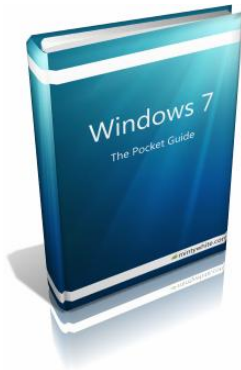


Windows 7

The Pocket Guide (RC1)

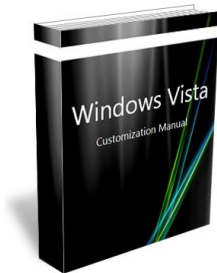
To get the full FREE (seriously, no cost – I just want you to check out my Windows Guides site) version of this book, please head here:

<http://mintywhite.com/tech/books/>



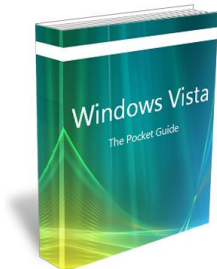
Windows 7

The Pocket Guide



Windows Vista

Customization Manual



Windows Vista

The Pocket Guide

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Windows 7 – The Pocket Guide

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*Dedicated to my wife, Mallory – thank you for putting up  
with all the hours I spend writing books, writing guides, and  
getting to know like-minded Windows enthusiasts*

*You are very special to me*

~~~


Contents

Copyright.....	iii
Dedication	v
Introduction	1
1.0 Get Started.....	6
1.1 Windows 7 System Requirements.....	7
1.2 Windows 7 32 or 64-bit?	7
1.3 Install Windows 7	10
1.4 About the Windows Registry	24
1.5 About the Group Policy Editor.....	27
1.6 You Are Ready to Begin	29
2.0 Back up Your Data	32
2.1 Backup and Restore	33
2.2 Back Up and Restore the Registry	37
2.3 Create a System Recovery Disc.....	40
2.4 Recover Lost Data on Your Drive	42
3.0 Security.....	46
3.1 Choose an Anti-virus Program	47
3.2 Add <i>Take Ownership</i> to Context Menu	47
3.3 Encrypt your USB/HDD Data.....	48
3.4 Maximize Privacy: Windows Media Player 11	51
4.0 Windows 7's New Features.....	58

4.1 Libraries	59
4.2 AeroSnap and AeroPeek.....	60
4.3 Federated Search.....	63
4.4 Improvements in User Account Control.....	64
4.5 BitLocker To Go and Biometric.....	66
4.6 The Windows HomeGroup	77
4.7 Device Stage	85
4.8 Action Center	86
4.9 Internet Explorer 8.....	94
4.10 Geographic Location.....	104
4.11 In Conclusion	106
5.0 System Maintenance and Management	108
5.1 Automatically Delete Temporary Files	109
5.2 Clean up Windows.....	111
5.3 Remove Entries from Add/Remove Programs	112
5.4 Remove Unwanted Software.....	115
5.5 Disable Memory Dump Files and Save HDD Space.....	116
5.6 Shrink/Extend a Partition on Your Hard Drive.....	118
