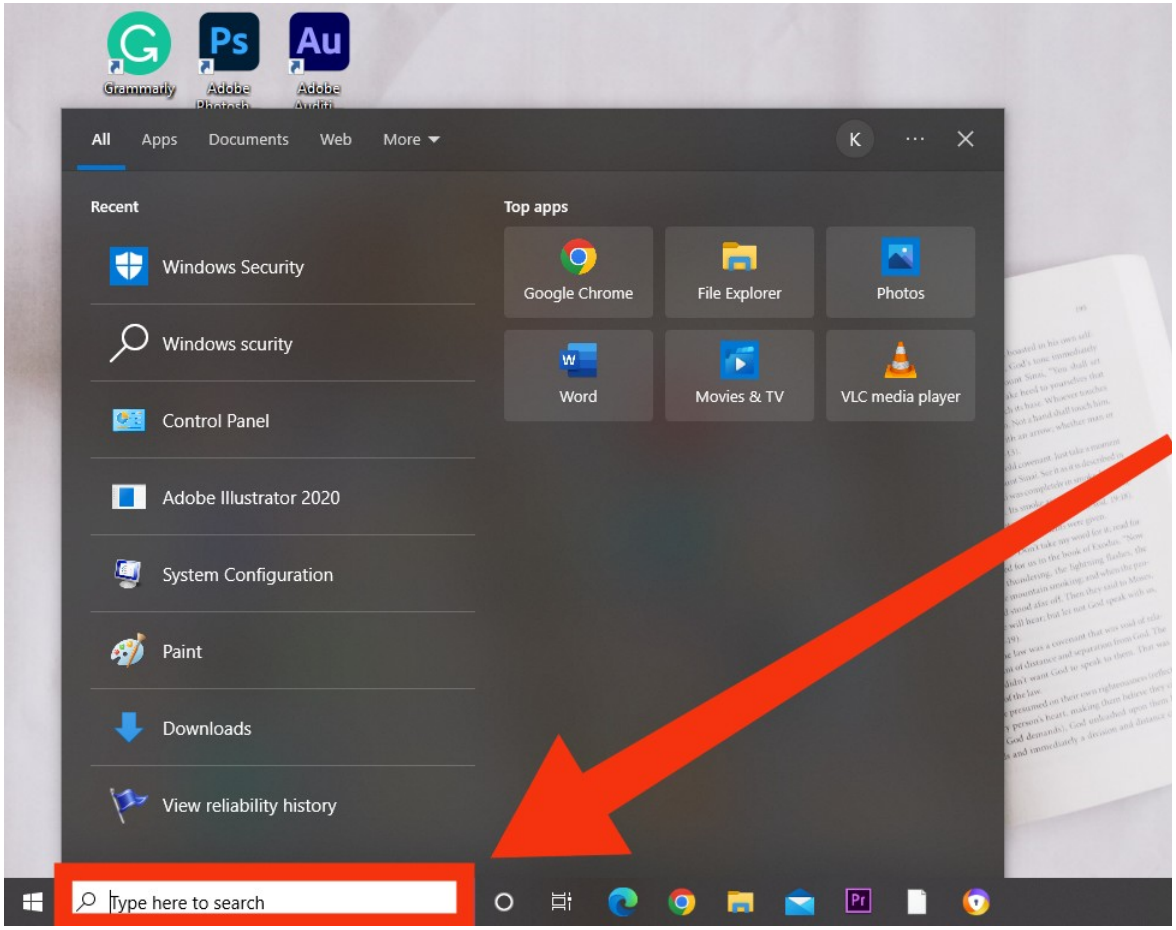
1. How To Scan Your PC for Possible Virus or Malware Infection?

You can scan your computer to eradicate Malware and viruses if they are there. Malicious scripts and applications can damage a user's system permanently. A virus may cause a memory management problem in your system, but this is uncommon.

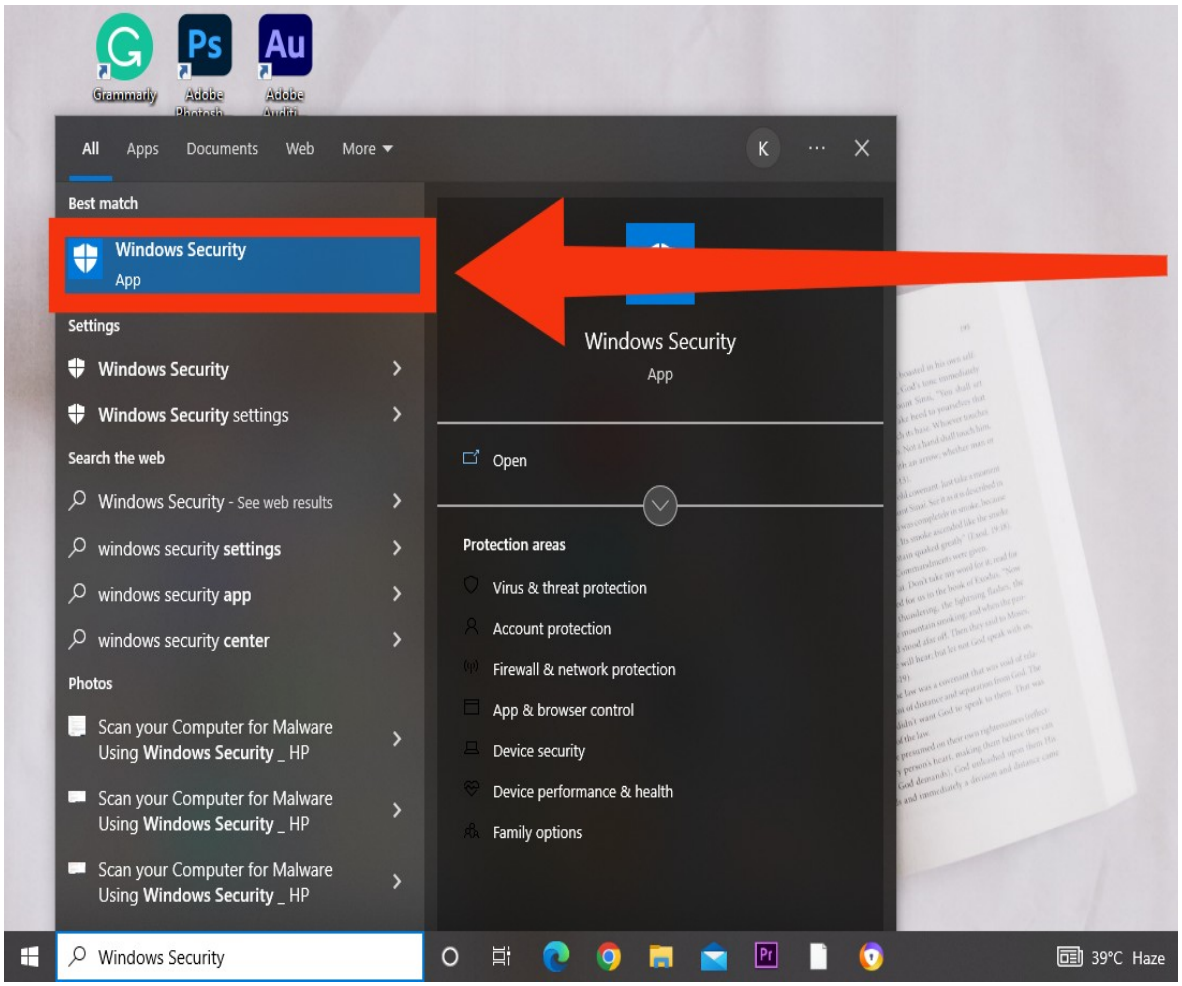
Use a reputable antivirus program to check your machine. What if you don't have a third-party antivirus program installed on your PC? You can utilize the built-in Windows Defender.

Use the following steps to scan your PC for viruses and malware:

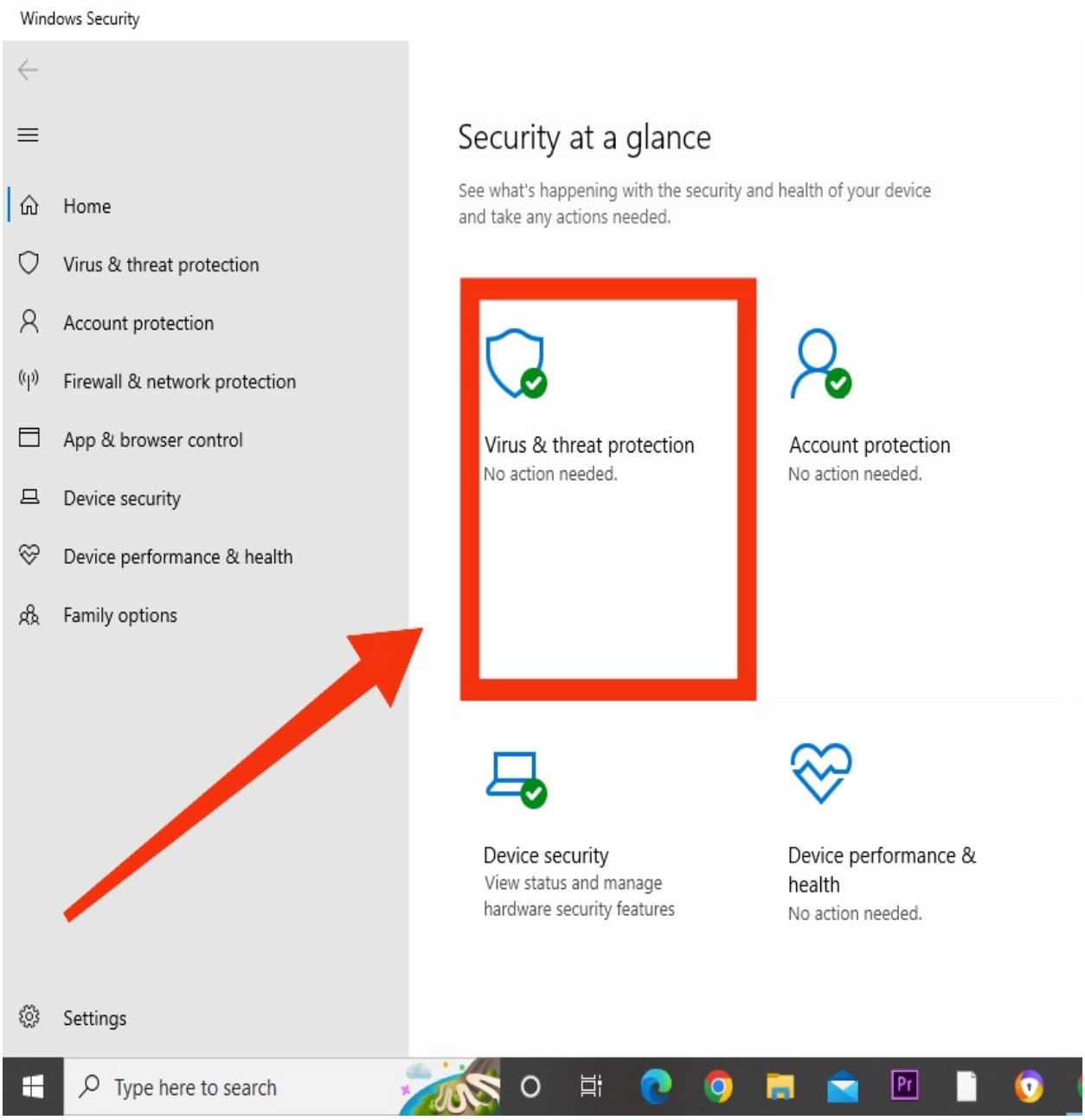
- The **search bar** will appear when you click the magnifying glass icon on your taskbar. If you wish, you can bring up the search bar by pressing **Windows + S**.



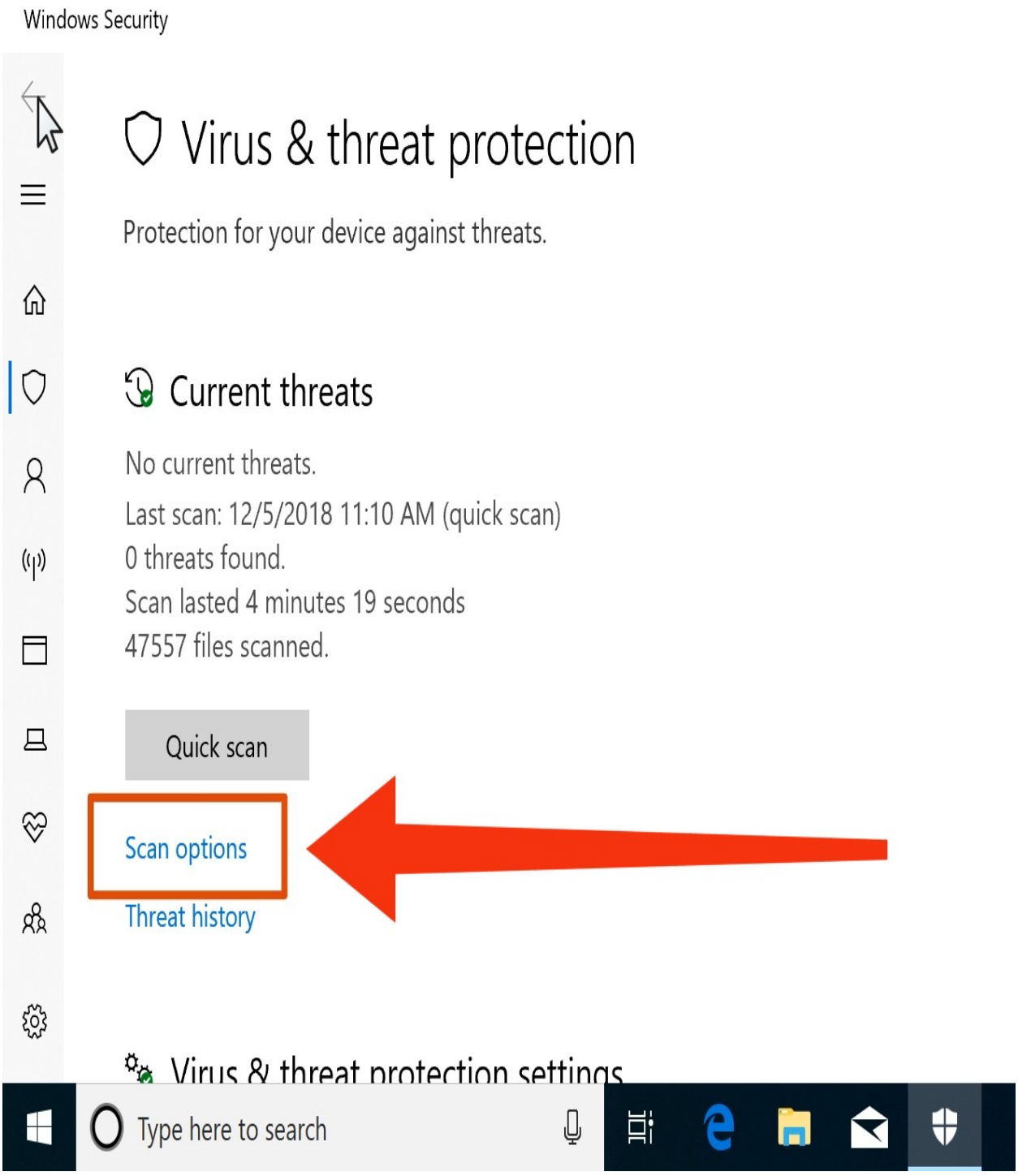
- Search for **Windows Security** and launch it from the results



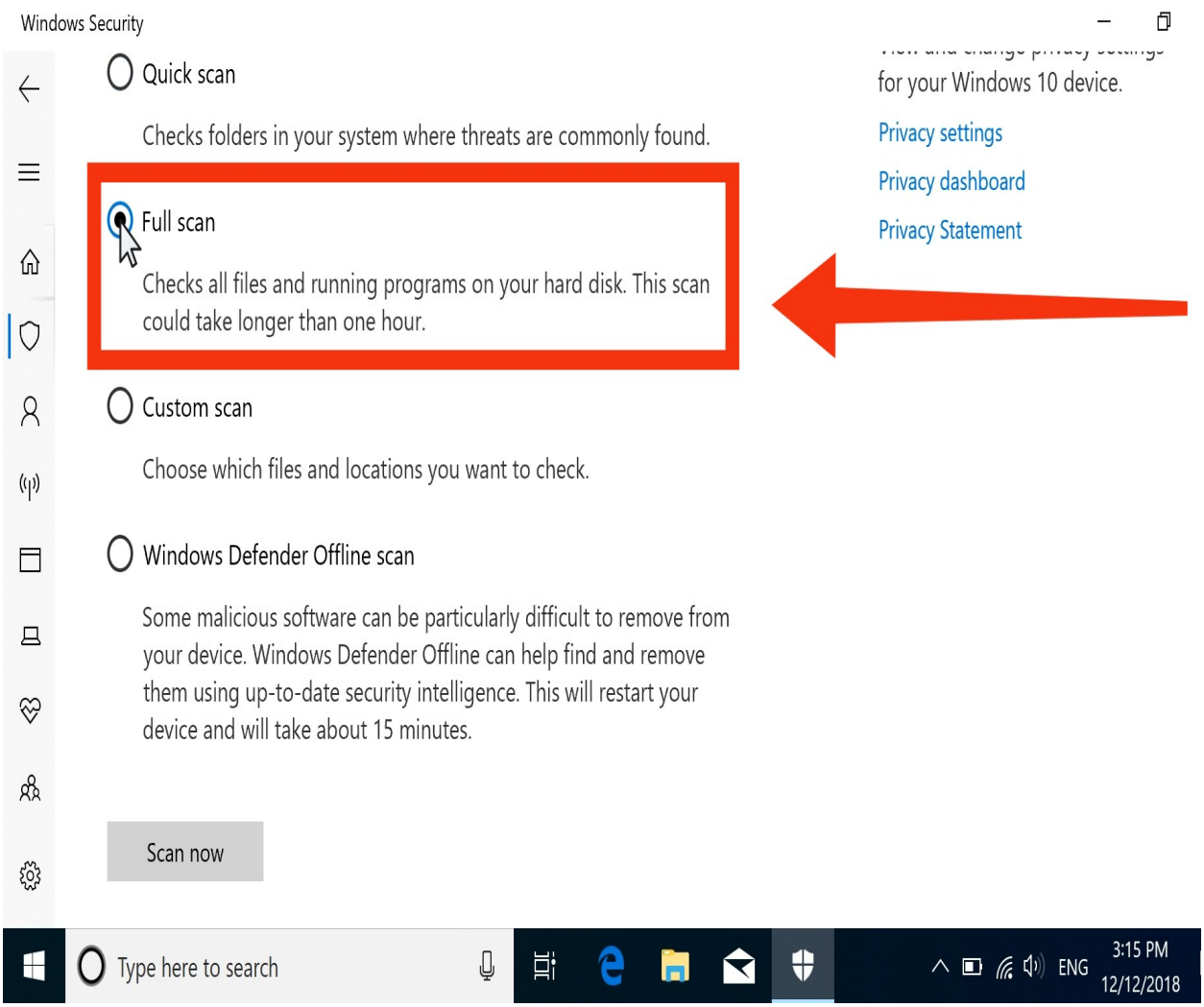
- You can access the **Virus & Threat Protection** tab from the home screen or the menu on the left.



