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,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.107,590 active editors 7,027,366 articles in EnglishLobby of the Daily News Building, c.1941The Daily News Building is a skyscraper in Manhattan, New York City. The original tower, completed on July23, 1930, was designed by Raymond Hood and John Mead Howells in the Art Deco style; a similarly-styled expansion, designed by Harrison & Abramovitz, was completed in 1960. The 36-story tower, rising 476 feet (145m), consists of a 14-story printing plant and an 18-story annex. There is a large carved-granite entrance leading to a rotunda lobby with a rotating painted globe (pictured). The Daily News' parent company, Tribune Media, sold the building in 1982, and the newspaper moved out entirely in 1995. SL Green Realty bought the building in 2003 and sold a partial ownership stake to Meritz Alternative Investment Management in 2021. When it opened, the building received mixed reviews and was described as having a utilitarian design. It is a National Historic Landmark and its exterior and lobby are designated city landmarks. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: HippocampusRed (Taylor Swift album)Sir William Gordon-Cumming, 4th BaronetArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutLucy Beall Lott... that Lucy Beall Lott (pictured) was expected to die in infancy, but later earned master's degrees from Cambridge and London while modeling for Cosmopolitan and Vogue?... that the May1995 Pale air strikes during the Bosnian War were the first offensive operations carried out by the Spanish Air Force since 1957?... that Audrey Hawthorn volunteered as curator while spending more than 20 years establishing a museum of anthropology?... that the origin myth of the Mori polity involved a man appearing from a bamboo shoot?... that the role of Julia Santos was created for Sydney Penny after she was nominated for an Emmy Award for her work in Santa Barbara?... that lyme& cybelle's "Follow Me" was the first of only three songs by Warren Zevon to chart on the Billboard Hot100?... that cycling's governing body ended Chelsea Wolfe's career through a rule change?... that the Canons Regular of St.John Cantius have trained some 2,000 priests in the Extraordinary Form of the Roman Rite of the Catholic Mass?... that the ancient Greek orator Lysias wrote a "Funeral Oration", but may have been forbidden from delivering it?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleOzzy OsbourneOzzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people.In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship.A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead.Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phoebe AsiyoGary KarrClaus PeymannWayne ThomasAndrea GibsonRaymond GuiotNominate an articleJuly 23: Birthday of Haile Selassie (Rastafari)Megawati Sukarnoputri reciting the oath of office1921 The first National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party opened in a house in Shanghai.1940 Sumner Welles, U.S. Under Secretary of State, issued a declaration that the U.S. government would not recognize the Soviet Union's annexation of the Baltic states.1982 A helicopter crashed during the filming of Twilight Zone: The Movie in Valencia, California, killing actor Vic Morrow and two child actors.2001 Megawati Sukarnoputri was sworn in (pictured) as the first female president of Indonesia following her predecessor's impeachment.2010 The English-Irish boy band One Direction were formed while auditioning for the 2010 series of the British singing competition The X Factor.John Babcock (b.1900)Sergio Mattarella (b.1941)Olivia Manning (d.1980)Amy Winehouse (d.2011)More anniversaries: July 22July 23July 24ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutAmlia Rodrigues (23July 1920 6October 1999) was a Portuguese fado singer (fadista). Dubbed Rainha do Fado ('Queen of Fado'), she was instrumental in popularising the genre worldwide and travelled internationally throughout her career. She remains the best-selling Portuguese artist in history. This photograph shows Rodrigues performing at the Grand Gala du Disque Populaire, an annual Dutch gala for popular music, held in 1969 in Amsterdam.Photograph credit: AnefoRecently featured: Atari video game burialSouthern scrub robinC/2022E3 (ZTF)ArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSloveninaRetrieved from " 2Founding conference in 1921Not to be confused with 1st National People's Congress.You can help expand this article with text translated from the corresponding article in Chinese. (July 2021) Click [show] for important translation instructions.View a machine-translated version of the Chinese article.Machine translation, like DeepL or Google Translate, is a useful starting point for translations, but translators must revise errors as necessary and confirm that the translation is accurate, rather than simply copy-pasting machine-translated text into the English Wikipedia.Do not translate text that appears unreliable or low-quality. If possible, verify the text with references provided in the foreign-language article.You must provide copyright attribution in the edit summary accompanying your translation by providing an interlanguage link to the source of your translation. A model attribution edit summary is Content in this edit is translated from the existing Chinese Wikipedia article at [[:zh:]]; see its history for attribution.You may also add the template {{Translated|zh|}} to the talk page.For more guidance, see Wikipedia:Translation.1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist PartySite of the 1st Congress in ShanghaiBeginsJuly23,1921(1921-07-23)EndsAugust2,1921(1921-08-02)Location(s)Shanghai and JiaxingNext event2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (1922)Participants13 representativesActivityFormal establishment of the Chinese Communist Party1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist PartyTraditionalChineseSimplifiedChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinZhnggu Gngchndng Dyc Qungu Dibio DhuGwoyeu RomatzyhJonggwo Gonqchaandaang Dihitsyh .Chiuangwo Daybeau DahhueyWadeGilesChungkuo Kungchantang Tiyichi Chankuo Taipiao TahuiAbbreviationChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinY DOf the 13 delegates who attended the congress in 1921, Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu were the only two to also be present at the proclamation ceremony of the PRC in 1949, as pictured here.The 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held in Shanghai and Jiaxing between July 23 and August 2, 1921.[1]:252 The Congress established the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). The congress began in a shikumen building of the French Concession area of Shanghai (near present-day Xintiandi in Huangpu District). In early June 1921, Dutch national Henk Sneevliet, also known as Ma Lin, a representative of Comintern, arrived in Shanghai, and urged various Communist cells in the country to get together for a national-level meeting. Russian Comintern representative Nikolski[ru; de] also attended the meeting. At the time, there were 57 members of the CCP.[2] Notably, the two founders of the party did not attend the congress: Chen Duxiu and Li Dazhao.The meeting was put to an end due to harassment from the French Concession police on July 30. The delegates then agreed to move the meeting to a rented tourist boat on South Lake in Jiaxing. The Congress elected Chen Duxiu as Secretary (in absentia), Zhang Guotao as Director of Organization, and Li Da as Director of Propaganda.[2]The General Assembly adopted The First Program of the Communist Party of China, stating that "the Party is to be named the Communist Party of China" and specifying its objectives: "to overthrow the power of the capitalist class[,]" to "eradicate capitalism and private ownership of property[,]" and to "join the Comintern."[3] The Program was not a formal constitution, but described the basics of the Party's program, organization, and discipline.[1]:116Of the 13 representatives who attended the congress in 1921, only two would be present at the proclamation ceremony of the People's Republic of China 28 years later: Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu. Others either became casualties of war in the decades that followed or left the party in one way or another (e.g. by expulsion or defection).The site of the conference in Shanghai was converted into a museum in 1961. The South Lake Revolutionary Museum in Jiaxing, located on a central island of the lake, was constructed in 1959. A complex hosting more exhibits was constructed north of South Lake in 2011, also to commemorate the 1st Congress. The Congress was followed by the 2nd National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, held in July 1922.[1]:112Li Da (Shanghai)Li Hanjun (Shanghai)Zhang Guotao (Beijing)Liu Renjing[ca; de; ru; zh] (Beijing)Mao Zedong (Changsha)He Shuheng (Changsha)Dong Biwu (Wuhan)Chen Tanqiu (Wuhan)Wang Jinmei (Jinan)Deng Enming (Jinan)Chen Gongbo (Guangzhou)Zhou Fohai (representing Chinese students in Japan)Bao Huiseng[ca; zh] (representing the absent Chen Duxiu)^ a b c Li, Ying (2024). Red Ink: A History of Printing and Politics in China. Royal Collins Press. ISBN9781487812737.^ a b "". Communist Party of China.