5.7 Schedule Defragmentation.....	120
5.8 Take Charge of Automatic Updates.....	123
6.0 Increase Performance.....	126
6.1 Reduce Boot Time.....	127
6.2 Rate and Improve Your Computer's Performance	129
6.3 Enhance SATA Disk Performance	130
6.4 Speed up Your External Hard Drives.....	132

6.5 Use Readyboost to Speed up Programs	135
6.6 Make Windows Shut Down Faster	139
6.7 Run Memory Diagnostic Tool	141
7.0 Customize Your Start Menu and Desktop	146
7.1 Customize Your Start Menu.....	147
7.2 Change Start Menu Power Button Action	152
7.3 Change Your Account Picture	153
7.4 Customize Desktop Icons.....	155
7.5 Customize Your Mouse.....	160
7.6 Add an OS X Style Dock to Your Desktop.....	164
7.7 Customize the Taskbar	165
7.8 Restore the Quick Launch Toolbar	168
7.9 Add Extra Clocks	171
8.0 Wallpapers, Themes, and Screensavers	176
8.1 Change Your Desktop Wallpaper.....	177
8.2 Make Your Wallpaper More Functional	180
8.3 Shuffle Desktop Backgrounds.....	182
8.4 Activate Hidden Regional Themes.....	183
8.5 Get More Themes	186
8.6 Save Your Settings as a Theme	188
8.7 Choose a Screensaver	190
8.8 Recommended Screensavers	192
9.0 Customize Windows Explorer	196
9.1 Set Views for all Folders	197
9.2 Set up Shortcuts to Common Folders.....	199

9.3 Select Multiple Files with Checkboxes.....	200
9.4 Customize Folder Icons.....	203
9.5 Set AutoPlay Defaults	207
10.0 Work Efficiently.....	210
10.1 General Windows Shortcut Keys	211
10.2 New Windows 7 Shortcut Keys.....	214
10.3 Windows Photo Gallery Shortcut Keys	215
10.4 Microsoft Word Shortcut Keys	217
10.5 Remote Desktop Shortcut Keys	221
10.6 Useful Windows Commands.....	222
10.7 Sync System Clock with Internet Time	227
11.0 Organize Your Files	232
11.1 Automatically Move Files from Your Desktop.....	233
11.2 Use Naming Conventions to Organize Your Data	234
11.3 Batch Rename Your Files	235
11.4 Relocate Personal Data Folders.....	236
11.5 Scan Your Drive for Duplicate Files.....	239
11.6 Index Zip File Contents for Searching	240
About This Book.....	244
Contact Me.....	246
Version History	248

Introduction