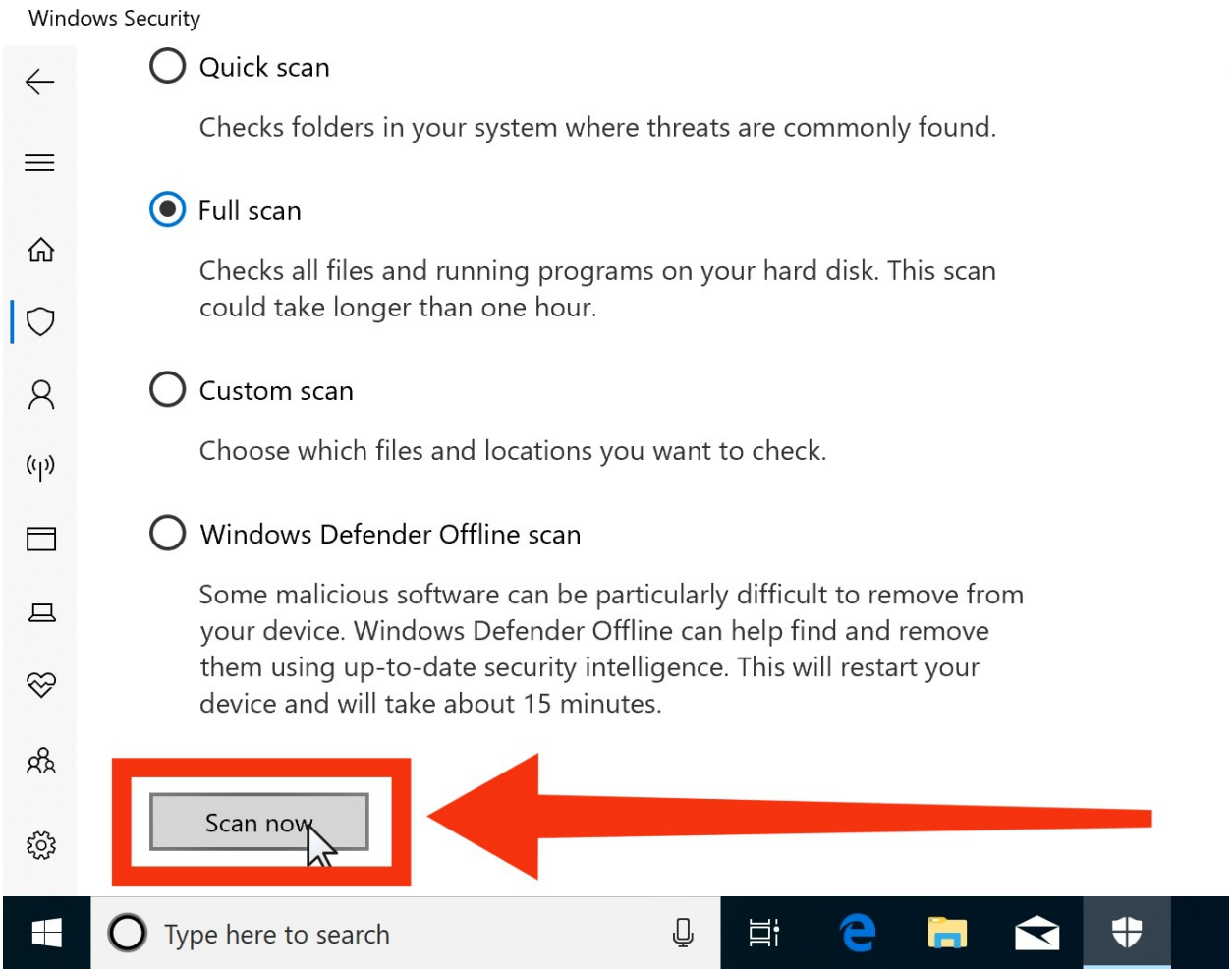
- Click on the **Scan Options** link.



- Check out the **Full Scan** options.



- This will ensure that no malware can be hidden on your discs. Depending on your system, this scan might take up to two hours.
- Click the **Scan now** button to begin scanning.



- Windows 10 will automatically get rid of any threats it finds. Scan results show which threats were detected and removed.

2. How To Run Windows Memory Diagnostic Tool?

Windows' Memory Diagnostic tool is a built-in program for detecting and resolving system errors related to Windows memory. It will test your RAM and let you know if any issues hinder its performance.

This will quickly search your system memory for any obvious errors. There will be an option to perform a boot-level check immediately or postpone the scan until your next PC reboot.

Here's how to get the Windows Memory Diagnostic Tool up and running:

- Launch the Run program by pressing **Windows + R** on your keyboard.

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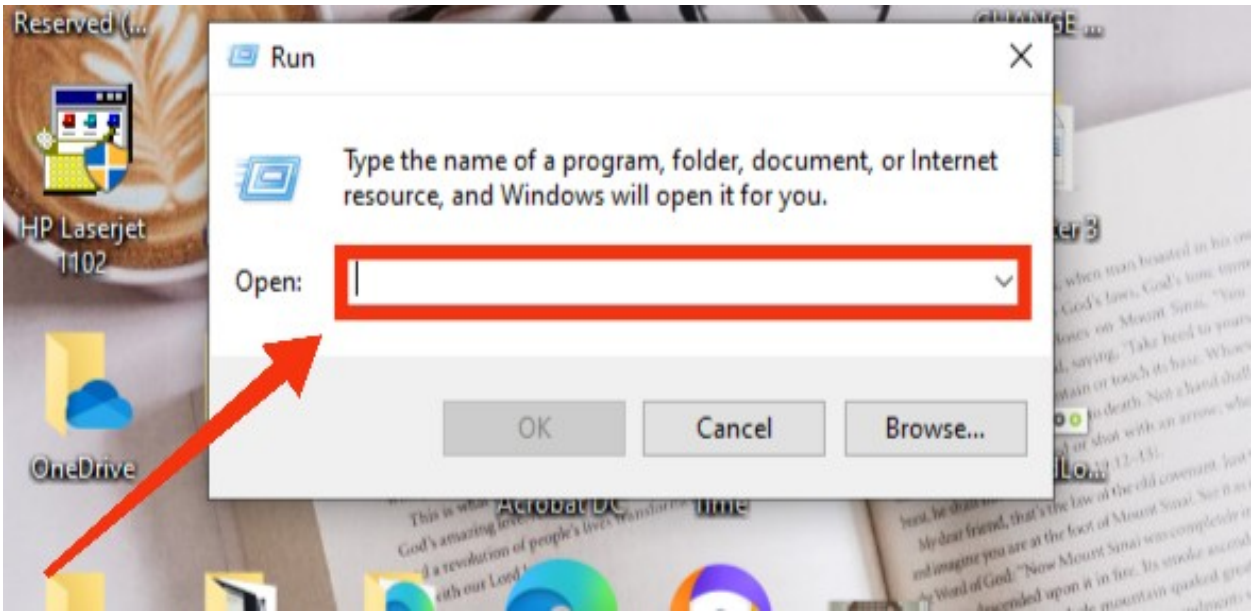
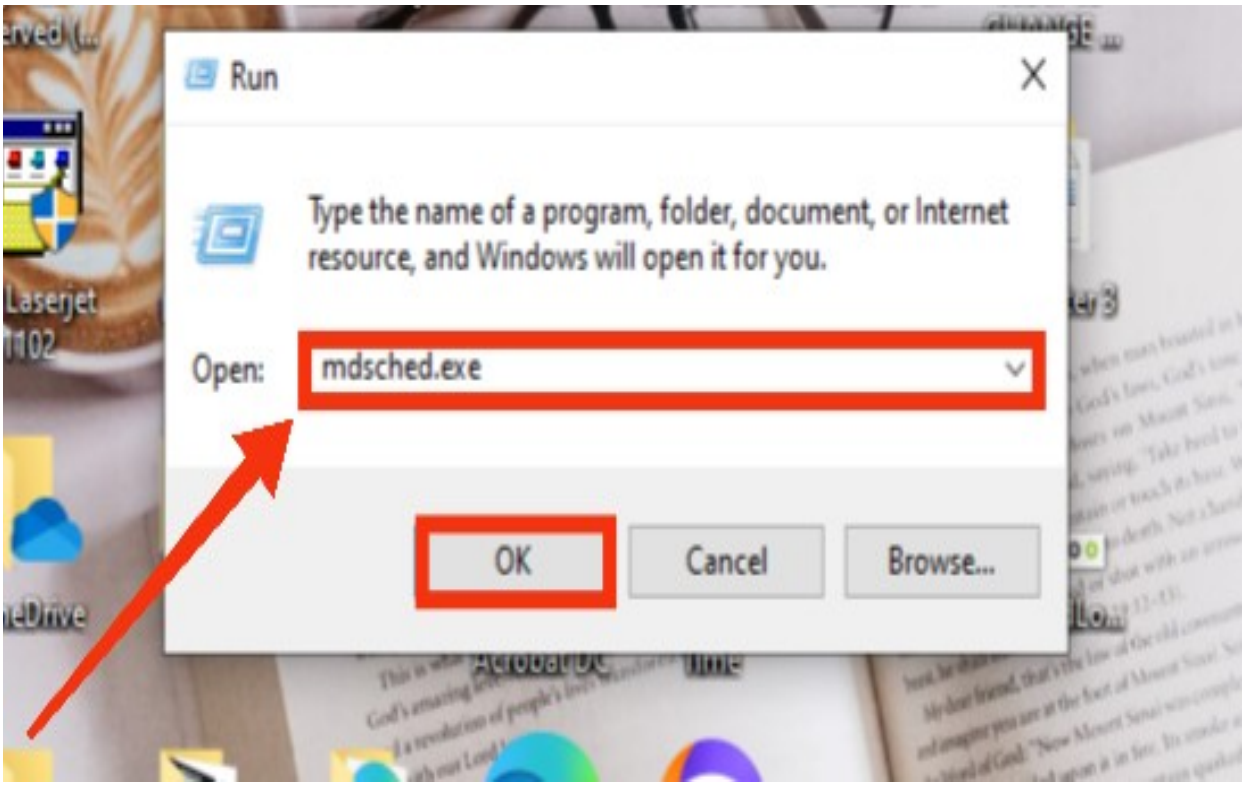
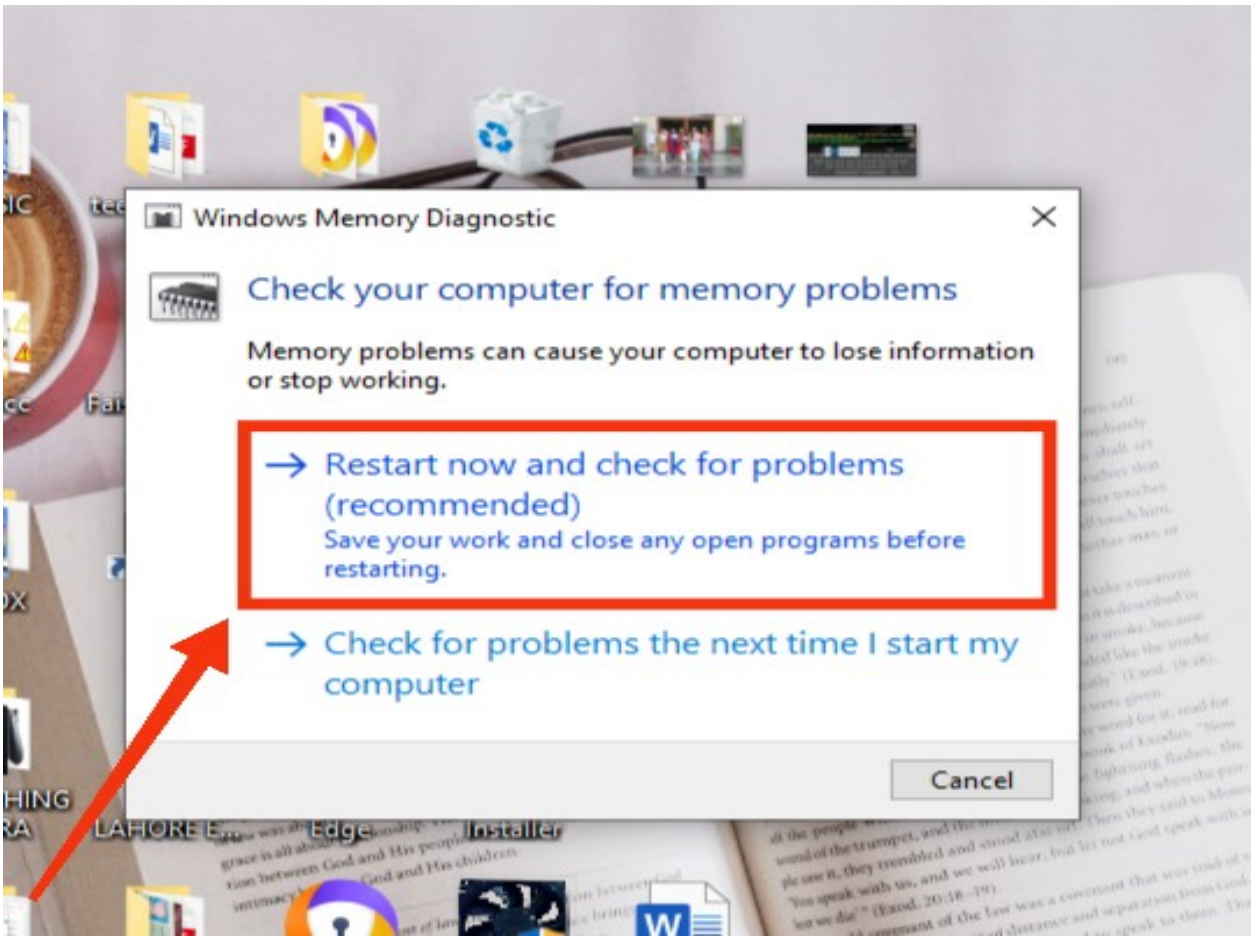