^ Huang, Yibing (2020). An ideological history of the Communist Party of China. Vol.1. Qian Zheng, Guoyou Wu, Xuemei Ding, Li Sun, Shelly Bryant. Montreal, Quebec: Royal Collins Publishing Group. p.20. ISBN978-1-4878-0425-1. OCLC1165409653.Retrieved from " 3The following pages link to 1st National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)July 23 (links | edit)Mao Zedong (links | edit)1921 (links | edit)Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Chinese Civil War (links | edit)Hu Yaobang (links | edit)May Fourth Movement (links | edit)Chen Duxiu (links | edit)Jiang Zemin (links | edit)Hua Guofeng (links | edit)Politburo Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Zhao Ziyang (links | edit)Hu Jintao (links | edit)State Council Information Office (links | edit)Central Military Commission (China) (links | edit)General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Hammer and sickle (links | edit)Eight Elders (links | edit)Princelings (links | edit)Chinese Soviet Republic (links | edit)Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Shanghai clique (links | edit)National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Central Foreign Affairs Commission (links | edit)New Culture Movement (links | edit)16th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)1st Congress (links | edit)Henk Sneevliet (links | edit)United Front Work Department (links | edit)Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Zhang Guotao (links | edit)Li Lisan (links | edit)Mount Lu (links | edit)Dong Biwu (links | edit)Zunyi Conference (links | edit)Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (links | edit)Taiwan Affairs Office (links | edit)Propaganda in China (links | edit)610 Office (links | edit)Xi Jinping (links | edit)Bo Gu (links | edit)Zhang Wentian (links | edit)South Lake (Jiaxing) (links | edit)Xiang Zhongfa (links | edit)Publicity Department of the Chinese Communist Party (links | edit)Tsinghua clique (links | edit)Lushan Conference (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/1st_National_Congress_of_the_Chinese_Communist_Party" The System Restore tool in Windows is one of the more helpful utilities available to you and is usually a great first step when you're trying to fix a major problem in Windows. In a nutshell, what the Windows System Restore tool lets you do is revert to a previous software, registry, and driver configuration called a restore point. It's like "undoing" the last major change to Windows, taking your computer back to the way it was when the restore point was created. Since a majority of Windows problems involve issues with at least one of those aspects of your operating system, System Restore is a great tool to use early in the troubleshooting process. It also helps that it's really simple to do. Using the System Restore tool to undo/reverse changes in Windows usually takes anywhere from 10 to 30 minutes, at least in most cases. Follow these easy steps to return Windows to a previous, hopefully working, state using System Restore:How you access System Restore differs between Windows versions. Below are three separate procedures: one for Windows 11, Windows 10, Windows 8, or Windows 8.1, one for Windows 7 or Windows Vista, and one for Windows XP. See What Version of Windows Do I Have? if you're not sure. Open Control Panel. Check out that linked how-to if this is your first time, or just search for it from the Windows search box or the Windows 8/8.1 Charms Bar.We're trying to get to the System applet in Control Panel, which can be done very quickly from the Power User Menu but it's only faster that way if you're using a keyboard or mouse. Press WIN+X or right-click the Start button and then choose System. Skip to Step 4 if you end up going this way. Select System and Security within Control Panel.You won't see System and Security if your Control Panel view is set to either Large icons or Small icons. Instead, choose System and then skip to Step 4. In the System and Security window that's now open, select System. Choose System protection. From the System Properties window that appears, press System Restore. If you don't see it, make sure you're on the System Protection tab. Select Next > from the System Restore window titled Restore system files and settings.If you've previously performed a System Restore, you may see both an Undo System Restore option and a Choose a different restore point option. If so, select Choose a different restore point, assuming you're not here to undo one. Select the restore point you want to use from those in the list.If you'd like to see older restore points, check the Show more restore points checkbox.All restore points that are still in Windows will be listed here, so long as that checkbox is checked. Unfortunately, there is no way to "restore" older restore points. The oldest restore point listed is the furthest back you can possibly restore Windows to. With your chosen restore point selected, use the Next > button to proceed. Confirm the restore point you want to use on the Confirm your restore point window and then select Finish.If you're curious as to what programs, drivers, and other parts of Windows 11/10/8/8.1 this System Restore will impact on your computer, select the Scan for affected programs link on this page prior to starting the System Restore. The report is informational only, but might be helpful in your troubleshooting if this System Restore doesn't fix whatever problem you're trying to solve. Choose Yes to the Once started, System Restore cannot be interrupted. Do you want to continue? question.If you're running System Restore from Safe Mode, please know that the changes it makes to your computer will not be reversible. Don't let this scare you awaychances are, if you're doing a System Restore from here, it's because Windows isn't starting properly, leaving you with few other options. Still, it's something you should be aware of.Your computer will restart as part of a System Restore, so be sure to close anything you might have running right now. System Restore will now begin reverting Windows to the state it was in at the date and time logged with the restore point that you chose in Step 7. You'll see a small System Restore window that says Preparing to restore your system..., after which Windows will almost completely shut down. Next, on an empty screen, you'll see a Please wait while your Windows files and settings are being restored message. You'll also see various messages appear underneath like System Restore is initializing..., System Restore is restoring the registry..., and System Restore is removing temporary files.... All in all, this will probably take around 15 minutes.What you're sitting through here is the actual System Restore process. Do not turn off or restart your computer during this time! Wait while your computer restarts. Sign in to Windows as you normally do. If you don't use the Desktop and aren't switched there automatically, go there next. On the Desktop, you should see a small System Restore window that says "System Restore completed successfully. The system has been restored to [date time]. Your documents have not been affected." Select Close. Now that the System Restore is complete, check to see that whatever issue you were trying to fix is actually corrected. If System Restore did not correct the problem, you can either a) repeat the steps above, choosing an even older restore point, assuming one is available, or b) continue troubleshooting the problem. If this System Restore caused an additional problem, you can undo it, assuming it wasn't completed from Safe Mode (see the Important call-out in Step 10). To undo a System Restore in Windows, repeat steps 1 through 6 above and choose Undo System Restore. Navigate to the Start >All Programs >Accessories >System Tools program group. Select System Restore. Press Next > on the Restore system files and settings window that should have appeared on the screen.If you have two options on this screen, Recommended restore and Choose a different restore point, select Choose a different restore point before selecting Next > unless you're absolutely sure that the preselected restore point is the one you want to use. Choose the restore point that you want to use. Ideally, you'd want to choose the one just prior to noticing the problem you're trying to undo, but not any further back. Any restore points that you manually created, scheduled restore points that Windows automatically created, and any created automatically during the installation of certain programs will be listed here. You can not use System Restore to undo Windows changes to a date that a restore point does not exist for.If you need to, check the Show more restore points or Show restore points older than 5 days checkbox to see more than the most recent restore points. There's no guarantee there are any but it's worth looking if you need to go back that far. Select Next >. Press Finish on the Confirm your restore point window to begin the System Restore.Windows will shut down to complete the System Restore, so be sure to save any work you might have open in other programs before continuing. Select Yes to the Once started, System Restore cannot be interrupted. Do you want to continue? dialog box. System Restore will now restore Windows to the state that was recorded in the restore point you chose in Step 4.The System Restore process could take several minutes as you see the "Please wait while your Windows files and settings are being restored" message. Your computer will then reboot as normal when complete. Immediately after logging into Windows after the reboot, you should see a message that System Restore completed successfully. Select Close. Check to see if whatever Windows 7 or Windows Vista problem you were troubleshooting has been corrected by this System Restore. If the problem still persists, you can repeat the steps above and choose another restore point if one is