Windows 7 is Microsoft's newest operating system. If you are looking to add a personal touch to your installation of Windows 7, this book will help you get started.

There are thousands of customizations you can apply and this pocket guide only scratches the surface. As always, I've written this book so *anyone* can pick it up and work through it.

I recommend you begin by reading the *Getting Started* chapter; this chapter will give you a good foundation for the rest of the book. A basic knowledge of how Windows works is required to follow most of the guides; however, if you are very new with computers, I am still confident you will learn a lot as you go through this book – taking things one step at a time.

Introduction

Once you have read *Getting Started* chapter, you're ready to explore the rest of the book and personalize your machine to match your style.

I'm sure there's something here for everyone; take a browse through the contents page and see what strikes your interest. You do not need to read this book in order; feel free to explore.

If you have questions or feedback, head to the *Contact Me* section at the end of this book and get in touch with me.

If this version of the book seems a little dated, head to Windows Guides for an [updated version](#).

I began writing this book as soon as the public beta came out. I felt this was a good time to start getting familiar with the features that would soon be ready with the released version of the operating system. However, as features are updated, some of these guides may no longer work exactly as stated. I will continually update this book and make sure that it's ready for the final release of Windows 7.

Introduction

1.0 Get Started

Before you get started with this book, there are a few questions you should ask yourself:

- Should I install Windows 7 and still keep Vista or XP on my computer?
- Should I use the 32 or 64 bit version of Windows 7?

This chapter addresses these questions and helps you formulate the answers that best suit your needs.

In the latter half of this chapter, you'll learn about the Windows Registry and Group Policy Editor.