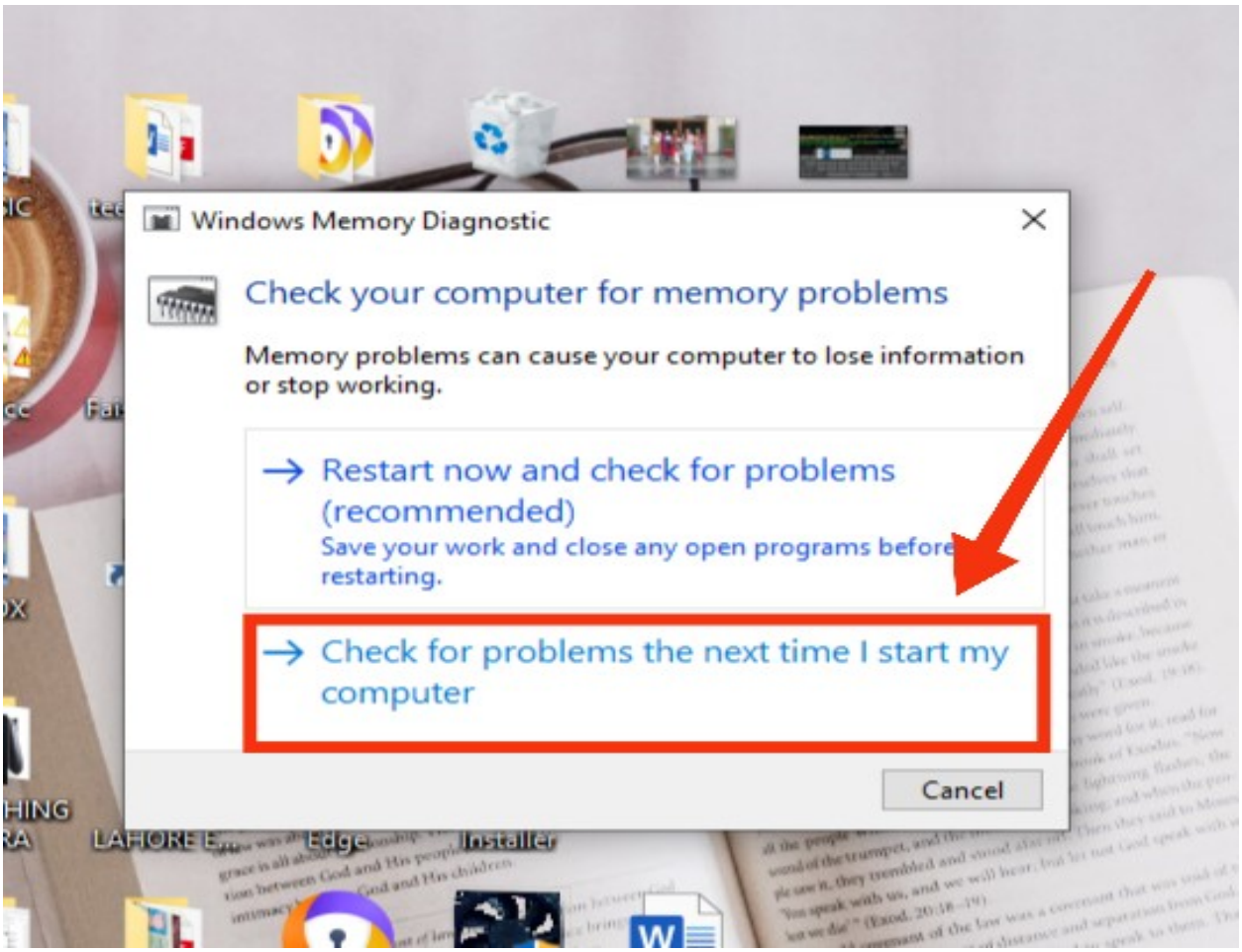
- Start the scheduler application by typing **"mdsched.exe"** and pressing **OK**.



- Save your files and close any open programs.
- The memory scan will begin as soon as you click **"Restart now and check for errors."**



- Alternatively, select **"Check for problems the next time I start my computer"** and restart the device at a later time.



- Afterward, the Windows Memory Diagnostics Tool interface will appear and begin automatically testing your PC's memory.
- It may take a few minutes for the results to appear.

If the Windows diagnostic application does not detect or report any faults today or when you log in the next time, your computer's memory is probably functioning properly. In this instance, proceed with the error investigation by following the below steps.

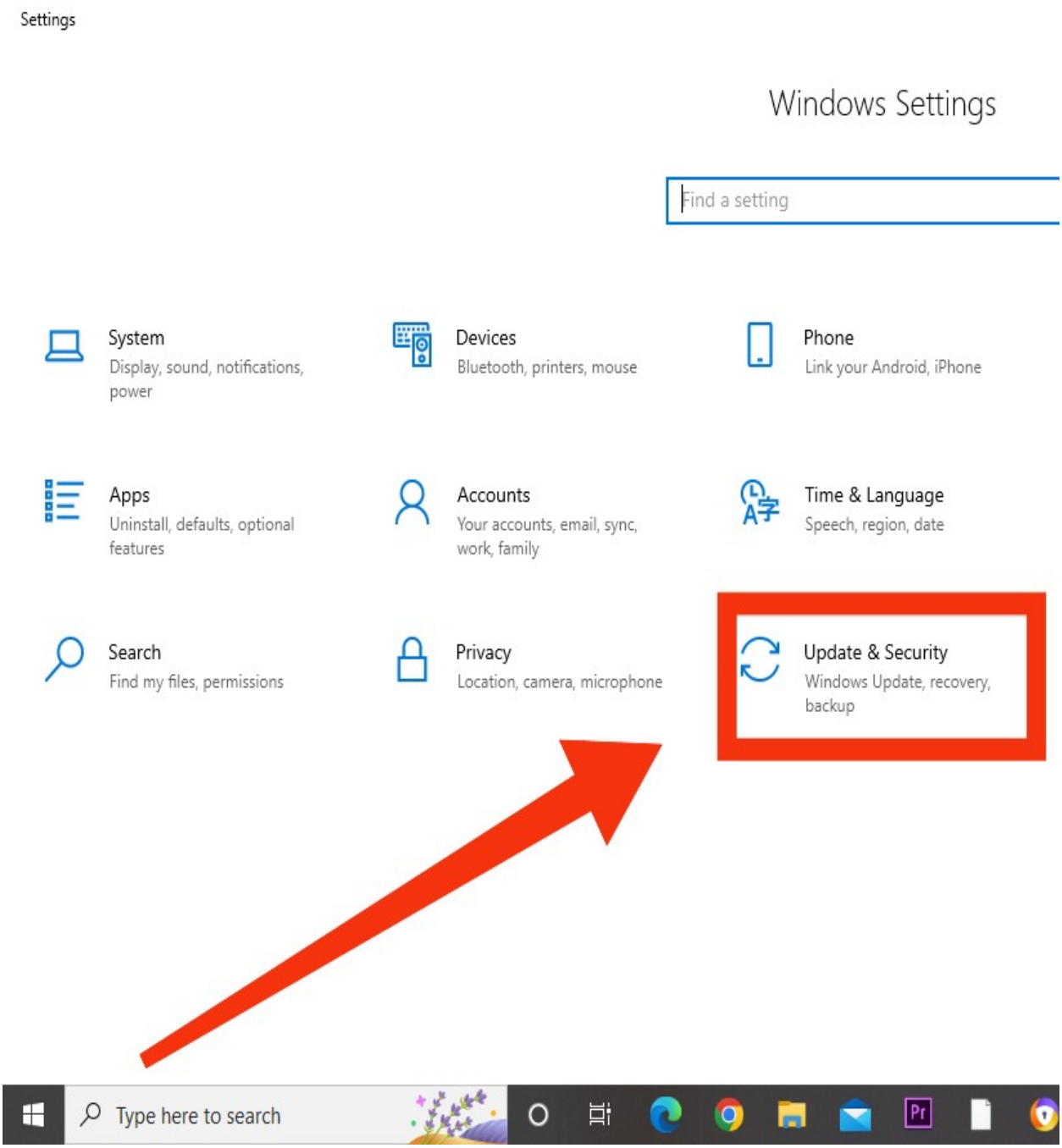
3. How To Update Your Drivers?

Updating drivers can fix Windows memory issues. The MEMORY MANAGEMENT stop code may be triggered by out-of-date hardware or malicious or faulty device drivers. Ensure that all your hardware drivers are up-to-date.

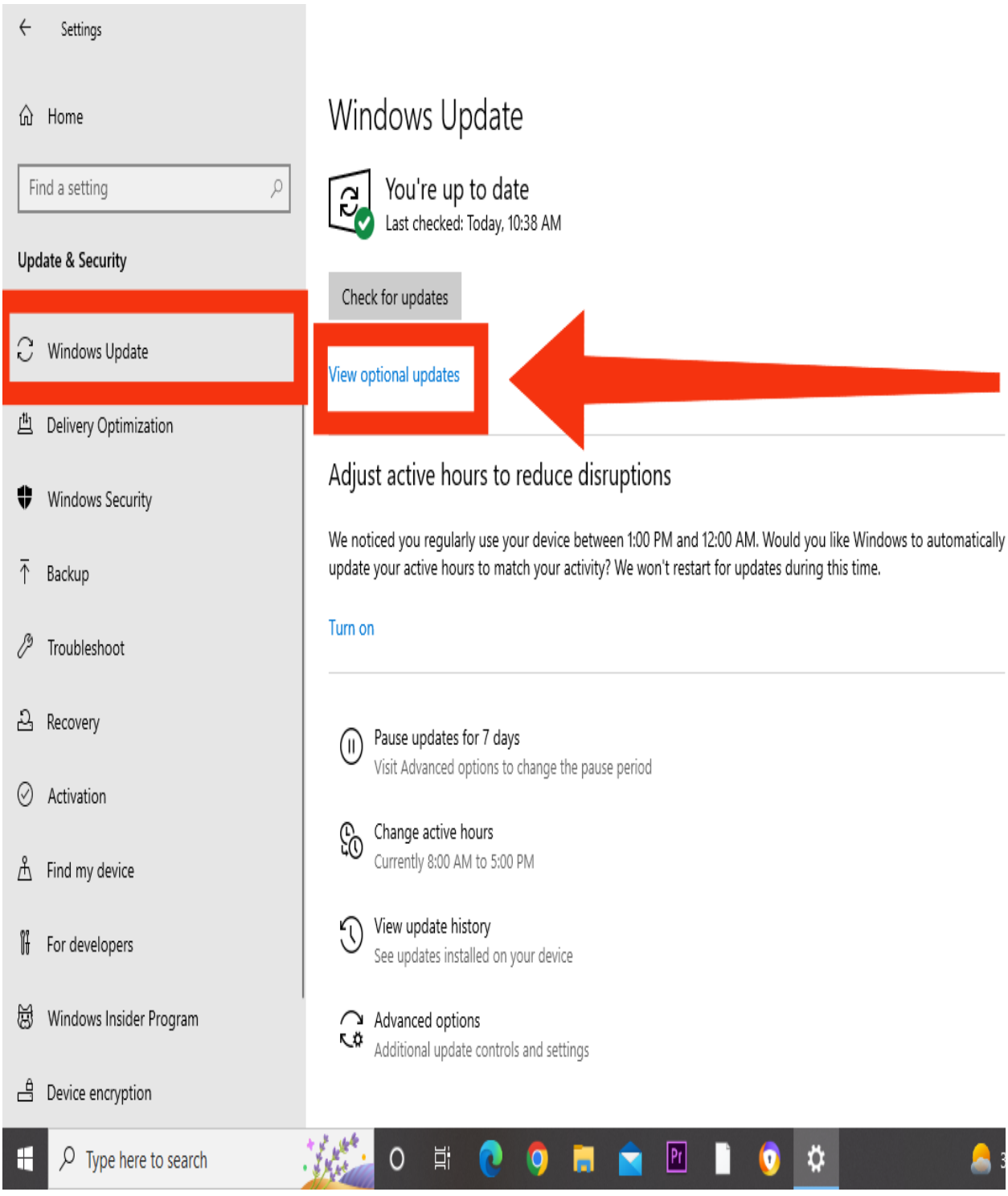
Update your driver by following these instructions:

Check for Driver Updates

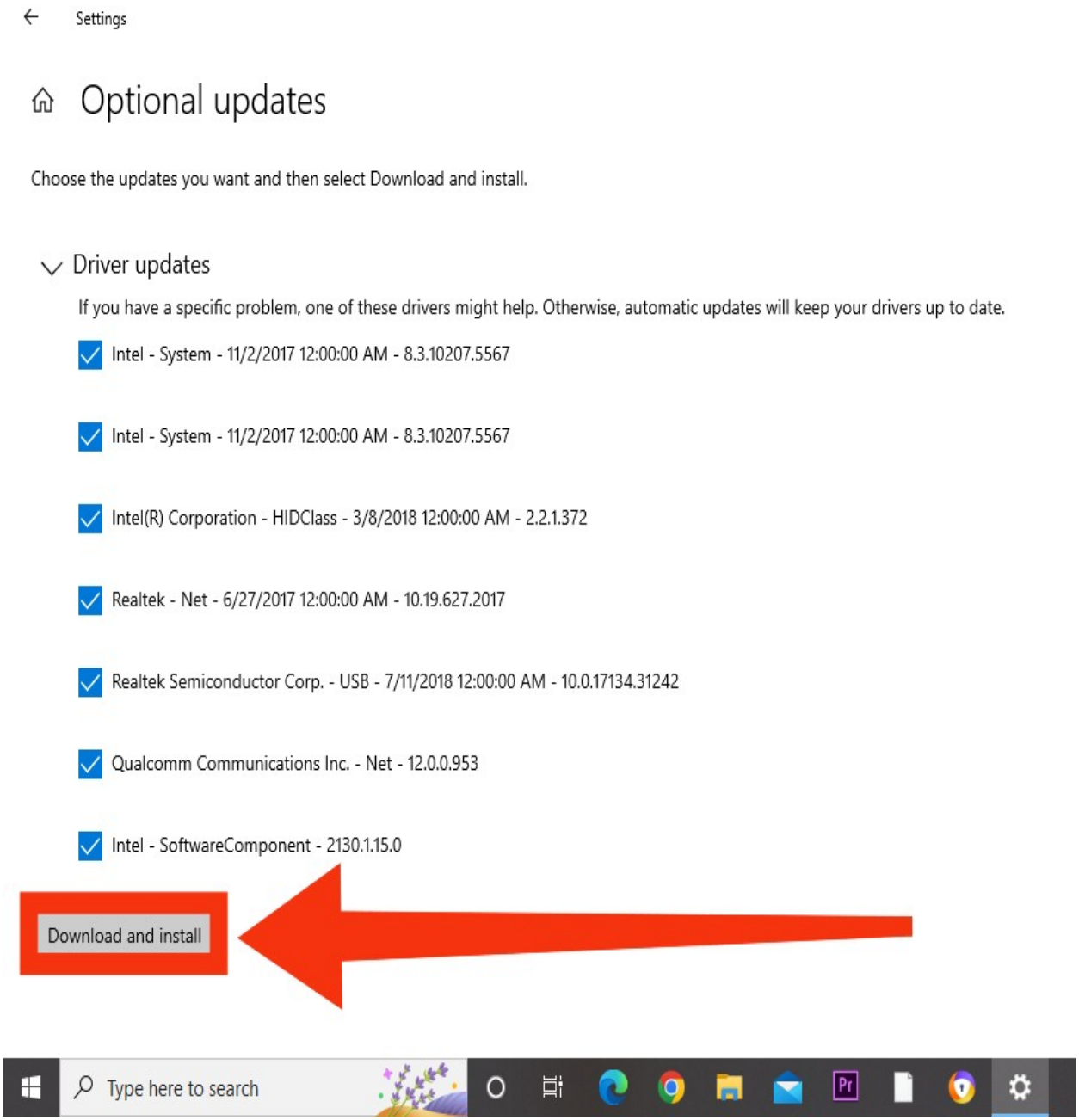
- Click the Windows icon in the bottom left corner of your screen to access the Start menu. Look at the Settings menu or use the **Windows + I** shortcut.
- Click on **Update & Security**. Most of your Windows Update options can be found here.



- Click the **View optional updates link** in the **Windows Update section**.