available. If this restoration caused a problem, you can always undo this particular System Restore. Make your way to Start >All Programs >Accessories >System Tools. Select System Restore. Choose to Restore my computer to an earlier time and then select Next >. Choose an available date on the calendar on the left.Available dates are those when a restore point was created and are shown in bold. You can not use System Restore to undo Windows XP changes to a date that a restore point does not exist. Now that a date is chosen, choose a specific restore point from the list on the right. Press Next >. Select Next > on the Confirm Restore Point Selection window you see now.Windows XP will shut down as part of the System Restore process. Be sure to save any files you have open before continuing. System Restore will now restore Windows XP with the registry, driver, and other important files as they existed when the restore point you chose in Step 5 was created. This could take several minutes. After the restart is complete, log in as you normally do. Assuming everything went as planned, you should see a Restoration Complete window, which you can can select Close on. You can now check to see if the System Restore fixed whatever Windows XP issue you were trying to fix. If not, you can always try an earlier restore point, if you have one. If the System Restore made things worse, you can always undo it. The Windows System Restore utility will not in any way affect your non-system files like documents, music, video, emails, etc. If you were hoping that Windows System Restore would, in fact, restore or "undelete" any deleted non-system files, try a file recovery program instead. Restore points don't usually need to be created manually. Assuming System Restore is enabled and working properly, Windows, as well as other programs, should regularly create restore points at critical junctures like prior to a patch being applied, before a new program is installed, etc. See What Is a Restore Point? for a greater discussion on restore points and how they work. System Restore can also be started in any version of Windows by executing rstrui.exe, which might be helpful in certain situations, like when you need to run it from Safe Mode or another limited-access situation. See How to Start System Restore From the Command Prompt if you need help doing that. FAQSince System Restore performs crucial internal steps, if you interrupt the process, critical system files or the registry backup restoration may be incomplete. The system may become unbootable if the registry files weren't properly restored.To manually create a System Restore Point, search for and select Create a restore point from the search box. In System Properties, select the System Protectiontab and select Create. Enter a description for the Restore Point and select Create > OK.Open Command Prompt and type rstrui.exe in the Command Prompt window. The System Restore wizard will open. Follow the instructions on the screen to complete the System Restore.Thanks for letting us know!Get the Latest Tech News Delivered Every DaySubscribeTell us why! The System Protection feature in Windows OS is designed to automatically Create System Restore Points, whenever a System change is detected on the computer.This allows you to roll back the computer to its previous working status, if it becomes unstable after a major Windows update, after installing third party apps or due to change in System settings.System Restore Windows ComputerIf your Windows computer is going through problems after installing an app, program or update, the easiest way to undo changes and roll back the computer to its previous working status is by using System Restore.A valid System Restore Point should be available on your device, if it was setup to automatically create system restore points and also if you had manually created a System Restore Point on the computer. If this is the case, you can find below the steps to System Restore Windows computer using an automated or manual System Restore Point as available on your computer.Steps to System Restore Windows 11/10 ComputerIf a valid System Restore Point is available on your computer, you can follow the steps below to recover the computer using System Restore.1. Open Settings > select System in the left-pane. In the right-pane, scroll down and click on About.2. On About screen, click on System Protection link, located in Related Links section.Windows 10: Go to Settings > System > About (left-pane) > click on System Protection link in the right-pane.3. On System Properties screen, select the Drive that you want to Restore and click on System Restore.4. On System Restore screen, click on the Next button.5. On the next screen, check Show more restore points option > select the Restore Point that you want to use and click on Next.Note: After selecting Restore Point, it is better to click on Scan for affected programs option to take a look at Apps and programs that might be removed by the Restore process.6. Click on Finish to start the System Restore process.You will now see a pop-up indicating that progress of System Restore process. Once the Restore Process is completed, you will see a pop-up informing that your System has been restored.After the Restore Process is completed, you should find your computer in the same working condition as it was when the System Restore Point was created.System Restore is a long-standing feature on Windows 11. Its purpose is to create snapshots of the computer's current working state and save them as "restore points" when specific events are triggered, such as installing an update, driver, or app or applying changes to the Registry. If something unexpected occurs, you can use a restore point to revert the system state to resolve the issue without affecting your files or reinstalling the operating system.The only caveat is that the recovery feature is not enabled by default, meaning you must configure it manually before using it to undo system changes that may prevent your computer's normal operation.In this how-to guide, I will walk you through the steps to enable and manage the System Restore feature to fix problems after system changes.You may like How to enable System Restore on Windows 11Unlike in older versions, System Restore is not enabled by default, which means that you have to turn it on manually before you can start using the feature.To enable System Restore on Windows 11, use these steps:Open Start.Search for Create a restore point and click the top result to open the System Properties page.Select the main "System" drive under the "Protection Settings" section.Click the Configure button.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Select the "Turn on system protection" option.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Use the "Max Usage" slider and select how much space the system should reserve to store restore points.Click the Apply button.Click the OK button.Once you complete the steps, Windows 11 will automatically create a restore point when applying system updates or making specific system changes.If you have additional drives, enable the feature manually on each drive you want to protect. However, it's important to note that System Restore is meant to undo settings changes. It's not a backup solution.All the latest news, reviews, and guides for Windows and Xbox diehards.How to create a System Restore point on Windows 11Although Windows 11 can now create checkpoints automatically when it detects system changes, if you plan to reconfigure some settings, you always want to create a restore point manually.To create a restore point on Windows 11, use these steps:Open Start.Search for Create a restore point, and click the top result to open the System Properties page.Click the Create button under the "Protection Settings" section.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Type a descriptive name for the restore point for example, Before updating Registry.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Click the Create button.Click the Close button.Click the OK button.Click the Close button.After you complete the steps, you can use the restore point to undo system changes, such as installing a new driver or app or modifying the Registry.How to undo changes using System Restore on Windows 11If an installation or settings change causes an unexpected problem, use a restore point to roll back the device to an earlier time to undo the changes and fix the problem. You can do this from the desktop or advanced startup settings.Apply restore point from desktopIf you have access to the desktop environment, revert the changes using these steps:Open Start.Search for Create a restore point, and click the top result to open the System Properties page.Click the System Restore button.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Click the Next button.Select the restore point to undo changes on Windows 11.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)(Optional) Click the "Scan for affected programs" button to view the apps that will be removed through this process.Click the Next button.Click the Finish button.Once you complete the steps, the restore point will apply, returning the device to the previous good working state. If one or more apps are affected, you will have to reinstall them manually.Apply restore point from Advanced startupYou can use the Advanced startup settings to use the System Restore if the computer has problems starting up.Access Advanced startupTo access the Advanced startup environment on Windows 11 to apply a restore point, use these steps:Start the computer.As soon as the Windows logo appears on the screen, press the power button to interrupt the boot sequence.