Enjoy working through this book and remember: ***More is less*** when you customize your system; don't try to change every last thing. Make changes that look good and keep your system clean and tidy.

1.1 Windows 7 System Requirements

As the current version of Windows 7 is still not the final version, the system requirements are subject to change. However, the current minimum system requirements are as follows:

- 1 GHz 32-bit or 64-bit processor
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- 16 GB of available disk space
- Support for DirectX 9 graphics with 128 MB memory (to enable Aero theme)
- DVD-R/W Drive

I've tested Windows 7 with 512MB of RAM and found it to work well; however, I do not recommend running with such low memory – unless you really have to.

1.2 Windows 7 32 or 64-bit?

When deciding to move up to a 64-bit operating system, you should first consider what 64-bit gets you. Knowing what software runs on 64-bit should influence

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More bits gets you access to more memory; the processor inside your PC communicates with your system memory (RAM) with numeric addressing. Thus, the maximum amount of memory a 32-bit processor can address is 4 gigabytes. Newer 64-bit processors—not to mention the 64-bit operating systems that run on them—can address 17,179,869,184 gigabytes (16 exabytes) of RAM.

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Getting Started

of the reasons it was so unstable.) 64-bit Windows became a reality in XP, and Vista was Microsoft's first serious attempt to make 64-bit computing mainstream. I am sure more people will use Windows 7 64 bit because of the increasing demands for more RAM. The question is: how mainstream is 64 bit?

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While 64-bit 7 can run most 32-bit applications without a problem, it's not compatible with 32-bit hardware drivers or 32-bit utilities like Windows Explorer extensions (e.g., context menu add-ons.) This means you need a native 64-bit driver for every device on your PC; finding support for all your hardware may be a bit of a challenge, at least on older computers