- Please open the section for **Driver updates** and determine which drivers should be updated. Put a checkmark next to the drivers you wish to update and click the **Download and Install button.**

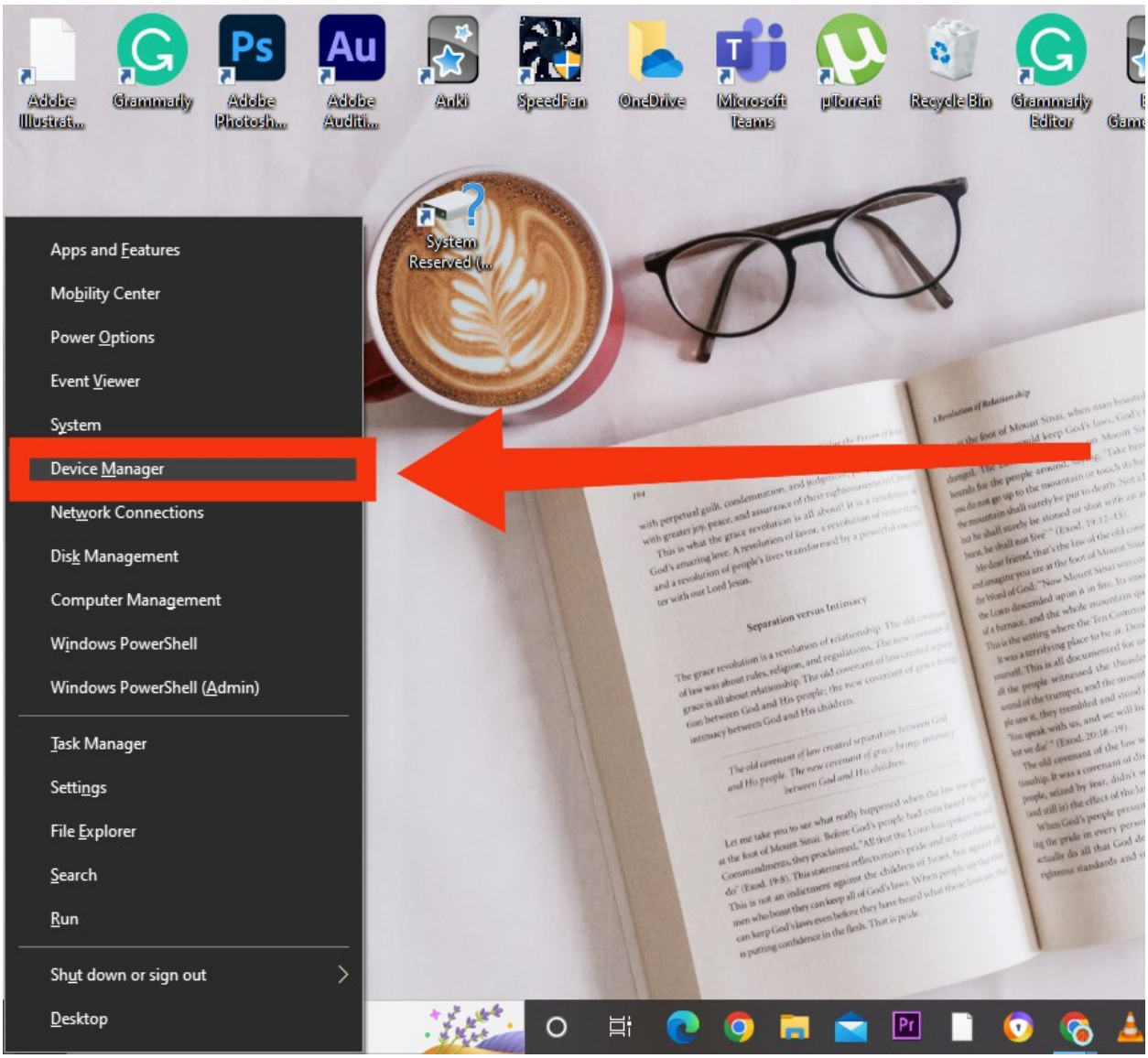


- Windows 10 will automatically update your drivers after turning your computer on and off.

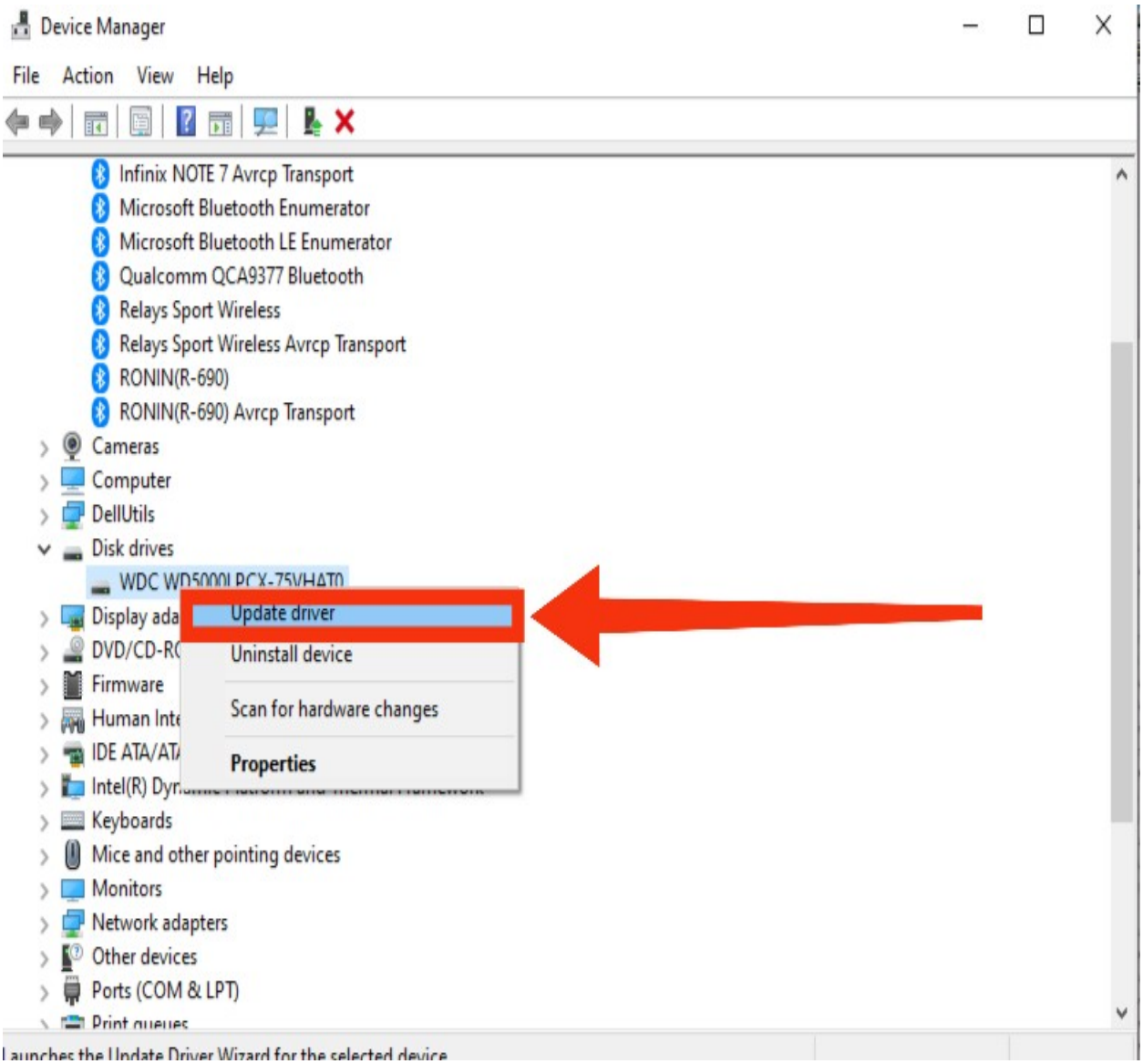
Update Specific Drivers

Updating specific problematic drivers can help to resolve Windows memory issues. Detecting problematic drivers and updating them all at once is what you need to do. Update the video card and PCI Memory Controller drivers.

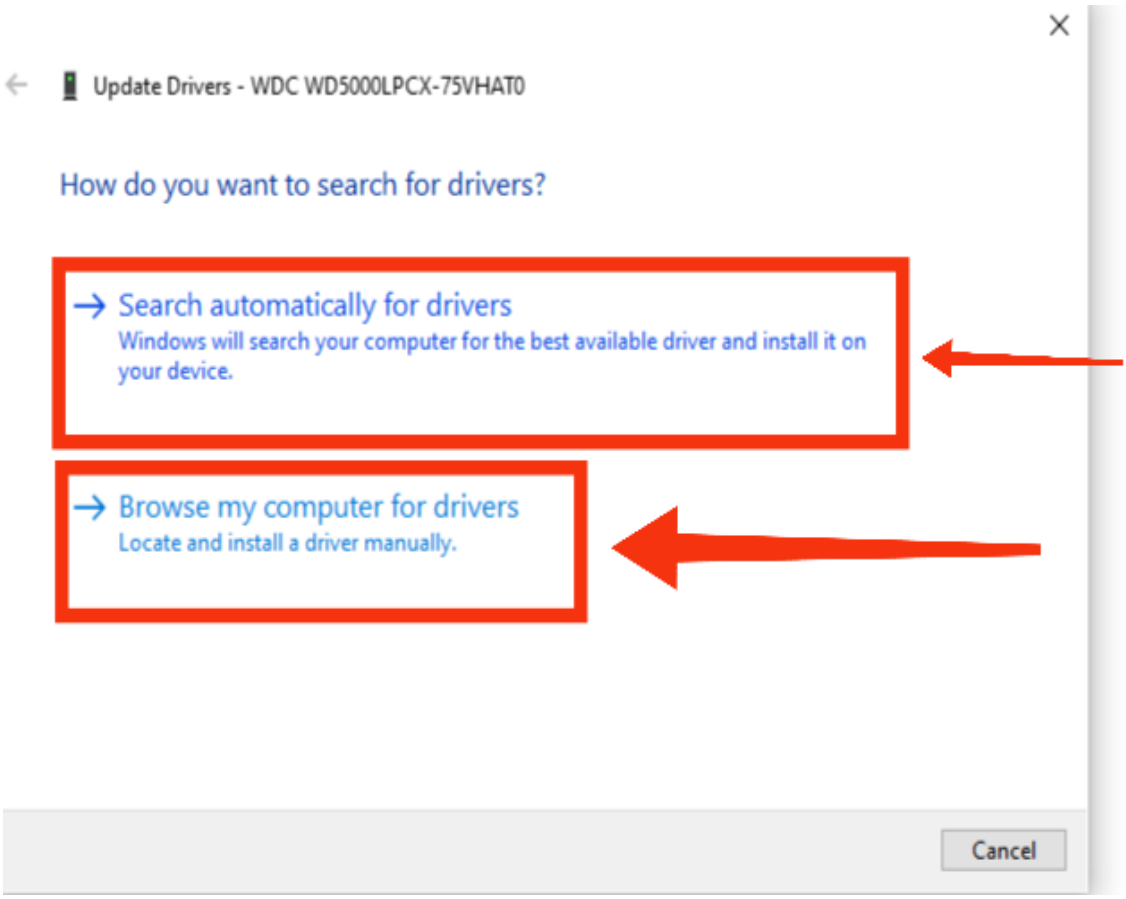
- **Windows + X** will bring up the WinX menu.
- Select **Device Manager**.



- Right-click on the driver you wish to update and choose **Update driver** from the context menu.



- Choosing a driver update method.
- It is possible to automatically let Windows 10 look for a driver or manually locate an existing one on your PC.



- Wait until the driver has been installed. Repeat this step for any additional drivers you wish to update and check if the CPU utilization issue has been resolved.

4. How To Scan and Repair Disk Errors

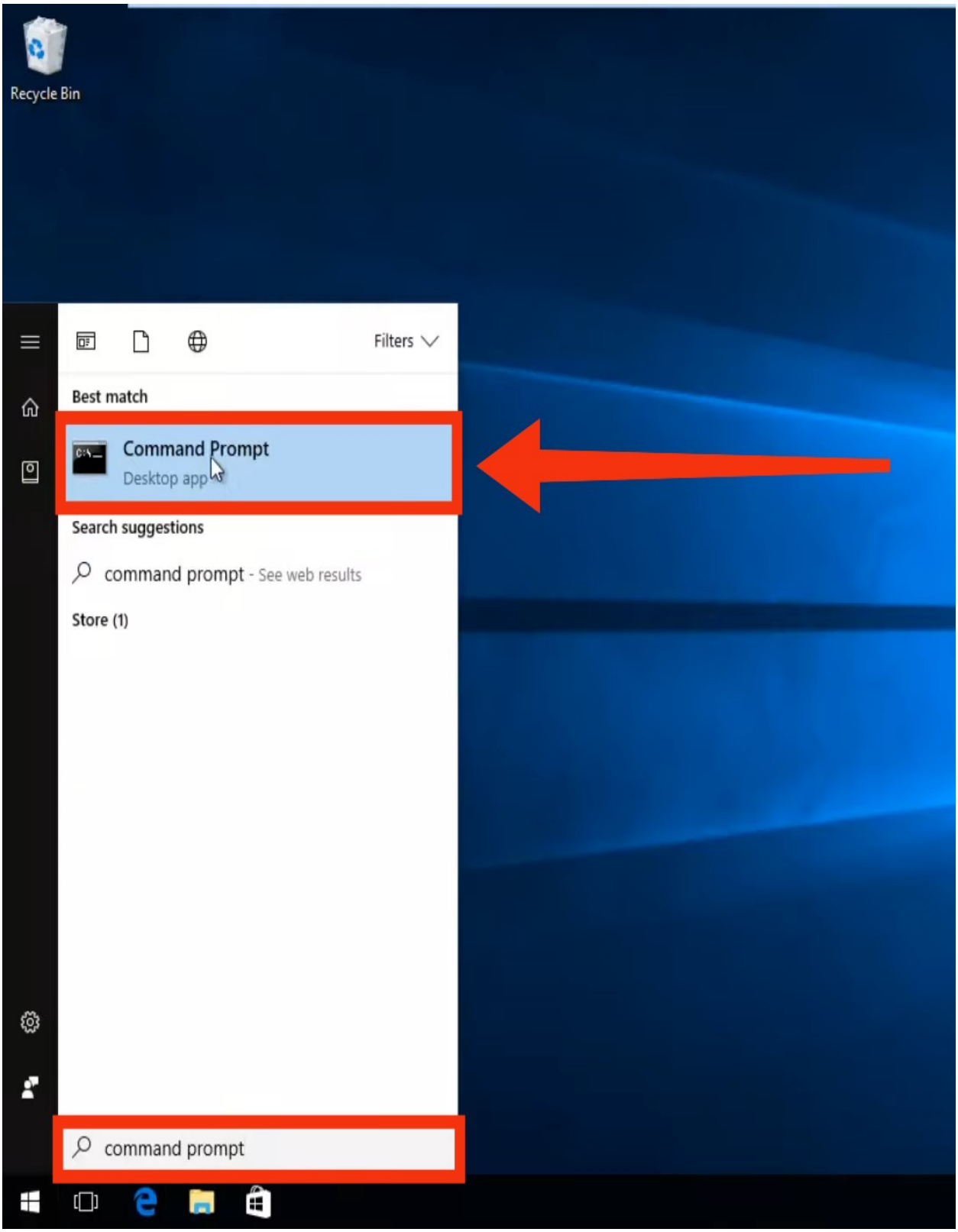
Microsoft's SFC Scanner identifies several system errors, and its use seems to have alleviated memory management difficulties for some users. Run the Check Disk (chkdsk) command to scan and repair a disc issue.

Disc faults may be caused by hardware problems such as damaged disc sectors or NTFS volume corruption. Memory management is a possible cause of the blue screen problem. Utilize the chkdsk program to remove the Blue Screen of Death.

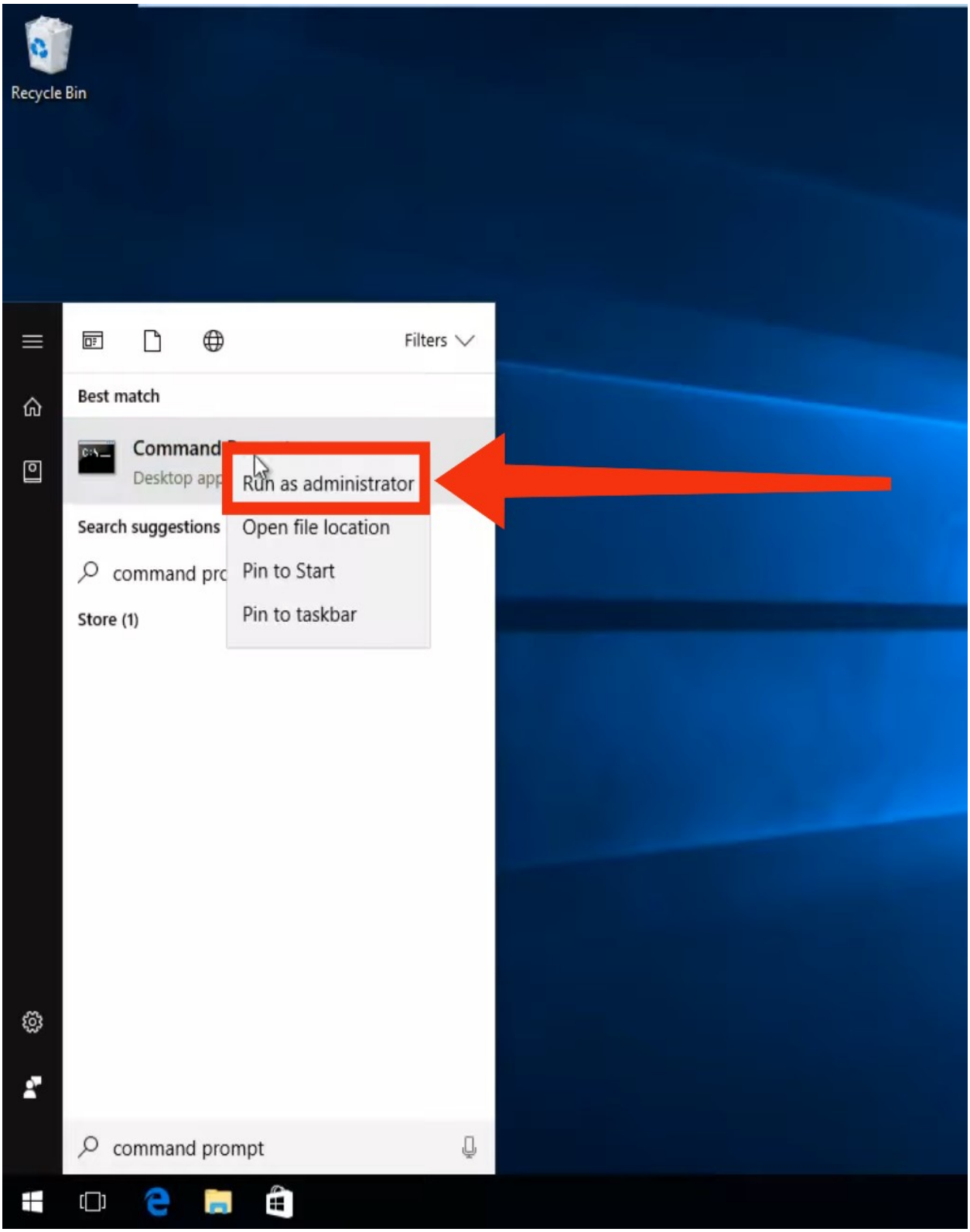
Go through the following stages in order to Scan and Repair disk errors:

- You can open the search bar by clicking the magnifying glass icon in the taskbar. It's also accessible by pressing **Windows + S** on the keyboard.