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Repeat steps 1 and 2 two more times (or until the device boots into the Windows Recovery Environment (WinRE)).After you complete the steps, use the steps below to undo system changes using a previous restore point.If you have trouble starting in the recovery environment, start the device with the Windows 11 installation media, and in the "Windows Setup" experience, click the Next button, click the "Repair your computer" button from the bottom-left corner, and then use the steps below.Undo changes with restore pointTo use System Restore from the Advanced startup environment, use these steps:Click the Advanced options button.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Click on Advanced options.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Click the Next button.Select the restore point to revert changes and fix problems with the computer.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)(Optional) Click the "Scan for affected programs" button to view the apps that will be removed through this process.Click the Next button.Click the Finish button.(Image credit: Mauro Huculak)Once you complete the steps, System Restore will undo the system changes to fix any issues after installing a new driver, updating the system, or modifying the Registry.On Windows 11, System Restore has been designed as a feature to recover a computer with configuration problems, not as a backup solution. If you want to restore files, you still need to maintain a backup. If the restore point isn't working, you may need to reset the computer to factory default settings to fix the issue.More resourcesFor more helpful articles, coverage, and answers to common questions about Windows 10 and Windows 11, visit the following resources: If your Windows 10 computer has started experiencing issues and you wish it could return to its previous state when everything was functioning smoothly, there's a built-in feature that can help. System Restore allows you to roll back your operating system to a prior point in time, undoing recent changes that might be causing problems.System Restore is a handy tool that can reverse system changes by restoring your computer to an earlier state using restore points. These restore points are created automatically by Windows or manually by you, provided the feature is enabled on your system.Step 1: Press Win + Q on your keyboard to open the search bar, type 'restore', and press Enter to access the 'Create a restore point' option.Step 2: In the System Properties window that appears, navigate to the 'System Protection' tab and click on the 'System Restore...' button to start the restoration process.Step 3: The System Restore wizard will open. Click on 'Next' to proceed to the list of available restore points.Step 4: Select a restore point from the list. Windows may have automatically created restore points when significant system changes occurred. If you haven't set one manually, choose the most recent 'Automatic Restore Point' and click 'Next'.Step 5: Review your selected restore point and confirm by clicking the 'Finish' button. This will begin the process of restoring your system to the chosen state.By utilizing System Restore, you can effectively undo recent system changes that may be causing issues, returning your Windows 10 computer to a stable and smooth-operating condition. Doing a system restore on Windows 11 can help fix problems by reverting your computers settings to an earlier point in time. Think of it like turning back the clock to when everything worked just fine. To start, youll need to open the Control Panel, find the System Restore option, and follow the on-screen instructions to pick a restore point. After that, your computer will take care of the rest. Its as simple as that! Restoring your system can help resolve software issues and return your computer to a previous, stable state. Follow these easy steps to perform a system restore on Windows 11. First, click on the Start menu and type Control Panel. The Control Panel is your gateway to many essential Windows features, including system restore. When you type Control Panel in the Start menu, it should appear as a result. Click on it to open. In the Control Panel, select System and Security to find the System Restore option. This step takes you closer to your goal. By selecting System and Security, youre opening up the section where most of the settings related to your computers performance and safety are located. Under System and Security, click on System to proceed to the next step. This section provides you with options related to your systems performance and settings. Youre just a couple of clicks away from initiating a system restore. On the left-hand side, click System Protection. System Protection is like your safety net. Its where you can find restore points that have been automatically created by Windows or ones youve set manually. Click System Restore and follow the on-screen instructions to choose a restore point. Here, youll find a list of restore points. Choose one from a date when you remember your computer was working well. Follow the prompts, and confirm your selection to begin the restoration process. Once youve completed these steps, your computer will restart and begin the restoration process. Windows will revert your system settings to the selected restore point, which may take some time. Once done, your computer will boot up with settings as they were on the chosen date. Always ensure your files and documents are backed up before performing a system restore to prevent any potential data loss. Choose a restore point when your computer was functioning without issues to ensure the best outcome. If you cant find a system restore point, check if System Protection is enabled on your computer. Perform system restores in Safe Mode if your computer isnt functioning properly in normal mode. Regularly create restore points manually, especially after installing new software or drivers. Yes, if the restore doesnt fix your issue, you can undo it by going back to System Restore and selecting the Undo option. No, a system restore will not affect your personal files. However, it will remove recent software installations and updates. You might need to enable System Protection. Without it, Windows cannot create restore points. The process usually takes anywhere between 15 minutes to an hour, depending on your system and the number of changes being undone. Yes, performing a system restore in Safe Mode is possible and can be especially helpful when dealing with severe software issues. Open Control Panel. Navigate to System and Security. Click on System. Access System Protection. Initiate System Restore. Performing a system restore on Windows 11 can be a lifesaver when your computer is acting up. Its like your computers reset button without wiping out your files. By following the easy steps outlined in this guide, you can quickly and efficiently bring your system back to a time when it was free of the current problems. Just remember that while a system restore can fix a lot of issues, its not a catch-all solution. Its crucial to regularly back up your data and create restore points before making significant system changes. If youre dealing with ongoing issues, consider looking into other troubleshooting options like malware scans or checking for hardware problems. For those who like diving deeper, Microsofts official support pages offer plenty of further reading and troubleshooting advice. In any case, dont shy away from using system restore when needed. Its a powerful tool in your Windows toolbox and can often bring your computer back from the brink. If youre ever in doubt, reach out to tech-savvy friends or professionals. Remember, its always better to restore your system than to live with a glitchy computer.Matthew Burleigh has been writing tech tutorials since 2008. His writing has appeared on dozens of different websites and been read over 50 million times.After receiving his Bachelors and Masters degrees in Computer Science he spent several years working in IT management for small businesses. However, he now works full time writing content online and creating websites.His main writing topics include iPhones, Microsoft Office, Google Apps, Android, and Photoshop, but he has also written about many other tech topics as well.Read his full bio here.System recovery feature in Microsoft WindowsFor the 2023 film, see Restore Point.System RestoreThe System Restore wizard in Windows 10Developer(s)MicrosoftIncluded withWindows MeWindows XPWindows VistaWindows 7Windows 8Windows 8.1Windows 10Windows 11TypeSystem recoveryWebsitesupport.microsoft.com/en-us/help/959063/what-is-system-restoreSystem Restore is a feature in Microsoft Windows that allows the user to revert their computer's state (including system files, installed applications, Windows Registry, and system settings) to that of a previous point in time, which can be used to recover from system malfunctions or other problems. First included in Windows Me, it has been included in all following desktop versions of Windows released since, excluding Windows Server.[1] In Windows 10 and Windows 11, System Restore is turned off by default and must be enabled by users in order to function.[2][3] This does not affect personal files such as documents, music, pictures, and videos.In prior Windows versions it was based on a file filter that watched changes for a certain set of file extensions, and then copied files before they were overwritten.