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Now, 64-bit software running on 64-bit Windows has been known to run as much as 10% faster, which illustrates the other reason—aside from memory addressing—that people find 64-bit 7 alluring. Just be

prepared for lackluster industry support, at least for the next few years until Microsoft releases a 64-bit-only OS.

1.3 Install Windows 7

Now you've decided which version of Windows 7 to use, you'll want to get it installed on your PC. You have three options:

- Upgrade from Windows Vista
- Dual boot with XP or Vista
- Install Windows 7 from scratch

Learn how to do each of the above in this section.

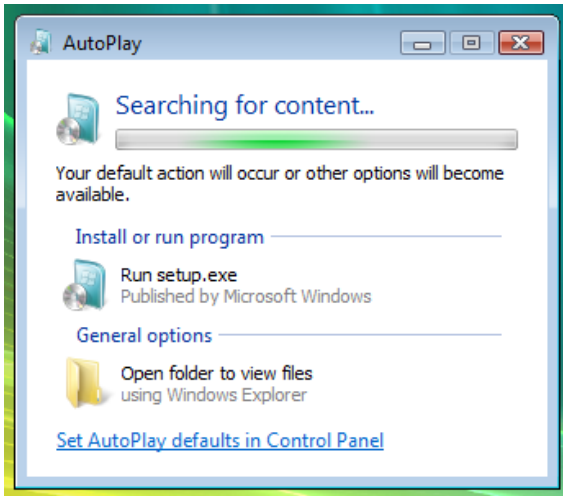
1.3.1 Upgrade to 7 from Windows Vista

Upgrading is the easiest option of the three. However, upgrading can take a long time. To upgrade to Windows 7 from Windows Vista, do the following:

1. Insert the Windows 7 DVD into your DVD-ROM drive

Getting Started

2. Click **Run setup.exe** from the Autoplay menu

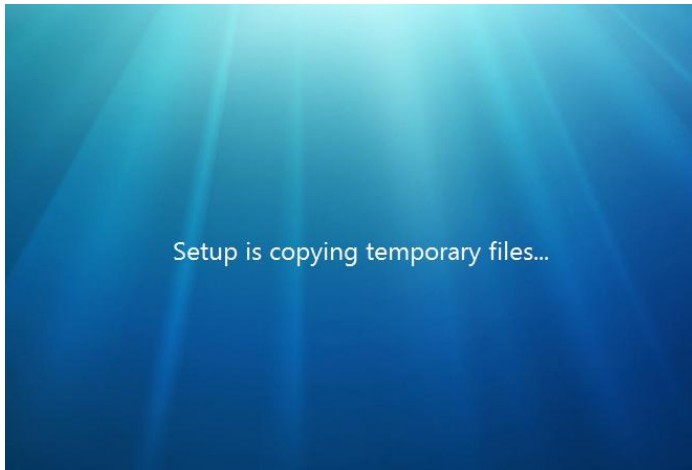


3. Click **Install now** on the **Install Windows** screen

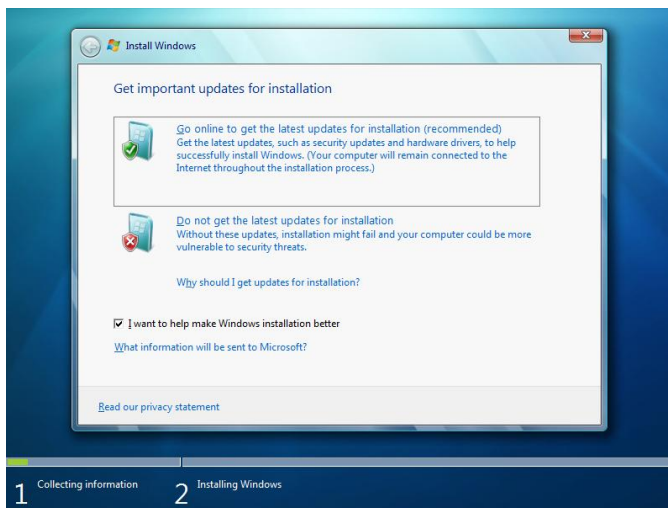


Getting Started

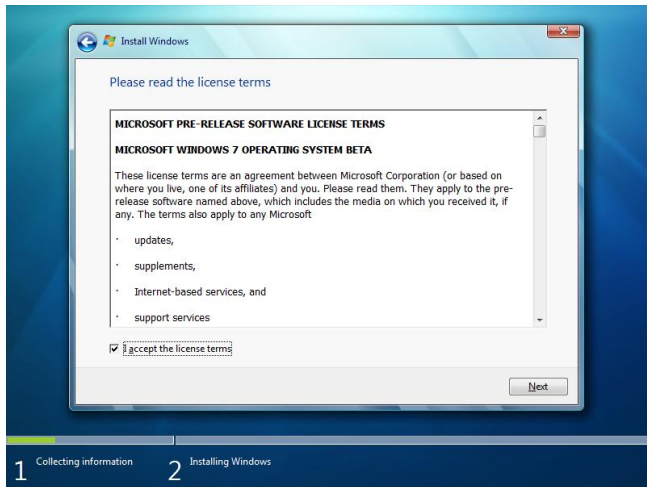
4. Setup will begin by copying files to your computer



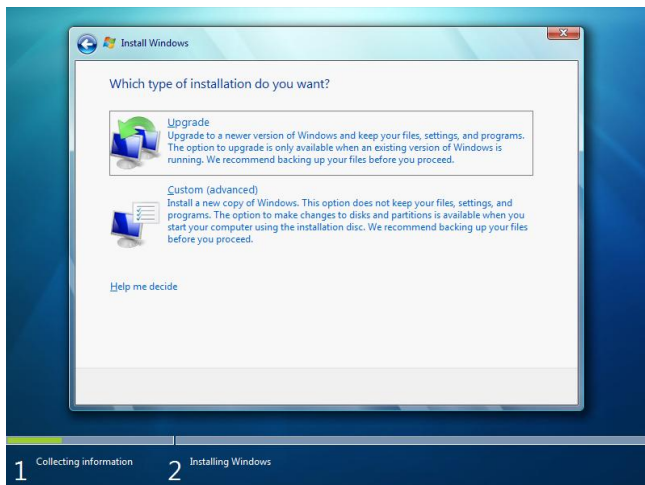
5. I recommend you get updates online before upgrading Windows



Getting Started

6. Accept the license terms and click **Next**7. Now click **Upgrade** and follow the instructions.

You may get a compatibility report, which will help you determine what may not work properly after the upgrade.



1.3.2 Dual Boot Windows XP/Vista with 7

Dual booting Windows is the most challenging of the three options; however, making it work can be very rewarding. The process of creating a dual boot environment differs from Windows Vista to XP. Please follow the instructions according to which version of Windows you are currently using.