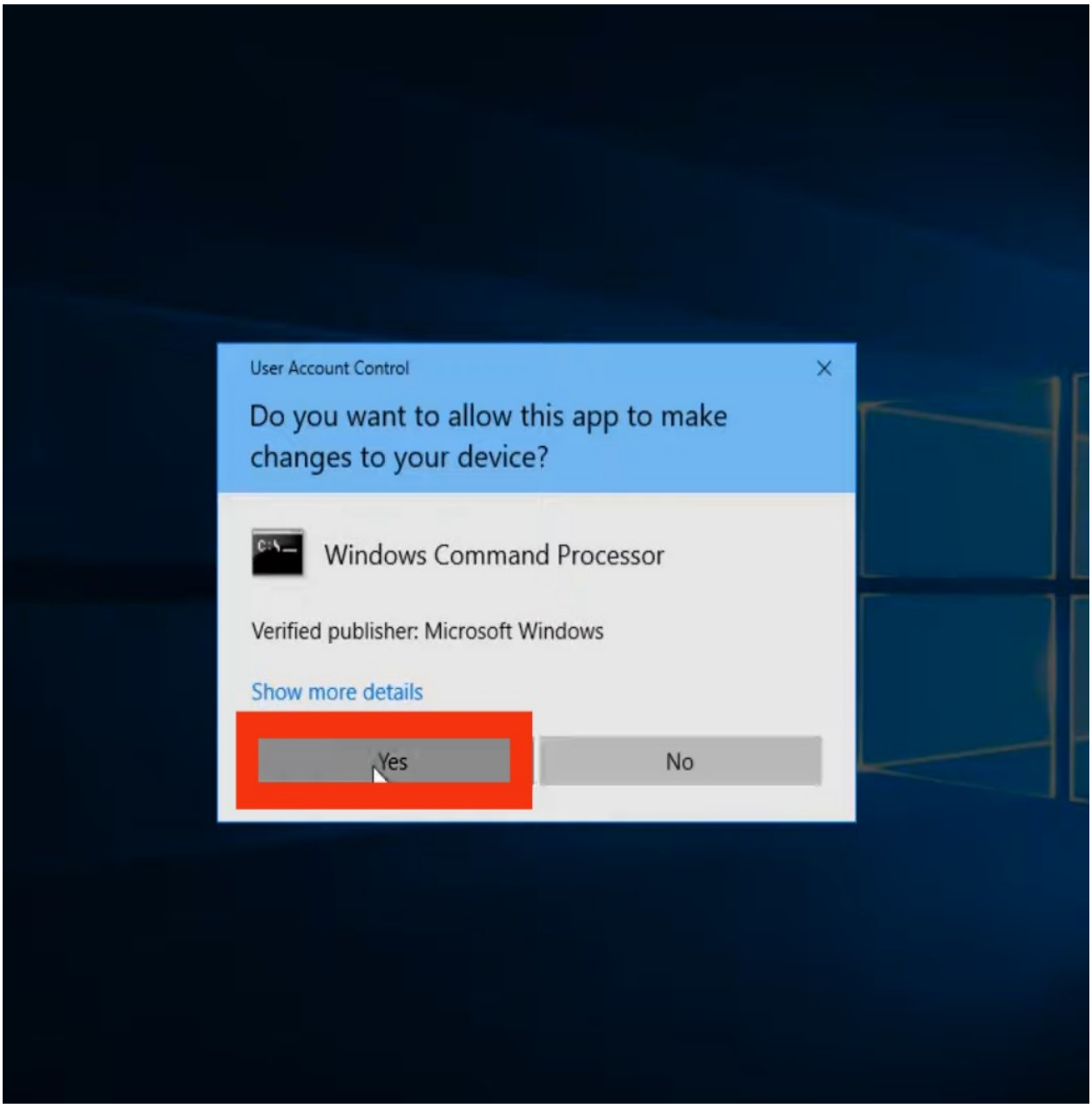
- Type **cmd** in the search box.



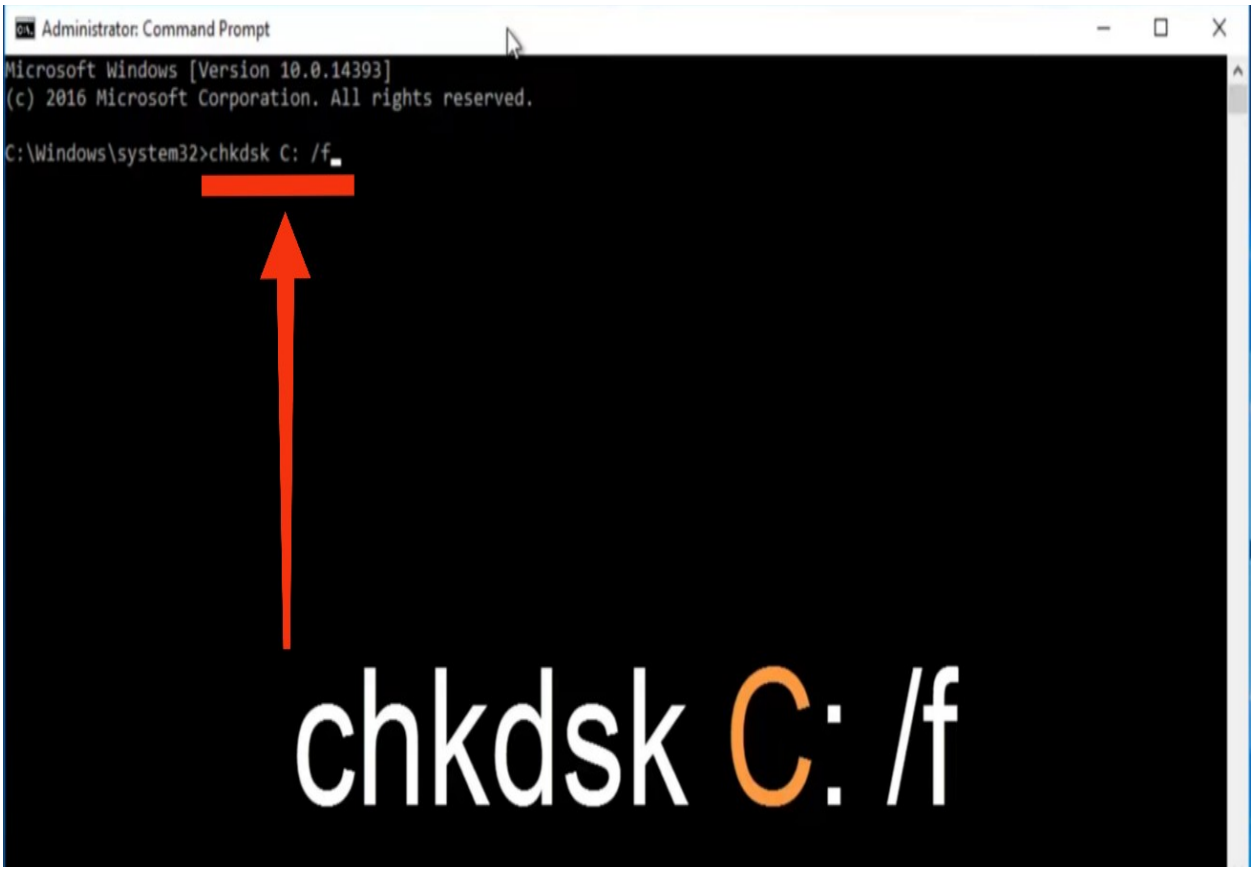
- When you right-click, select **Run as Administrator** from the context menu to execute it as an administrator.



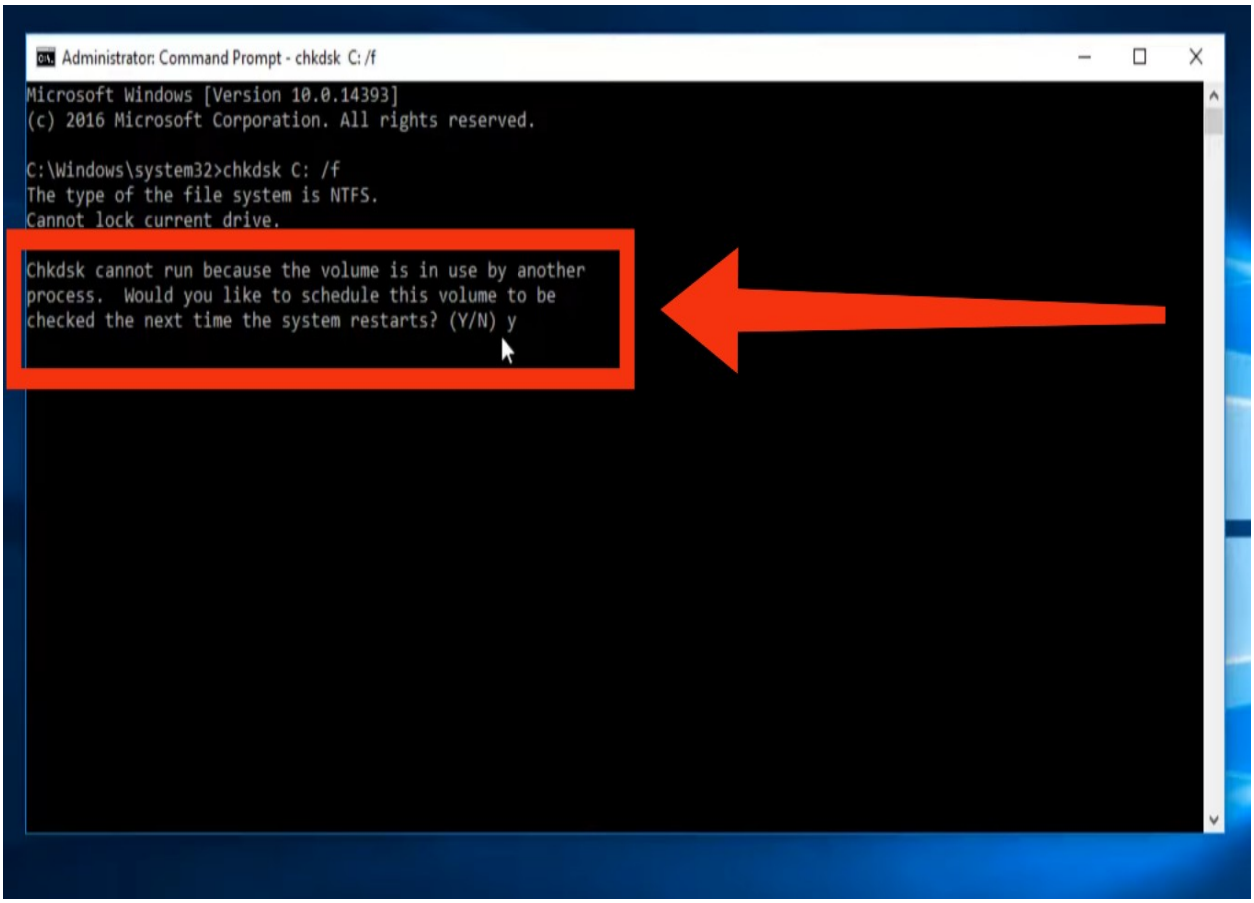
- When prompted by User Account Control, click Yes to run the application with administrative privileges.



- Enter **chkdsk C: /f** and then press Enter. It checks the C: drive for problems and corrects them if necessary.
- Other discs can be checked by replacing C: with the letter for the other disc.



- A possible error message may read, **"Chkdsk cannot start because another process is using the drive."** Chkdsk cannot be executed because another process is now utilizing the volume.
- In this case, press **Y** followed by Enter. The next you start the system, Chkdsk will automatically scan for and restore damaged sectors.



- Restart your computer.
- Let the Check Disk command analyze your system. It will attempt to fix the drive and recover any readable data.

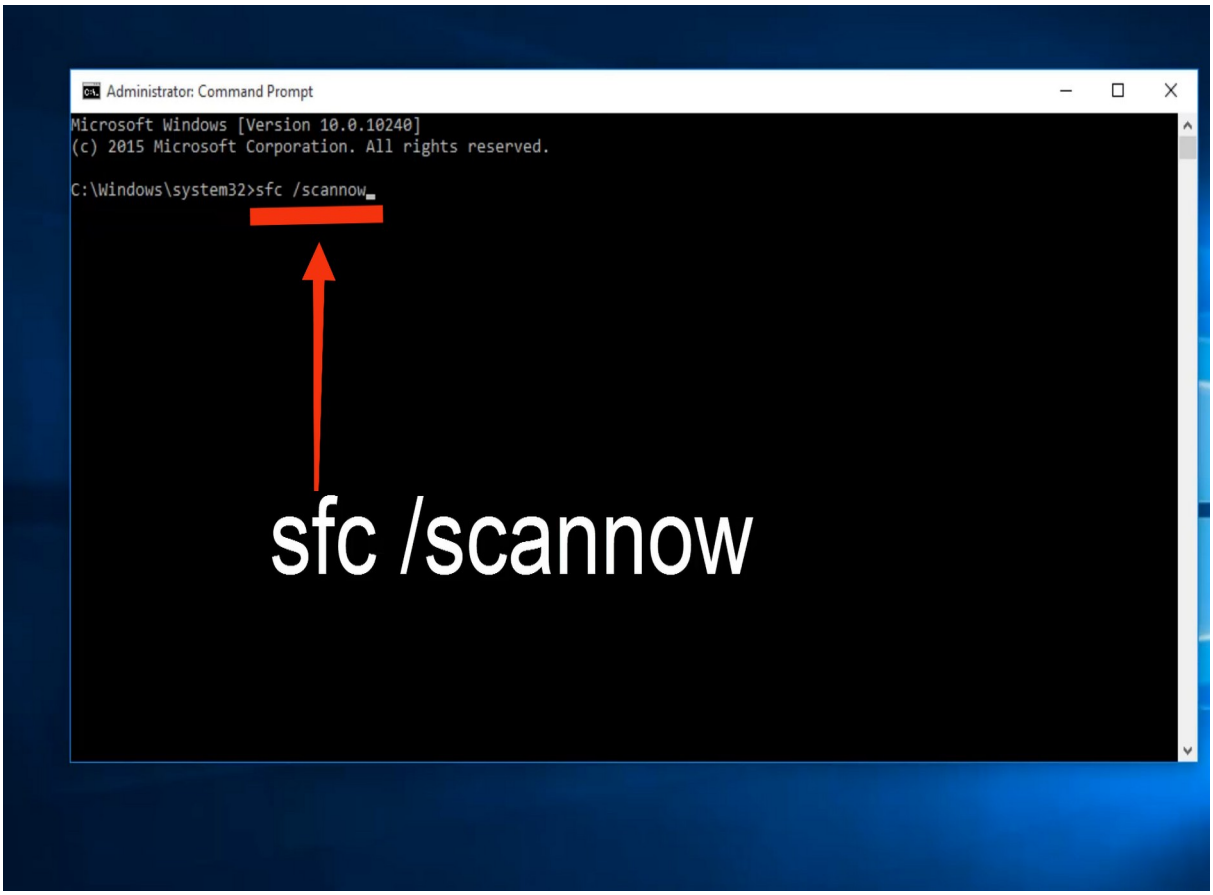
5. How To Repair Corrupted System Files

SFC can assist in locating and repairing corrupted system files. There are numerous causes for the BSOD error, including faulty system files. This procedure should be carried out in Safe Mode.