[4][5] An updated version of System Restore introduced by Windows Vista uses the Shadow Copy service as a backend (allowing block-level changes in files located in any directory on the volume to be monitored and backed up regardless of their location) and allows System Restore to be used from the Windows Recovery Environment in case the Windows installation no longer boots at all.[6]In System Restore, the user may create a new restore point manually (as opposed to the system creating one automatically), roll back to an existing restore point, or change the System Restore configuration. Moreover, the restore itself can be undone. Old restore points are discarded in order to keep the volume's usage within the specified amount. For many users, this can provide restore points covering the past several weeks. Users concerned with performance or space usage may also opt to disable System Restore entirely. Files stored on volumes not monitored by System Restore are never backed up or restored.System Restore backs up system files of certain extensions (.exe, .dll, etc.) and saves them for later recovery and use.[7] It also backs up the registry and most drivers.Starting with Windows Vista, System Restore takes a snapshot of all volumes it is monitoring. However, on Windows XP, it only monitors the following:[8][9]Windows RegistryFiles in the Windows File Protection folder (Dllcache)Local user profilesCOM+ and WMI databasesIIS metabaseSpecific file types monitored[7]The list of file types and directories to be included or excluded from monitoring by System Restore can be customized on Windows Me and Windows XP by editing %windir%\system32\restore\Filelist.xml.[10]The amount of disk space System Restore consumes can be configured. Starting with Windows XP, the disk space allotted is configurable per volume and the data stores are also stored per volume. Files are stored using NTFS compression and a Disk Cleanup handler allows deleting all but the most recent Restore Points. System Restore can be disabled completely to regain disk space. It automatically disables itself if the volume's free space is too low for it to operate.Windows creates restore points:When software is installed using Windows Installer or other installers that are aware of System Restore[11]When Windows Update installs new updatesWhen the user installs a driver that is not digitally signed by Windows Hardware Quality LabsPeriodically. By default:Windows XP creates a restore point every 24 hours[12]Windows Vista creates a restore point if none is created within the last 24 hours[12]Windows 7 creates a restore point if none has been created within the last seven days[12]On user's commandWindows XP stores restore point files in a hidden folder named "System Volume Information" on the root of every drive, partition or volume, including most external drives and some USB flash drives.[4]The operating system deletes older restore points per the configured space constraint on a first in, first out basis.There are considerable differences between how System Restore works under Windows XP and later Windows versions.Configuration user interface In Windows XP, there is a graphical slider to configure the amount of disk space allotted to System Restore. In Windows Vista, the slider to configure the disk space is not available. Using the command-line tool Vssadmin.exe or by editing the appropriate registry key,[13][14] the space reserved can be adjusted. Starting with Windows 7, the slider is available once again.Maximum space In Windows XP, System Restore can be configured to use up to a maximum of 12% of the volume's space for most disk sizes;[9] however, this may be less depending on the volume's size. Restore points over 90 days old are automatically deleted, as specified by the registry value RPLifeInterval (Time to Live TTL) default value of 7776000seconds. In Windows Vista and later, System Restore is designed for larger volumes.[15] By default, it uses 15% of the volume's space.[11]File paths monitored Up to Windows XP, files are backed up only from certain directories. On Windows Vista and later, this set of files is defined by monitored extensions outside of the Windows folder, and everything under the Windows folder.[16]File types monitored Up to Windows XP, it excludes any file types that are considered "personal" to the user, such as documents, digital photographs, media files, e-mail, etc. It also excludes the monitored set of file types (.DLL, .EXE etc.) from folders such as My Documents. Microsoft recommends that if a user is unsure as to whether certain files will be modified by a rollback, they should keep those files under My Documents.[9] When a rollback is performed, the files that were being monitored by System Restore are restored and newly created folders are removed. However, on Windows Vista and later, it excludes only document file types; it does not exclude any monitored system file type regardless of its location.Configuring advanced System Restore settings Windows XP supports customizing System Restore settings via Windows Registry and a file at %windir%\system32\restore\Filelist.xml.[10][17] Windows Vista and later no longer support this.[18]FAT32 volume support On Windows Vista and later, System Restore no longer works on FAT32 disks and cannot be enabled on disks smaller than 1GB.[15]Up to Windows XP, the system can be restored as long as it is in an online state, that is, as long as Windows boots normally or from Safe mode. It is not possible to restore the system if Windows is unbootable without using 3rd-party bootable recovery media such as ERD Commander. Under Windows Vista and later, the Windows Recovery Environment can be used to launch System Restore and restore a system in an offline state, that is, in case the Windows installation is unbootable.[6] Since the advent of Microsoft Desktop Optimization Pack, Diagnostics and Recovery Toolset from it can be used to create a bootable recovery disc that can log on to an unbootable Windows installation and start System Restore. The toolset includes ERD Commander for Windows XP that was previously a 3rd-party product by Winternals.Before Windows Vista, System Restore protection was restricted to select locations and predetermined file types. Therefore, System Restore could not fully revert unwanted software installations, especially in-place software upgrades.[19] Starting with Windows Vista, System Restore monitors all files on all file paths on a given volume.It is not possible to create a permanent restore point. All restore points will eventually be deleted after the time specified in the RPLifeInterval registry setting is reached or if allotted disk space is insufficient for newer Restore points.[9] Consequently, in systems with little space allocated, if a user does not notice a new problem within a few days, it may be too late to restore to a configuration from before the problem arose.On infected systems, System Restore may end up archiving malware, such as viruses, before antivirus software has the chance to clean the infection. For data integrity purposes, System Restore does not allow other applications or users to modify or delete files in the directory where the restore points are saved. As such, antivirus software is usually unable to remove infected files from restore points.[20] The only way to clean them is to delete them altogether. However stored infected files are harmless until the affected restore point is reinstated.System Restore cannot monitor changes made to a volume from another operating system (in case of multi-booting scenarios). In addition, multi-booting different versions of Windows can disrupt the operation of System Restore. Specifically, Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 delete the restore points of Windows Vista and later.[21] Also, restore points created by Windows 8 may be destroyed by previous versions of Windows.[22]Backup^ "No Restore Point For You". CNET. December 28, 2007. Archived from the original on January 19, 2013. Retrieved February 27, 2020.^ Jim Tanous, "Why and How to Enable System Restore in Windows 10" Archived December 21, 2017, at the Wayback Machine, Tekrevue, July 28, 2015^ "System Protection - Microsoft Support". support.microsoft.com. Retrieved May 2, 2025.^ a b Russinovich, Mark E.; Solomon, David A. (2005). Microsoft Windows Internals: Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Windows XP, and Windows 2000 (4ed.). Redmond, WA: Microsoft Press. pp.706711. ISBN0-7356-1917-4.^ "Windows Backup". Windows Vista portal. Microsoft. Archived from the original on May 10, 2007. Ret

