How do I clean my Windows PC?

To clean your Windows PC, you can use built-in tools or third-party software. Here are some built-in Windows tools you can use:

1. Storage Sense:
   - Open Settings
   - Go to System → Storage
   - Turn on Storage Sense
   - Configure Storage Sense to auto-clean temp files, Recycle Bin, and old downloads.

2. Disk Cleanup:
   - Press the Windows key + S
   - Type "Disk Cleanup" and open the tool
   - Select the drive you want to clean
   - Check the boxes next to the file types you want to delete
   - Click OK.

3. Prefetch Files:
   - Press Win + R
   - Type "prefetch" and press Enter
   - Select all files and delete them.

Additionally, you can also consider uninstalling unused programs, deleting temporary files, and emptying the Recycle Bin regularly to keep your PC clean.

If you prefer third-party tools, there are many options available, but be cautious when choosing software to ensure it is reputable and safe.

Additional Tips
- Use the built-in Disk Cleanup tool (also known as Cleanmgr) by searching for it in the Start menu.
- Regularly empty the Recycle Bin to free up space.

How to speed up Windows?

To speed up Windows, here are some effective methods:

1. Disable Startup Programs: Press Ctrl + Shift + Esc to open Task Manager, then go to the Startup tab and disable any unnecessary programs.

2. Use Storage Sense: Go to Settings > System > Storage, and turn on Storage Sense to automatically free up space by deleting temporary files and unused items.

3. Update Windows: Ensure your operating system is up-to-date, as newer versions often include performance enhancements.

4. Uninstall Unused Apps: Remove unused applications to declutter your system and reduce resource consumption.

5. Use the Prefetch Files Cleanup: Press Win + R, type "Prefetch" and delete the contents of the Prefetch folder.

6. Disable Visual Effects: Press Win + R, type "SystemPropertiesPerformance" and adjust visual effects for better performance.

7. Upgrade Your RAM or Switch to an SSD: Adding more RAM or replacing a traditional hard drive with a solid-state drive (SSD) can significantly boost performance.

These steps should help improve your Windows performance.

What are the best Windows built-in tools?

Windows has several built-in tools that can help with maintenance, performance, and troubleshooting. Here are some of the most useful ones:

1. Disk Cleanup (Storage Sense): Frees up space by deleting temporary files, system files, and other items that can be removed without affecting the system.

2. Disk Defragmentation: Optimizes the hard drive by rearranging files to improve performance and reduce loading times.

3. Task Manager: Provides an overview of running processes, memory usage, and system performance, allowing you to identify and close resource-intensive programs.

4. System Configuration (MSConfig): Allows you to configure startup settings, boot options, and services.

5. Event Viewer: Logs system events, errors, and warnings, helping you diagnose and troubleshoot issues.

6. System File Checker (SFC): Scans and repairs corrupted system files.

7. Windows Defender: Provides antivirus protection and real-time threat detection.

8. Resource Monitor: Displays detailed information about CPU, memory, disk, and network usage.

9. Disk Management: Allows you to manage disk partitions, format drives, and assign drive letters.

10. Reliability Monitor: Tracks system stability and provides an overview of system crashes and errors.

The post you mentioned highlights Storage Sense and the Prefetch folder cleanup using Win + R. Other useful built-in tools might include the Windows Troubleshooter and the built-in troubleshooter for specific issues like network problems.

These tools can help you maintain your system, troubleshoot issues, and improve performance without the need for third-party software.

How to fix Windows errors?

Windows errors can be frustrating. Here are some general steps to help fix them:

1. Run the built-in troubleshooter: Go to Settings > Update & Security > Troubleshoot. This can automatically detect and fix common problems.

2. Update your drivers: Outdated drivers can cause errors. Use the Device Manager (Press Win + X and select Device Manager) to check for updates.

3. Run a System File Checker (SFC) scan: Open Command Prompt as an administrator (right-click Start > Command Prompt (Admin)) and type sfc /scannow. This checks for corrupted system files.

4. Run a DISM scan: In the same Command Prompt, type DISM /Online /Cleanup-Image /RestoreHealth to fix any corruption in the system image.

5. Check for Windows updates: Ensure your Windows is up-to-date, as newer versions often fix existing bugs.

6. Use System Restore: If errors started recently, you can restore your system to a previous point when it was working correctly.

If none of these steps work, consider seeking help for specific error codes or messages you're encountering.