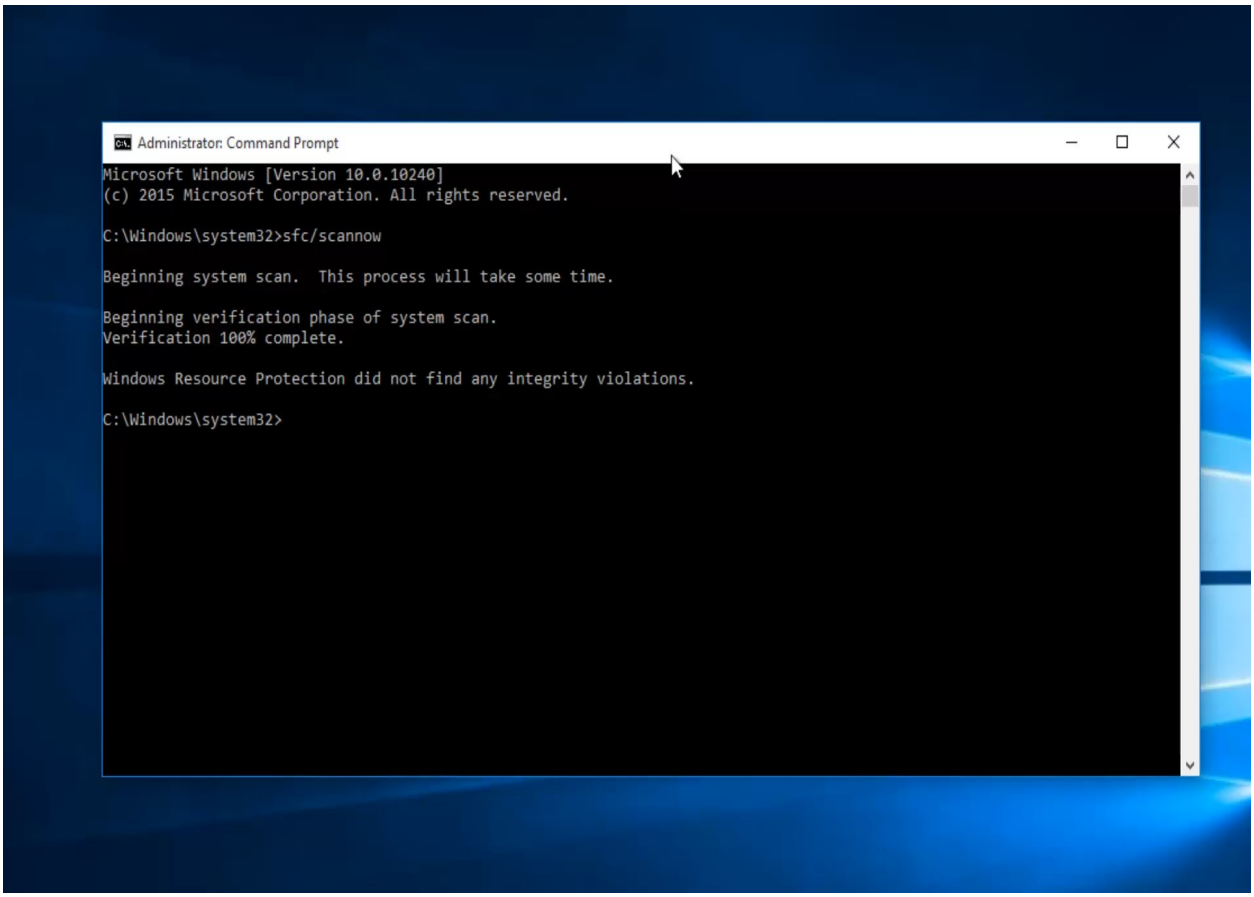
Tool for troubleshooting System File Checker (SFC) is included by default in Windows 10. This program can automatically detect and repair corrupted system files. An SFC scan may address Blue Screen of Death (BSOD) issues with the Memory Management Stop Code.

Skim through the following steps to Repair Corrupted System Files:

- Start **Command Prompt**. Read "Method 4: Scan and Fix Disk Errors" for instructions.
- Start the Command Prompt window and run the **sfc /scannow** command.



- Let the System File Checker scan your computer. If discrepancies are found, the utility restores the necessary files and tries to fix the errors.



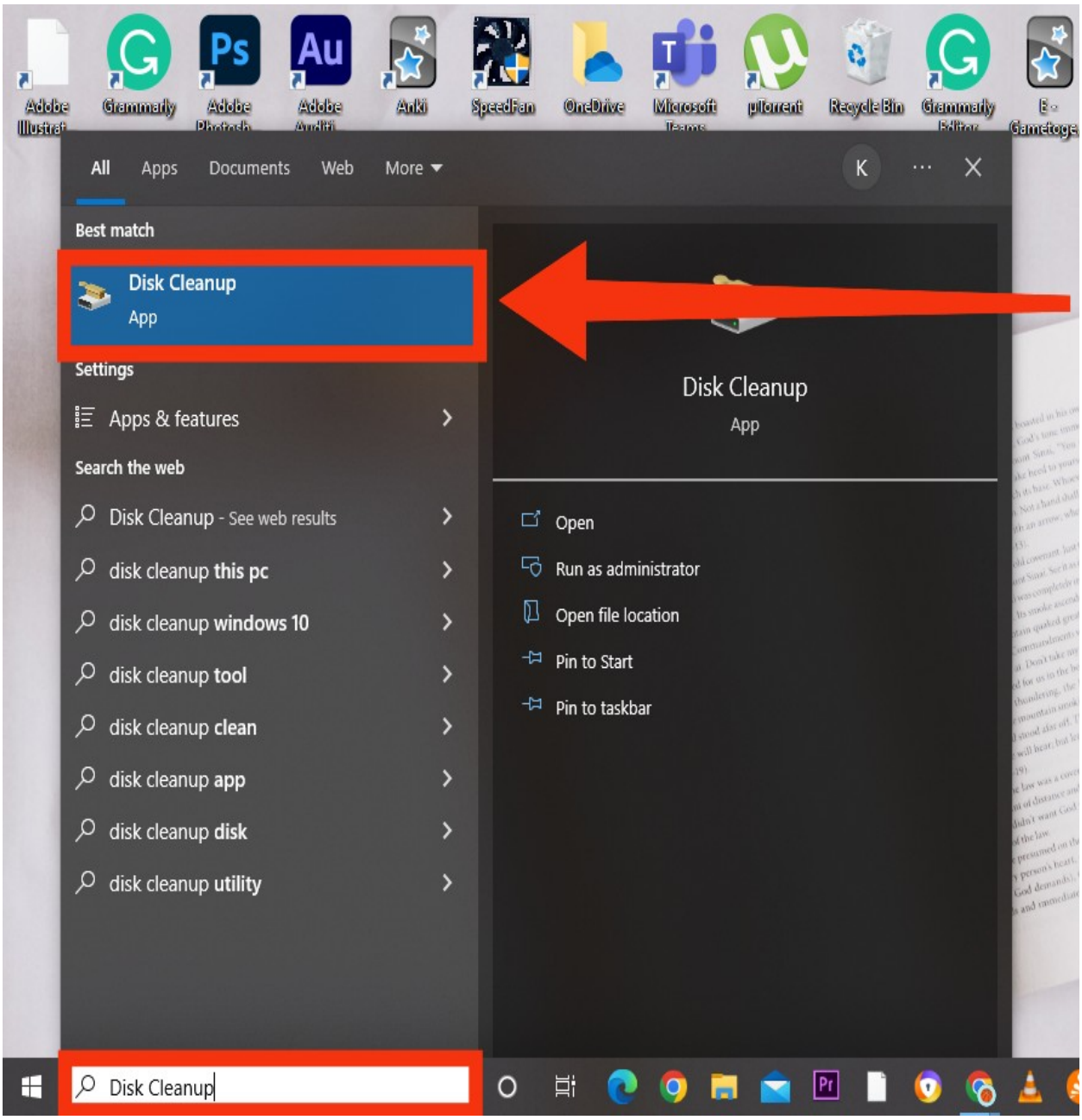
During the SFC scan, it may take some time to go through your system and find any missing or damaged system files. Even if the scan fails to identify anything, several customers have stated that it enhanced the performance of their PC.

6. How To Clear Temporary Files and Folders?

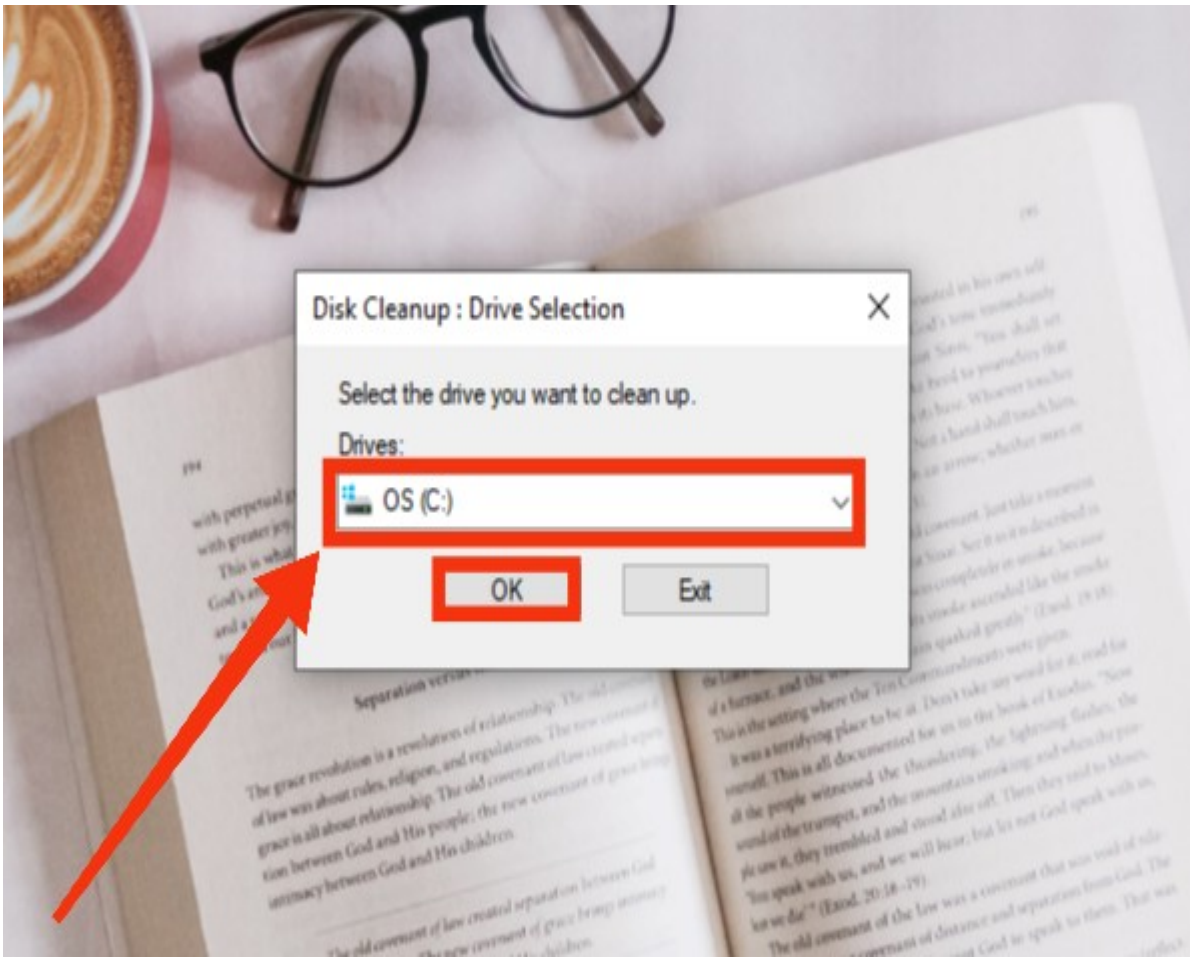
Disk Cleanup may help you free up disc space and resolve memory issues by finding and removing unnecessary files from your computer. Windows 10 generates temporary files and folders. They slow your PC and even cause stop code memory management errors.

Use the following method to delete all temporary files and directories on your computer:

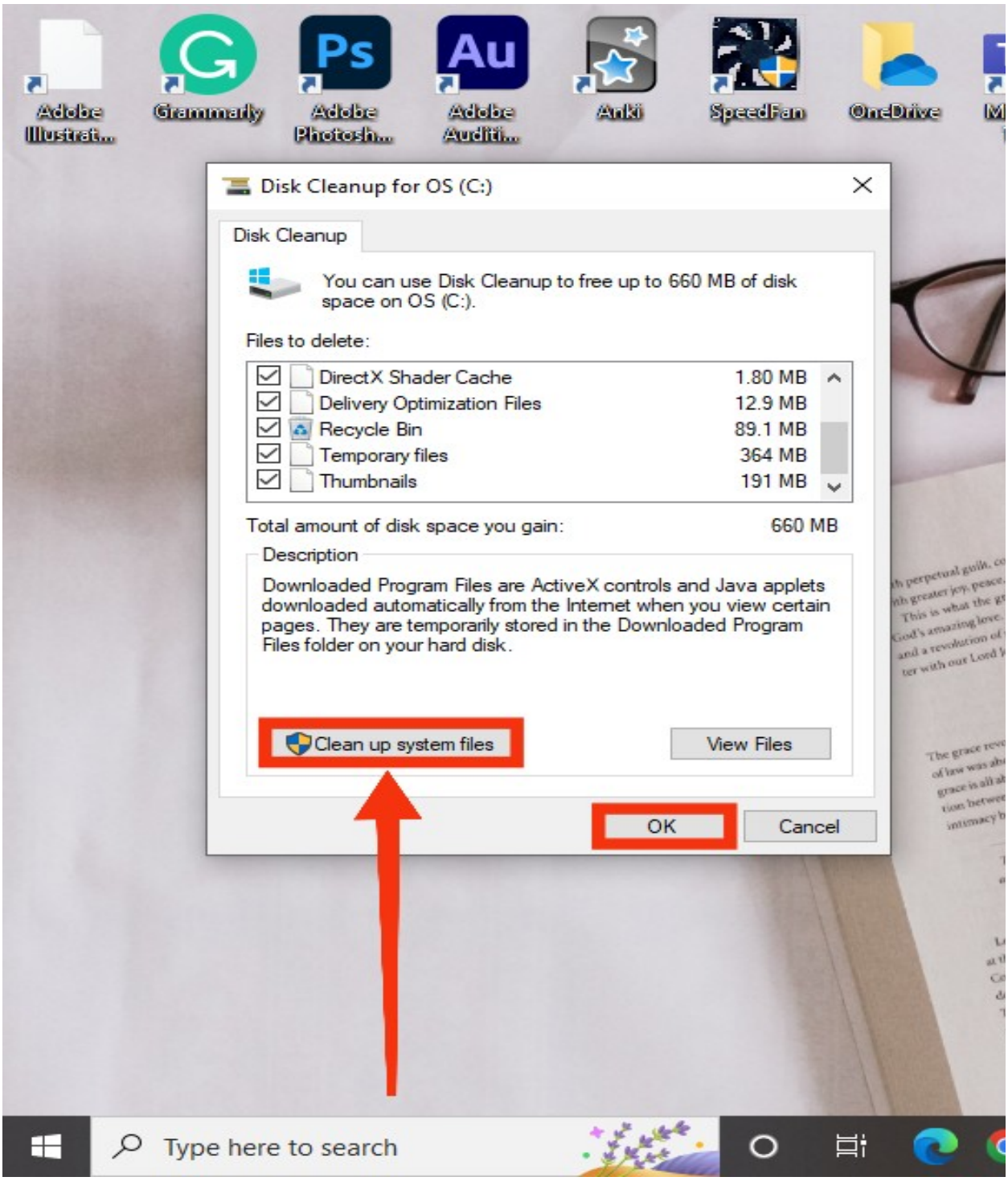
- Click on the magnifying glass in your taskbar to open the search bar. The shortcut **Windows + S** is also available.
- Click the first result you see after typing Disk Cleanup.



- Click the OK button after selecting the Windows 10 system drive. The system is usually installed on disk C:.



- You'll see all the space the temporary files have taken up. Make sure Temporary Internet Files are selected. A junk file may also be a thumbnail or DirectX Shader Cache. When done, click OK.
- Select **Clean Up System Files** from the dialog box that appears. The process of removing system files will begin.
- Are you interested in permanently deleting these files? Select **OK**.