especially before executing significant changes on the system.To access System Restore, open the System Properties window. Click on the Windows key and type "Create a restore point." Then click on the System Protection tab, and from here, you can turn the system protection option "on" or "off" for each drive. Pro tip: Keep it on for at least your main Windows drive because there are located all of your critical operations system files and apps. You can also adjust how much disk space System Restore uses. Don't be stingy here; more space means more restore points to choose from if things go wrong.When you face a system failure or other unexpected issues, you will need to use the System Restore tool; from there you will see a list of restore points enabling you to choose a specific one, whether it will be the latest or not. Afterward, Windows will show you which programs might be affected by the restore process, which is vital information because you don't want to solve one problem only to create another!When the restore process starts, Windows rolls back system files, programs and settings to their functional state when the restore point was created. The good news is that your personal files stay safe and untouched, so there is no need to worry about losing a valuable document or other important files.These Windows tools are a lifesaving option in case of unexpected scenarios. For individual users and enterprises, it is like an insurance policy for your Windows setup.How restore points are created?Creating regular system restore points guarantees that every user and organization has a reliable fallback plan in case of unexpected system failures, failed patches, or other major issues. To enable a system restore, users must first access the system protection settings, which allows for comprehensive snapshot creation of the current system state, including any software, drivers, or settings. By creating such snapshots, you ensure that in the event of any incident, the IT team can quickly revert to a chosen system restore point, where the system is in a known good operational condition.Maintaining a history of available restore points is crucial, as it provides flexibility in selecting the most appropriate point for recovery. The selected restore point can then be used to roll back the system, allowing the organization to resume normal operations with minimal disruption. This capability is essential for minimizing downtime, preserving data integrity, and ensuring business continuity in the face of unexpected challenges.As a best practice, we recommend that businesses configure regular, automated system restore points to safeguard their network environment. Thus, organizations can enhance their overall cybersecurity posture and prepare for potential issues that may arise in the future.By regularly creating and maintaining a history of automatic and manual restore points, organizations can significantly enhance their ability to quickly fix problems and restore their systems to full functionality. This process is mandatory to create an effective cybersecurity strategy that provides reliable protection against a wide range of potential incidents that could otherwise disrupt business operations.How to restore Windows 10 using System Restore? You need to start the system restoration process in Windows 10, but you don't know how? Don't worry, we have you covered; just follow these steps:Step 1. The first thing you have to do is open the System Restore tool. To do so, open the Windows Control Panel. Navigate to the "System" section and click the "System Restore" option.Step 2. Afterwards, you have to check for available restore points. In the System Restore window, you will see a list of the restore points that have been created on your system from which you can choose a particular one.Step 3. Carefully review the available restore points and select the one that is able to address the issue you are facing. Keep in mind that restoring your system to a previous state will undo any changes made since that restore point was created.Step 4. Once you have selected the appropriate restore point, click the "System Restore" button to start the restoration process. This will revert your system files to the chosen state, effectively undoing the problematic changes.Step 5. The system restoration process may take some time, depending on the complexity of your system and the changes that need to be reverted. Be patient and allow the process to be completed fully.Step 6. After the restoration is complete, take some time to verify that your system is functioning properly. Check for any issues or missing files, and ensure that your critical applications and data are still intact.This process is a crucial component of an effective cybersecurity strategy, as it provides reliable protection against a variety of potential incidents that could otherwise disrupt your business operations.How to restore Windows 11?Just follow our step-by-step guide in order to initiate the system restoration process in Windows 11.Step 1. Access the Advanced Options menu by pressing the Windows key + I to open the Settings app, and then navigate to the "Recovery" section.Step 2. Select the System Restore option. Within the Recovery options, you will find the "System Restore" feature. Click on this option to open the System Restore window.Step 3. In the System Restore window, you will see a list of the restore points that have been created on your system. These restore points represent snapshots of your computer's system files at previous points in time.Step 4. Carefully review the available restore points and select the one that best addresses your issues. As we already know, this restore point will revert the system to a state where everything worked as expected, but it will undo all the changes made since the restore point was created.Step 5. Once you have selected the appropriate restore point, click the "System Restore" button to begin the restoration process. This will revert your system files, program files, and other critical components to the chosen state.Step 6. The system restoration process may take some time, be patient and allow the process to be completed.Step 7. After the restoration is complete, take some time to verify that your system is functioning properly. Check for any issues or missing files, and ensure that your critical applications and data are still intact. Using Acronis True Image for backup and restoreAcronis True Image is one of thebest backupand restoration solutions for businesses of all sizes. We live in a digital world where the threat of data loss and system failures is increasing daily, so having a reliable and robust backup strategy is a must.Acronis True Image stands out as an industry-leading backup solution, offering advanced features that far exceed the capabilities of the built-in backup tools found in Windows 10 and Windows 11. Unlike the basic backup options provided by the operating system, Acronis True Image allows for full system backups, including all installed programs, settings and personal files. This ensures that in the event of a catastrophic system failure or ransomware attack, you can quickly and seamlessly restore your entire computing environment to a previous, known-good state without losing a single file!One of the key advantages of Acronis True Image is its broad compatibility with a wide range of operating systems, including not only Windows 10 and Windows 11 but also macOS, Linux, and even mobile platforms. This level of cross-platform support means that your backup and restoration strategies can be consistent and effective across your entire IT infrastructure, regardless of the specific devices or operating systems in use.Acronis True Image also has a range of advanced features that help businesses take control of their data protection. These include creatingincremental and differential backups, allowing for efficient and space-saving storage of your critical files and system configurations. Additionally, the software's integration with cloud storage providers, such as Amazon S3 and Microsoft Azure, enables offsite backup and disaster recovery capabilities, further safeguarding your data against localized threats or natural disasters.By choosingAcronis True Image, every business owner can enjoy the peace of mind of knowing their systems and data are consistently backed up and readily available for the recovery process.Creating a full system backup with Acronis True ImageThe first thing you must do is install Acronis True Image on your computer. This is an easy process, but we will make it even easier by providing you with a step-by-step guide to follow:Step 1. Visit the Acronis website and download the latest version of Acronis True Image.Step 2. Run the installation wizard and follow the on-screen prompts to complete the installation process.Step 3. Ensure that you have the necessary permissions and system configurations in place to optimize the software's performance. That's it. You are now ready to start using our product in order to create backups and process a system restore in case of unexpected scenarios.How to create a full system backup using Acronis True Image?This is a straightforward process that is extremely easy to complete. Despite this, we have created a step-by-step guide outlining the exact steps.Step 1. Launch the Acronis True Image application.Step 2. Navigate to the "Backup" tab and select the "Back up my entire computer" option.Step 3. Choose the backup destination: External Hard Drive: Connect an external hard drive to your computer and select it as the backup location. Alternatively, you can opt for cloud storage and designate Acronis Cloud or another cloud storage service as your preferred backup destination.Step 4. Review the backup settings and customize them as needed, such as selecting which drives or partitions to include in the backup. Also, pay attention to the section for scheduling automatic backups. In this section, you can select the day, time, and frequency of backups.Step 5. Click the "Back up now" button to initiate the full system backup process. Once started, wait until the process completes. Congratulations! You have created your first full system backup using Acronis True Image.Restoring your system using Acronis True ImageHere is a step-by-step guide on how to recover files using Acronis True Image:Step 1. Open the Acronis True Image application.Step 2. Click on the "Backup" option in the sidebar.Step 3. From the list of backups, select the one that contains the files or folders you want to recover.Step 4. On the right panel, click the "Recovery" option.Step 5. Acronis True Image will display the possible recovery modes for this backup. Depending on the type of backup, the available options may