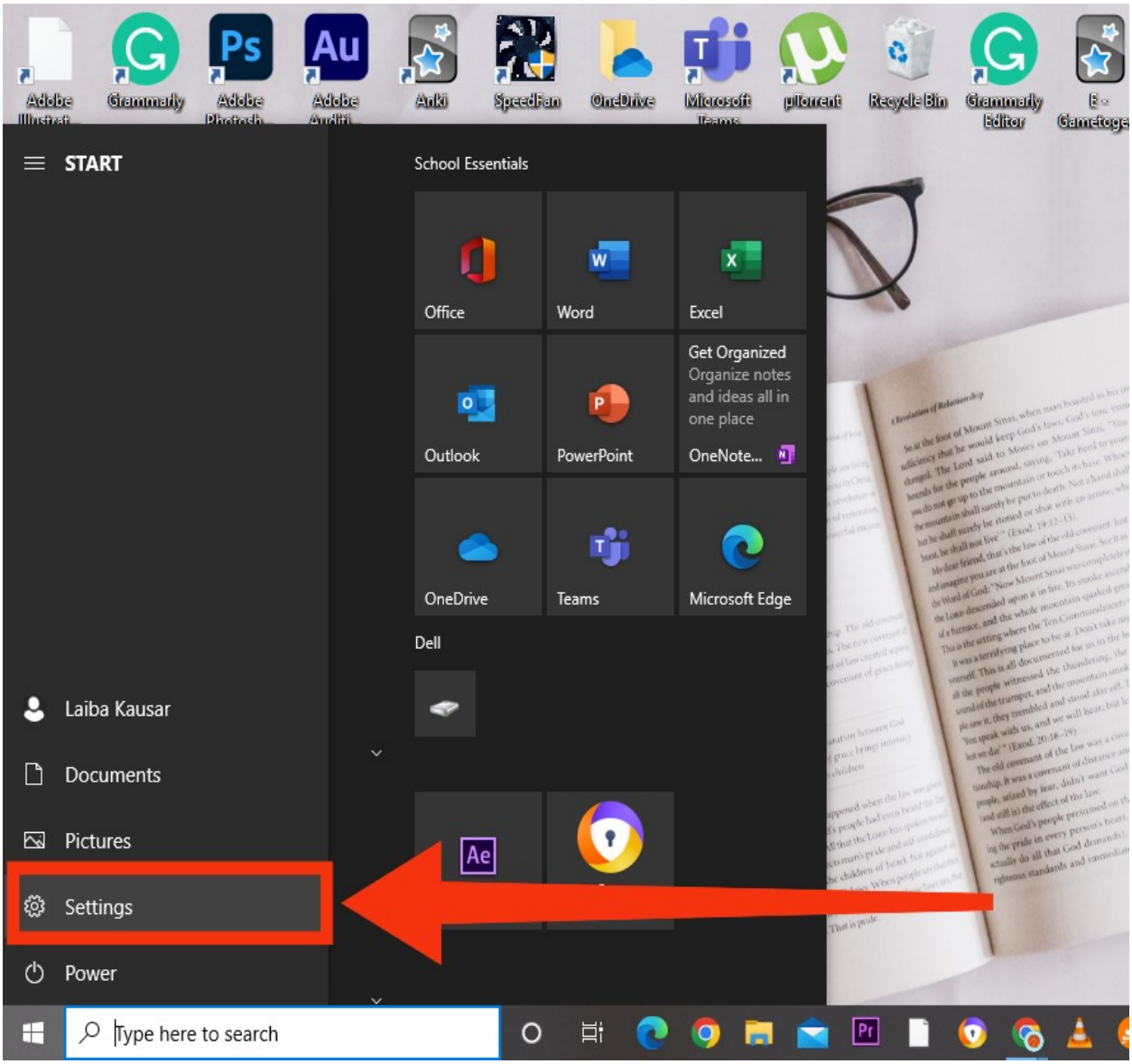
7. How To Check Newly Installed Applications?

Any recently installed new applications may cause a BSOD. New software can cause compatibility issues with your operating system or other apps on your computer.

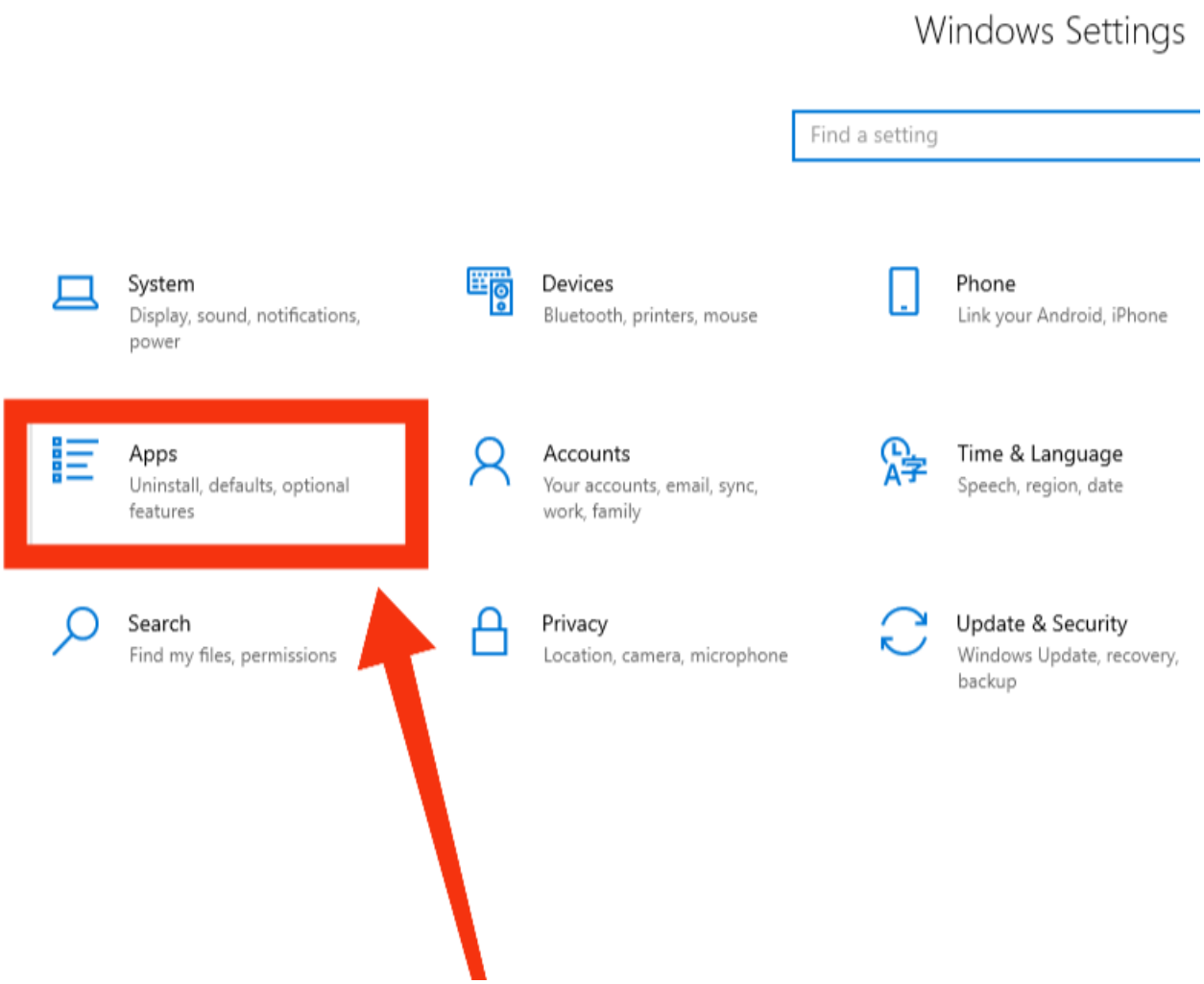
It is important to remove and reinstall any new software to determine if it is the cause of the problem.

You can check newly installed apps by following these steps:

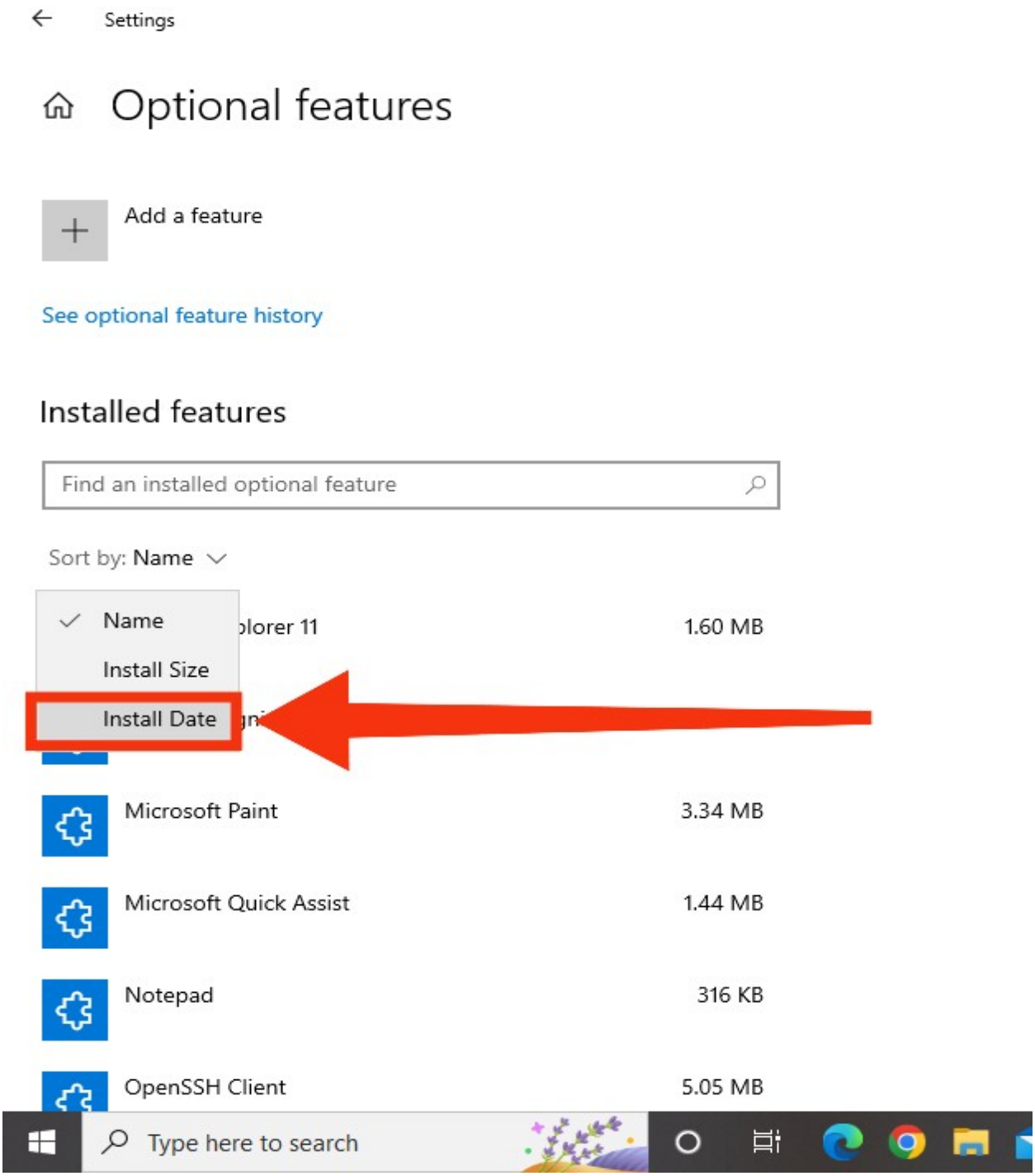
- When you click on the **Windows icon**, you will be taken to the Start menu.
- Select **Settings** or use the **Windows + I** keyboard shortcut.



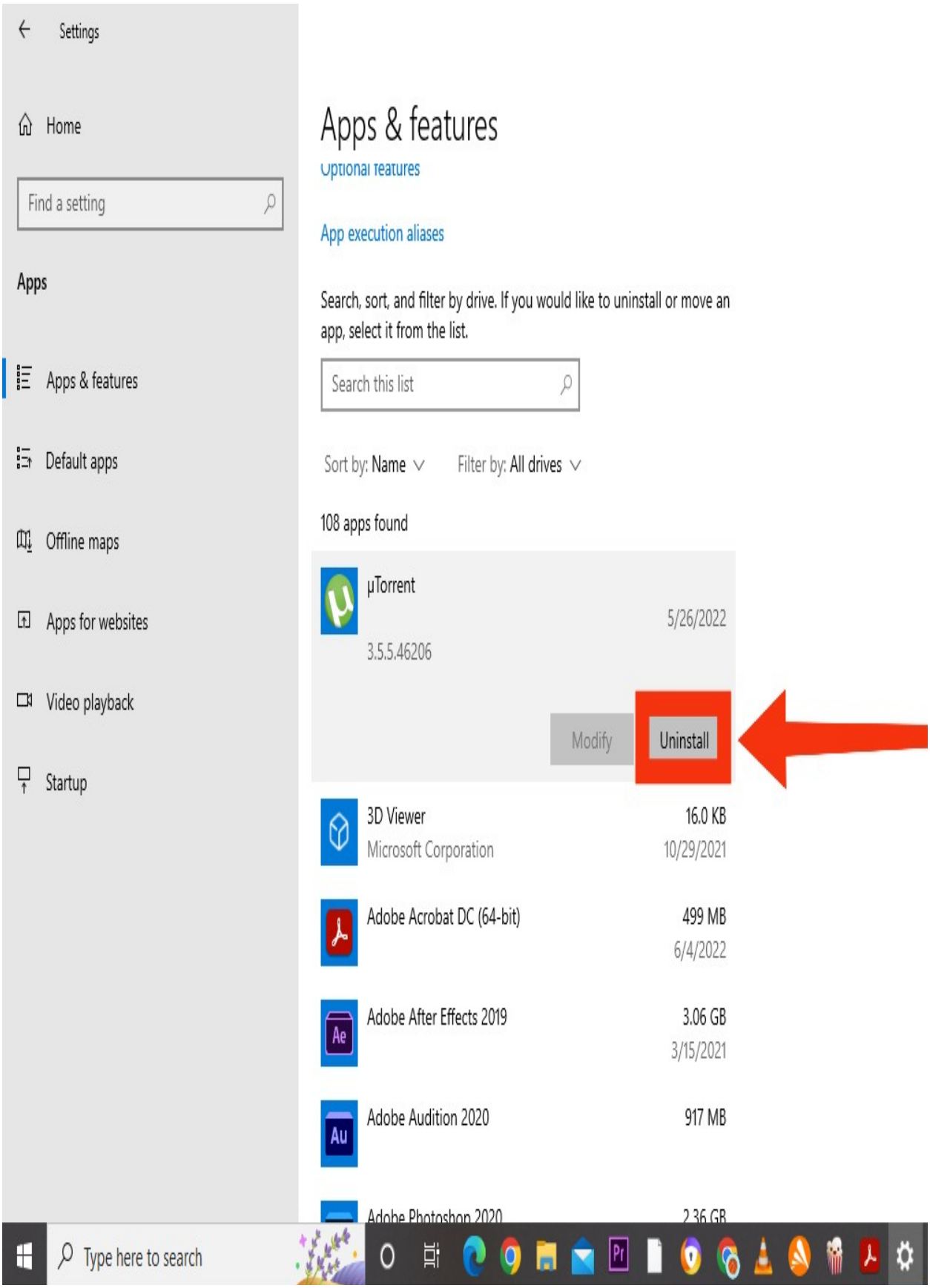
- Click the **Apps** tile. You can find every program installed on your computer here.