include "Entire PC," "Disks," "Partitions," or "Files." Select the "Files" option.Step 6. The program will display the data inside the selected backup. If necessary, you can choose a specific backup version, which represents the data state at a specific date and time. The latest backup version is selected by default.Step 7. Navigate the panel on the left and select the files and folders that you want to recover in the panel on the right. After selecting the necessary data, click "Next."Step 8. Select a destination on your computer where you want to recover the selected files and folders. You can recover the data to its original location, as selected by default, or choose a new location by clicking the "Browse" button.Step 9. If needed, set the options for the recovery process, such as recovery process priority and file-level security settings. To set the options, click "Recovery options." The optionsStep 10. To start the recovery process, click the "Recover now" button. You can stop the recovery by clicking "Cancel," but keep in mind that the aborted recovery may still cause changes in the destination folder.Following this step-by-step guide, you can easily recover files and folders using the powerful Acronis True Image backup solution. This process ensures that you can quickly and effectively restore your critical data in the event of system failures, data loss, or other unexpected scenarios.Best practices for using System RestoreAs we already mentioned earlier, System Restore is a powerful tool that allows businesses to quickly and effectively recover from system issues, software conflicts, or even malware infections by reverting their computers to a previous, known-good state.To ensure that your organization's Windows systems are adequately protected, it's crucial to follow best practices for using System Restore:First and foremost, you should ensure that the feature is enabled on all your Windows 10 and Windows 11 devices. This can be done by navigating to the System Restore settings and configuring the appropriate protection settings.When enabling System Restore, it's important to carefully consider the disk space usage and the frequency of restore points being created. By finding the right balance, you can ensure that your systems maintain a robust history of restore points without unduly consuming valuable storage resources.In the event of a system issue, you can quickly access the System Restore tool by opening the Control Panel and navigating to the System Restore option. This will present you with a list of available restore points, which you can then select to initiate the system restoration process. Keep in mind that restoring your system to a previous state will undo any changes made since that restore point was created, including any installed programs or updates.It's worth noting that System Restore can be a valuable tool not just for addressing system problems, but also for preparing your systems for major changes, such as the installation of a new Windows operating system. By creating a restore point before undertaking a significant system modification, you can ensure that you have a reliable fallback plan and any issues arise during the process.In addition to leveraging System Restore, businesses should also consider implementing complementary data protection measures, such as regular file backups and comprehensive disk imaging solutions. By adopting a multi-layered approach to data protection, you can significantly enhance the resilience of your organization's Windows infrastructure and safeguard against a wide range of potential threats.When to use System RestoreThe first and most obvious scenario where you should consider using System Restore is when your Windows 10 or Windows 11 system is experiencing major issues compromising its functionality. This could result from a software conflict, a problematic system update or even a malware infection. By reverting to a previous restore point, you can effectively undo any unwanted changes and restore your system to a known good state.Another instance where System Restore can be particularly useful is when you're about to make significant changes to your Windows environment, such as installing new software or drivers. By creating a restore point beforehand, you can ensure that you have a reliable fallback plan in case the changes lead to unexpected problems or system instability.It's also worth considering using System Restore when preparing your systems for major upgrades, such as a migration to a new version of Windows. By creating a restore point before the upgrade process, you can safeguard your systems and data, ensuring that you can quickly revert to a previous state if the upgrade encounters any issues.To ensure that System Restore is available and ready to use, it's important to enable the feature and configure the appropriate system protection settings. This can be done by navigating to the System Restore option in the Control Panel and selecting the desired disk volumes for protection.Suppose your system is experiencing major issues and you're unable to access the normal System Restore functionality. Then, try booting your computer in Safe Mode and initiating the System Restore process from there. This can be a valuable last-resort option when your system is not functioning properly.ConclusionIts time to deploy the best backup and restoration solution for individuals and businesses. The advanced features of Acronis True Image are the best way to protect your data from loss or system failures.Download your copy today. To use System Restore on Windows, open the Start Menu, search for "Restore", and select "Create a Restore Point." Ensure that Restore Points are enabled for C: drive, then create a restore point. To use a restore point, click "System Restore" above "Protection Settings" and select a restore point. System Restore is a Windows feature that can help fix some crashes and other computer problems. Here's how System Restore works, how to set it up, and how to use it to fix PC problems on Windows 10 and Windows 11. What Is System Restore? When something goes wrong on your system as a result of a bad piece of software --- maybe an app you installed, or a driver that broke something important --- it can be hard to fix. System Restore lets you restore your Windows installation back to its last working state. It does this by creating "restore points" every so often. Restore points are snapshots of your Windows system files, certain program files, registry settings, and hardware drivers. You can create a restore point at any time, though Windows automatically creates a restore point once per week. It also creates a restore pointright before a major system event, like installing a new device driver, app, or running Windows update. Then, if something goes wrong, you can runSystem Restore and point it to a recent restore point. It will reinstate those system settings, files, and drivers, returning your underlying Windows system to that earlier state. This can be really useful when troubleshooting certain types ofproblems. For example, if you install a device driver that makes your computer unstable, you'll want to uninstall that driver. However, in some cases, the driver may not uninstall properly, or it may damage system files when you uninstall it. If you use System Restore and select a restore point that was created before you installed the driver, this can restore your system files to the previous state before any problem occurred. Windows Restore can also be really useful for undoing the damage caused by a misbehaving app or Windows update. Sometimes, apps and updates can cause problems with other apps or even system components, and simply uninstalling the app might not reverse the damage. Restoring to a point before the app was installed, however, can often clear up the problem. How Does Using System Restore Affect My Personal Files? System Restore is different than making backups --- it specifically works on the underlying Windows system, rather than everything on your hard drive. As such, System Restore does notsave old copies of your personalfiles as part of its snapshot. It also will not delete or replace any of your personal files when you perform a restoration. So don't count on System Restore as working like a backup. That isn't what it's intended for.You should always have a good backup procedure in place for all your personal files. How Does Using System Restore Affect My Apps? When you restore your PC to an earlier restore point, any apps youinstalled after that point will get uninstalled. Apps that were installed whenthat restore point was created will still be in place. Apps that you uninstalled after making that restore point will get restored, but with a very big caveat. Since System Restore only restores certain types of files, programs that get restored often won't work --- or at least, work properly until you re-run their installers. Windows does let you see exactly what programs will be affected when you go through the process, but it's a good idea to restore to the most recent restore point possible to minimize problems with apps. It's also a good idea to create manual restore points before you undertake big installations or settings changes so that you know you can revert to a very recent restore point if you need to. System Restore is not a good solution for removing viruses or other malware. Since malicious software is typically buried within all kinds of places on a system, you can't rely on System Restore being able to root out all parts of the malware. Instead, you should rely on a quality virus scanner that you keep up to date. For many people, System Restore protection is turned on by default for your main system drive (C:) and not other drives on your PC. For others, System Restore is not enabled by default for any drives. Right now, there's no consensus for why this happens. It does not appear related to whether Windows was installed fresh or upgraded, how much disk space you have available, what type of drives you have, or anything else we can figure out. If you want to be protected by System Restore, you should absolutely turn it on for at least your system drive. In most cases, that's all you need, since all the things System Restore protects tend to be located on the system drive anyway. If you want to turn on System Restore protection for other drives --- say, for example, you install some programs to a different drive --- you can do that too. To make sure System Restore is turned on --- and to enable it for specific drives --- hit Start, type "restore," and then click "Create a restore point." Don't worry. This doesn't actually create a restore point; it just opens the dialog where you can get to all the System Restore options. On the "System Protection" tab, in the "Protection Settings" section, you'll see the available drives on your PC and whether protection is enabled for each drive. To turn on protection, select a drive on the list and click the "Configure" button. (In our case, System Restore was already enabled for our C: drive. If it isn't on your system, that's the first drive you'll probably want to enable it for.) In the "System Protection" dialog that opens, click the "Turn on system protection" option, adjust the "Max Usage" slider to the amount of hard drive space you want System Restore to be able to use, and then click "OK." You can then click "OK" again to exit the System Properties dialog. Just be aware that when Windows creates a restore point (or you create one manually), System Restore will create a restore point on all the drives that have system protection enabled. As we mentioned earlier, System Restore automatically creates restore points on a week, and whenever a major event like an application or driver installation happens. You can also create a restore point yourself whenever you want. Hit Start, type "restore," and then click "Create a restore point." On the "System Protection" tab, click the "Create" button. Type a description for your restore point that will help you remember why you created it and then click "Create." It can take 30 seconds or so to create a restore point, and System Restore will let you know when it's done.Click "Close." Okay, so you have System Restore enabled, and you've been diligent about creating restore points whenever you mess with your system. Then, one fateful day, the inevitable happens --- something goes wonky with your system, and you want to restore to an earlier restore point. You'll start the restore process from the same "System Protection" tab where you configure System Restore options. Hit Start, type "restore," and then click "Create a restore point." On the "System Protection" tab, click the "System Restore" button. The welcome page of the System Restore wizard just gives you a brief description of the process. Click "Next" to go on. The next page shows you the available restore points. By default, the only thing showing will probably be the automatic weekly restore point and any manual restore points you've created. Selectthe "Show more restore points" option to see any automatic restore points created before app or driver installations. Select the restore point you want --- remember, the most recent working restore point is ideal --- and then click "Scan for affected programs" to have System Restore detect any programs that willbe uninstalled during the process. System Restore will present you with two lists. The top list shows you programs and drivers that will be deleted if you restore Windows to the selected restore point. The bottom list shows programs and drivers that might be restored by the process. Again,even programs and drivers that get restored might not function properly until you do a full reinstall. When you're ready to restore, click the restore point you want to use and then click Next. Note that you can skip the scanning step and just click Next anyway, but it's always good to see what apps will be affected before you start the process. Next, you're asked to confirm the restoration. Make sure you've selected the right restore point and click "Finish." System Restore informs you that once it starts, the restore process cannot be interrupted. Click "Yes" to start. Windows will restart your PC and begin the restore process. It can take a while for System Restore to reinstate all those files, so be patient. When your PC comes back up, it will be using the files from your selected restore point. It's now time to test whether it resolved whateverproblems you were having.And remember that System Restore creates an additional restore point right before performing the restore process, so you can always undo your actions by performing this same process and selecting that new restore point. You should plan for at least 10 minutes, though it could very easily take between 20 and 30 minutes.The time required will vary from computer to computer since a system restore will most likely be limited by the speed of the driveyou're restoring. An NVMe solid-state drivewill complete a System Restore faster than a 5,400 RPM mechanical hard drive. We used a system restore on a PCIe 4.0 NVMe drive to roll back a Windows update and found that it took just under 8 minutes. We showed you how to access System Restore through the Start Menu, and most of the time that'll be the only one you need. However, it isn't the only way. Depending on what is wrong with your PC, you might need to access it in other ways. Here are a few that should get you through most digital scrapes. Access System Restore Using Command Prompt or PowerShell Enter "rstrui" into any command line on Windows to open the System Restore utility. This works with Command Prompt, PowerShell, and Windows Terminal, and it works when you've Booted into Safe Mode with Command Prompt. Most of the time it isn't any faster to open Command Promptand type "rstrui" in than it is to access System Restore via the Start Menu, but it is good to know if you're restricted to a command-line interface. Access System Restore via the Control Panel Open the Control Panelthrough the Start Menu, change "View by" to large or small icons, then click "Recovery." From there you can configure system restore, create a recovery drive, or open system restore itself. Open System Restore via a Run Prompt The quickest way to launch System Restore is with the Run Boxitself if you know the right command. To open the Run Box, press Windows+r or search "Run" in the Start Menu search. After the Run Box is open, enter "rstrui" and then click "Ok" or hit the Enter key. You can also run a new task from the Task Manager. Just navigate to File > Run New Task and enter "rstrui" into the Run Box like you would in the previous example. If System Restore doesn't solve your problem, there are other ways you can go about addressing some of the issues System Restore is designed to solve. If the problem was caused by a recent update, you can look at uninstalling that Windows Update or reverting to a previous "build" of Windows 10 or Windows 11. This should fix problems that might occur due to Windows Update and issues with your specific hardware and software. If you believe your system files are corrupted --- or just want to check --- you can try using the System File Checkerto scan for and fix corrupt system files. If you installed an update or hardware driver and the problem started after that, you can uninstall the driver or update and block them from being automatically installed again. If Windows isn't booting properly so you can't do any of this, you can boot into Safe Mode. You can also visit the "advanced startup options" screen --- these will automatically appear if Windows can't boot normally --- and use the options there. Safe Mode is also useful if for some reason System Restore is unable to restore your PC to the selected restore point. You can boot into Safe Mode and try running System Restore again from there. One big caveat though, as reader Straspey was good enough to point out. When you revert to a restore point from Safe Mode, System Restore does not create a new restore point during the process, meaning that you don't have a way to undo the restore. Windows 10 and Windows 11 also have two recovery tools that you can use if all else fails.The"Reset Your PC" feature can restore Windows to its factory default condition, orperform a clean installation of Windows while keeping your personal files intact. System Restore isn't a cure-all, but it can fix a surprising number ofproblems and unfortunately has been downplayed somewhat in recent years amidst all of Windows' other recovery tools. System Restore is almost always worth trying before you resort to more drastic measures, however.



**Time machine system restore meaning. Time machine system restore server. Time machine system restore. Use time machine to restore your system. What does time machine system restore do. Full system restore from time machine backup. Time machine system restore stuck. How to use time machine system restore. Time machine system restore searching for disks. Macos time machine system restore. Does time machine restore the operating system. Time machine system restore password. Time machine restore entire system. What does time machine system restore mean. Time machine restore full system.**