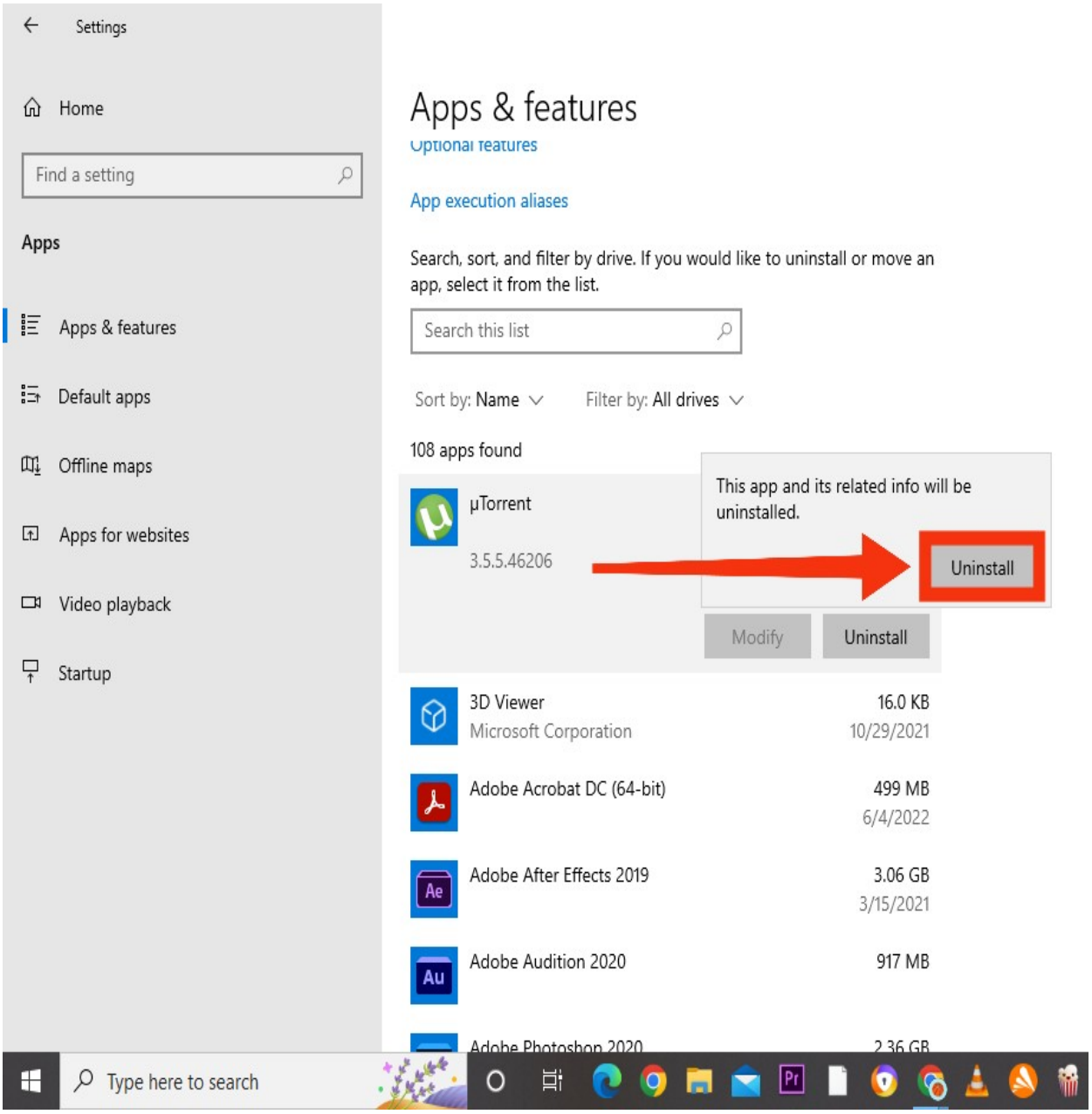
- Sort your apps by their installation date.



- Choose an app once, then click **Uninstall**.


Settings
Home
Find a setting
Apps
Apps & features
Default apps
Offline maps
Apps for websites
Video playback
Startup
Apps & features
Optional features
App execution aliases
Search, sort, and filter by drive. If you would like to uninstall or move an app, select it from the list.
Search this list
Sort by: Name
Filter by: All drives
108 apps found
µTorrent
3.5.5.46206
5/26/2022
Modify
Uninstall
3D Viewer
Microsoft Corporation
16.0 KB
10/29/2021
Adobe Acrobat DC (64-bit)
499 MB
6/4/2022
Adobe After Effects 2019
3.06 GB
3/15/2021
Adobe Audition 2020
917 MB
Adobe Photoshop 2020
2.36 GB
Type here to search

- Confirm your selection by clicking Uninstall again. You must then follow the on-screen instructions provided by the program's uninstaller. Make sure the software is completely removed.



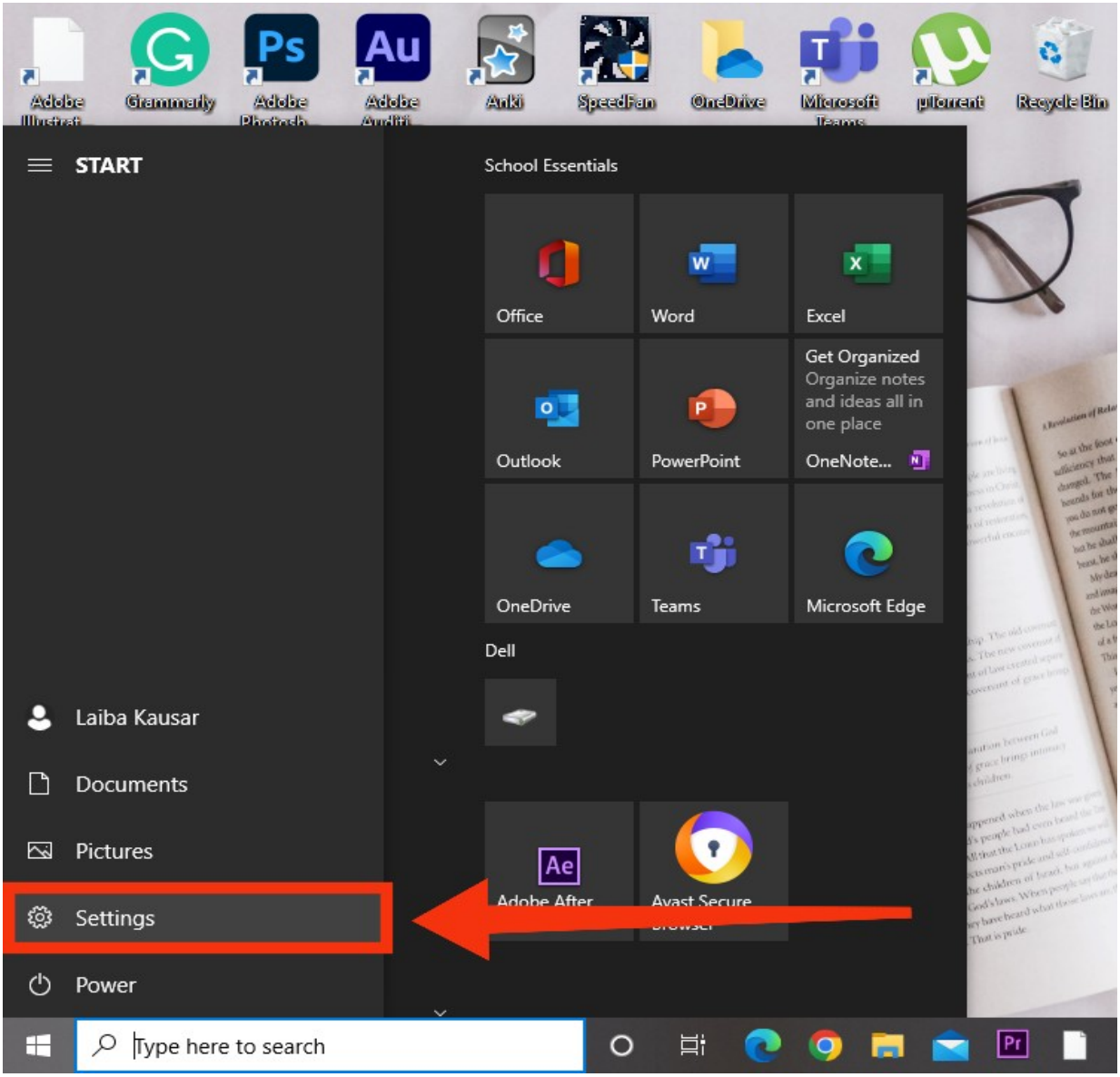
This should be done for each one of the applications on your to-do list. After removing all problematic apps, restart your computer to determine whether the Blue Screen of Death has been eliminated.

8. How To Install Pending Windows Updates?

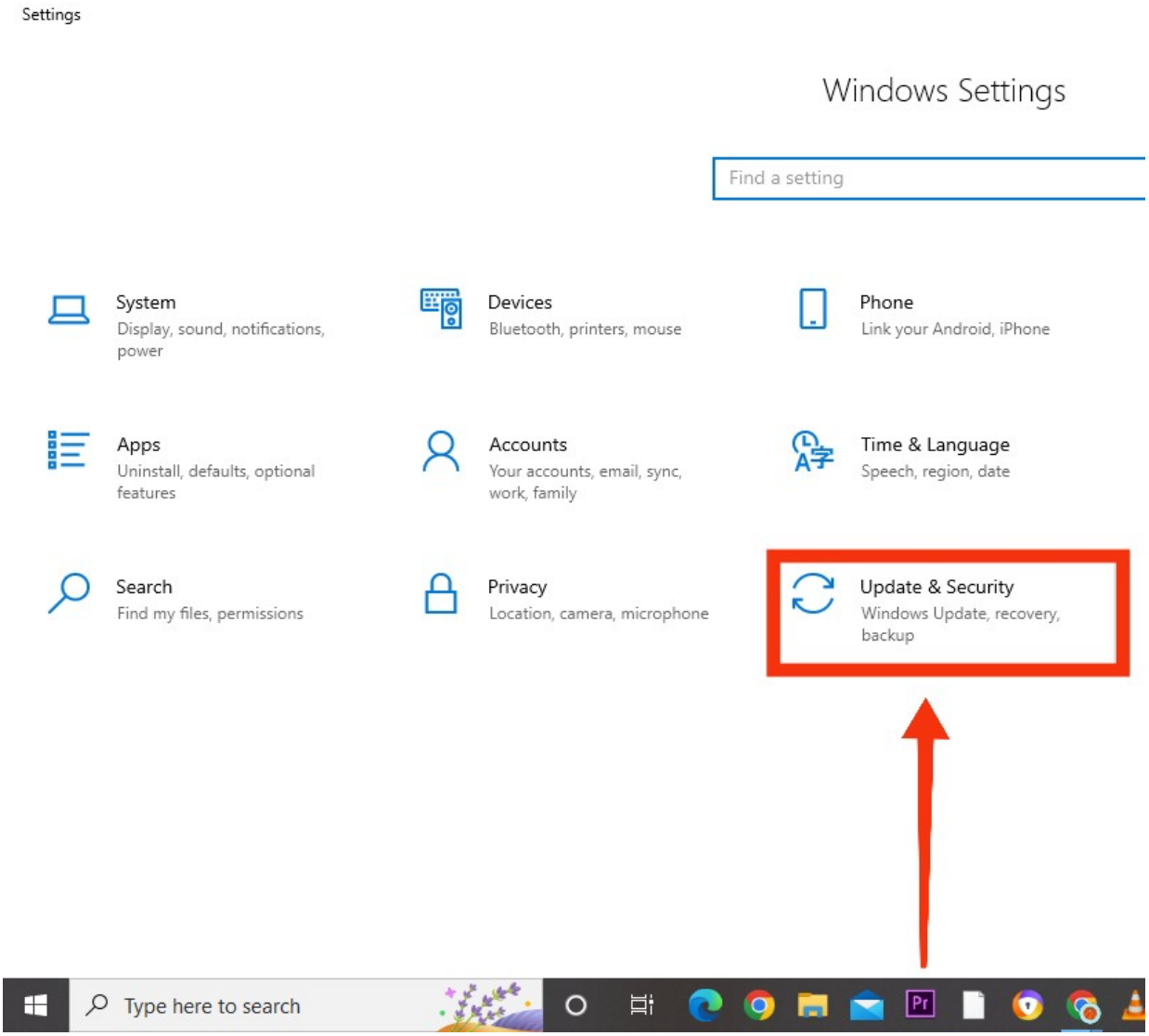
Windows 10 memory management issues might be caused by uninstalled or pending updates. Find and install any pending Windows Update packages you find, and see if the problem persists.

Install pending Windows updates by following these steps:

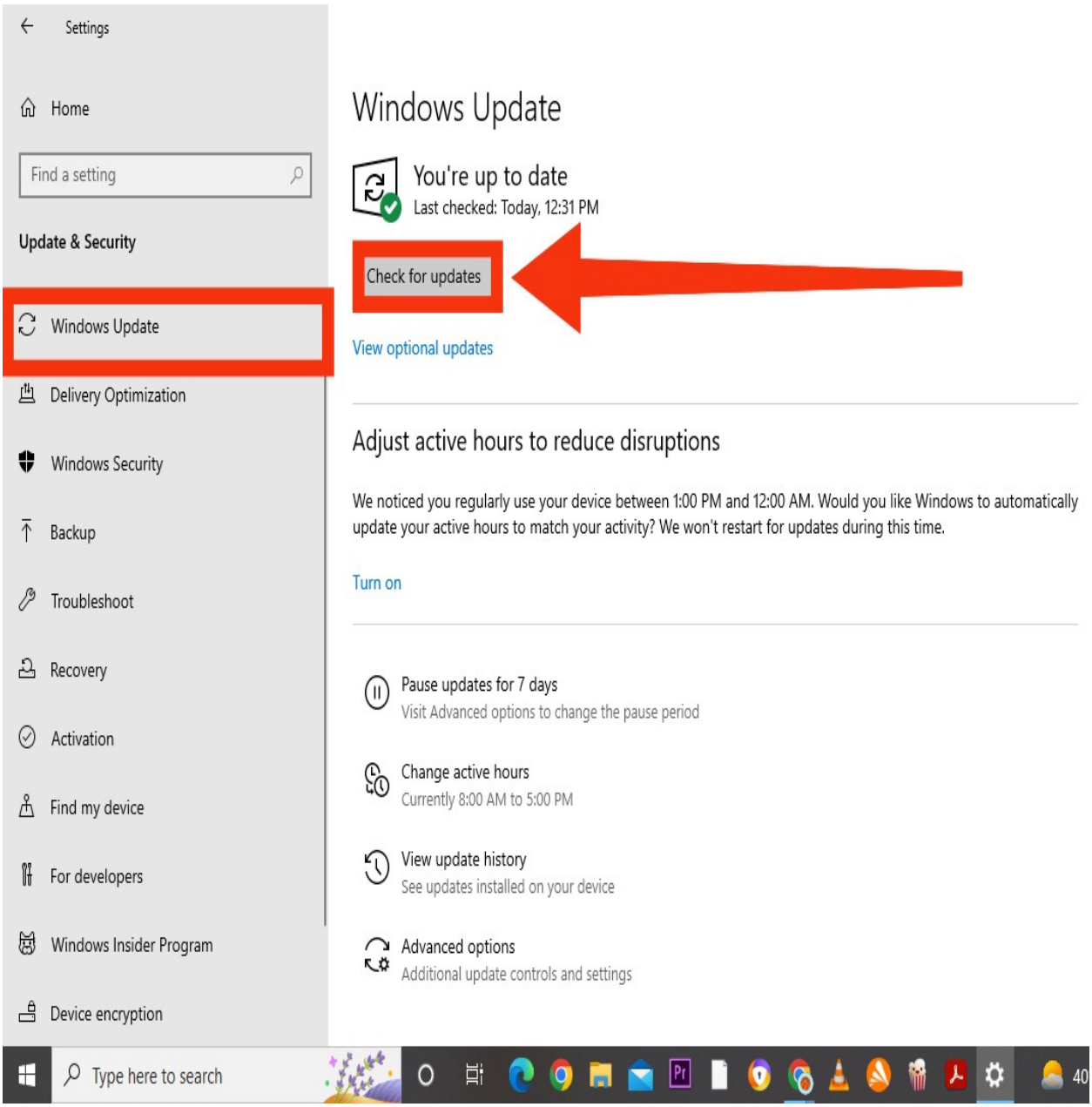
- Click the **Windows icon** in the lower-left corner of the screen to open the Start menu.
- Settings can be accessed using the **Windows + I** keyboard shortcut or by clicking **Settings**.



- Click the **Update & Security** icon. Windows Update options can be found here.



- Install any pending updates. In this case, click Install Updates. Alternatively, you can select the **Check for updates** option and wait for Windows 10 to identify the available updates.



- Additionally, you can download any updates that are needed. Just let Windows 10 download any new components and then install them.

Updating your Windows 10 system frequently is the best strategy. Those eligible for a software upgrade will get new features and bug fixes.

9. How To Reset Windows 10?

Reinstalling Windows or resetting the operating system might be the last resort if everything else fails.

- Your data will remain intact even after you reinstall the operating system.
- Every piece of information stored on your device's hard disc will be erased if it is reset. Before making this decision, ensure you have a copy of your data.

However, both approaches should only be considered as a last resort since they are both time-consuming.

To Sum Up

In any event, it's time to look for replacement components to get your computer back up and running. Newer OS and PC components are incompatible with older devices. Upgrade your graphics card or RAM. The problem will likely be a hardware issue when all of the above steps have been undertaken, and the problem remains.

Frequently Asked Questions

Can A GPU Cause A BSOD?

A graphics card can cause the blue screen of death. A problem with the graphics card could be the culprit. Its drivers can also conflict with something or have problems, causing your computer to stop working.

How To Prevent BSOD Memory Management?

You can prevent BSOD memory management in Windows 10 and older versions. To achieve this, install the latest OS and driver updates, run SFC and CHKDSK regularly, replace aging memory sticks, and ensure they are inserted correctly.

How do I know if My RAM Is Faulty?

To find out if your RAM is defective, follow these steps:

- Access your computer's Control Panel.
- Click on the Administrative Tools link.
- You can select the Windows Memory Diagnostic Tool from the list and double-click it.
- Select Windows Memory Diagnostic in the list and press Enter.

What Happens When The RAM Fails?

When the Ram fails, you may notice one of the following symptoms: frequent freezing, Blue Screen of Death, unexpected restart, and corrupted data. Certainly, the RAM in your computer will wear out over time.