To run two operating systems on your computer, you will need to add a second partition. If you are not familiar with adding a partition, you can learn how in this section.

1.3.2.1 Dual Boot Windows XP with Windows 7

You will need third party software to create a second partition for Windows 7. Once you have created the partition, you may install Windows 7 on it.

Creating a New Partition

To create a second partition on your hard drive in Windows XP, do the following:

1. Download the GParted live CD [here](#)

Getting Started

2. Burn the image to a CD, reboot your computer, and boot from the CD. ([How to burn an ISO to a disc](#))
3. Once you've booted into GParted, create a partition for Windows 7 (16 GB+ recommended) ([How to create a partition with GParted](#))
4. Refer to the **Install Windows from Scratch** section of this chapter to learn how to install Windows 7 on your newly created partition.

1.3.2.2 Dual Boot Windows Vista with Windows 7

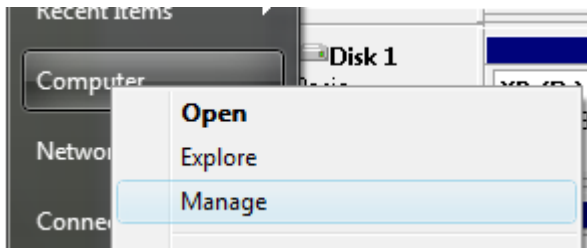
Windows Vista natively manages partitions; you will need to create a second partition for Windows 7. Once you have created the partition, you may install Windows 7 on it.

Creating a New Partition

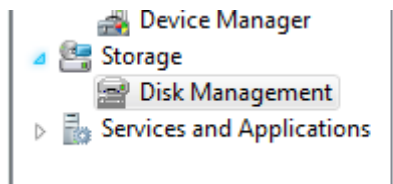
To create a second partition on your hard drive in Windows Vista, do the following:

1. Press the **Start** button, right click **Computer**, and select **Manage**

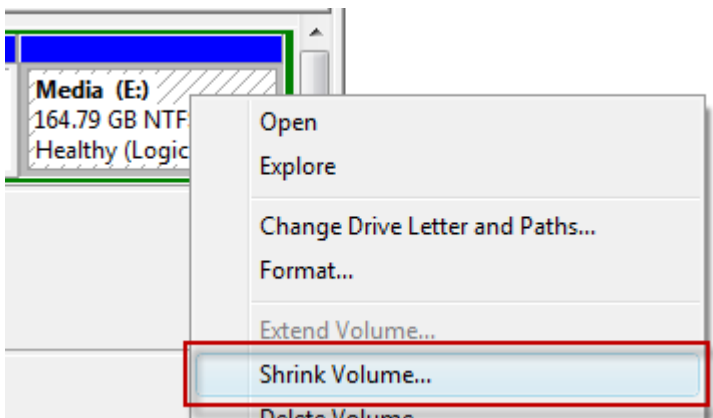
Getting Started



2. In the left pane, click **Disk Management**

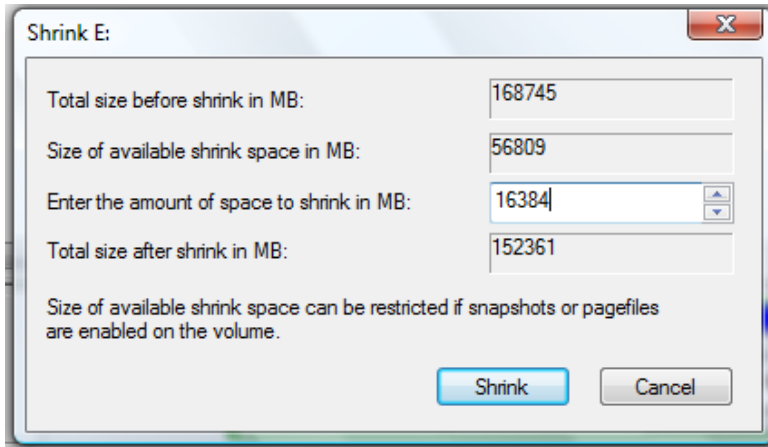


3. Now create a new partition by shrinking a previous volume. Right click on the partition and select **Shrink Volume**

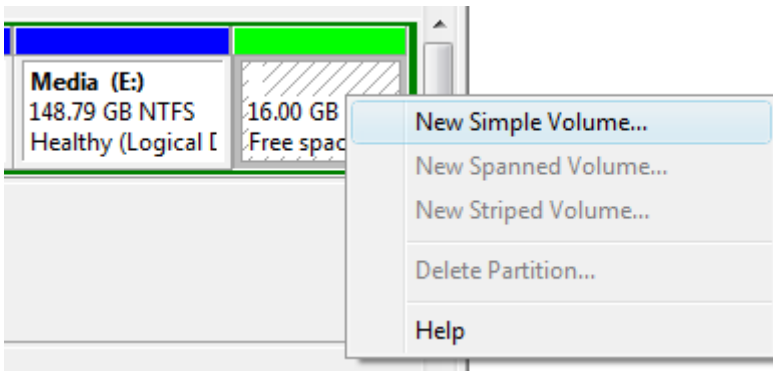


Getting Started

4. Input the size, in MB, you want to shrink the partition by (16 GB = 16,384 MB)

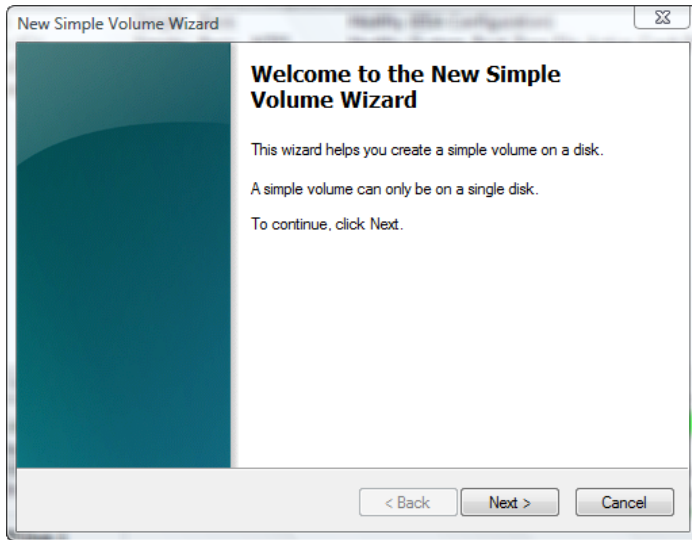
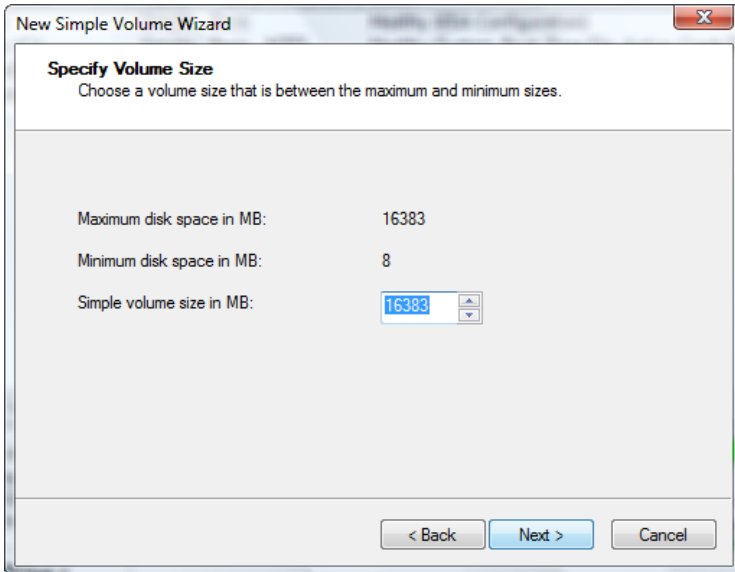


5. Now right click the free space and click **New Simple Volume...**

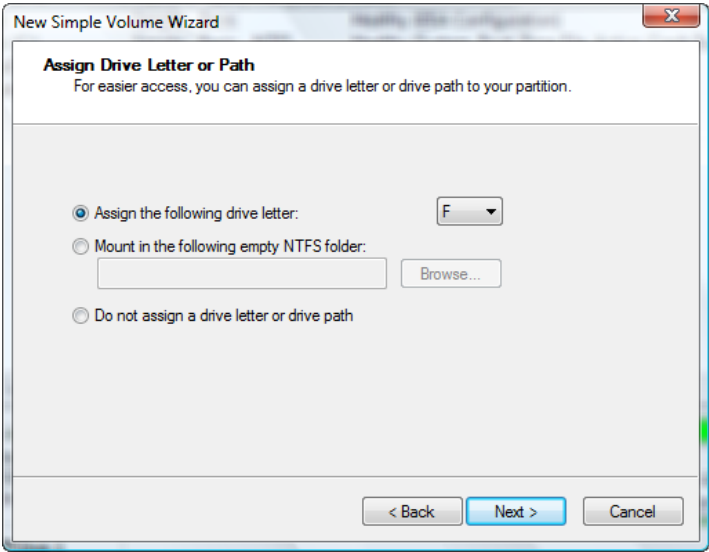


6. Click **Next**

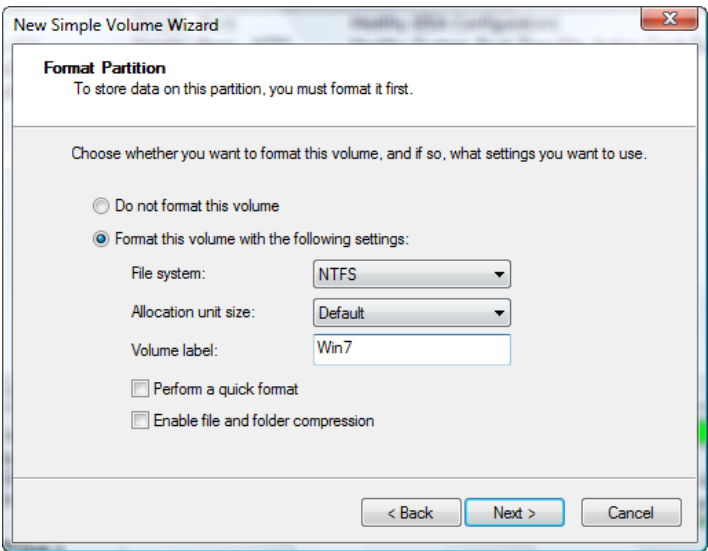
Getting Started

7. Select the volume size and click **Next**8. Assign a letter to the drive and click **Next**

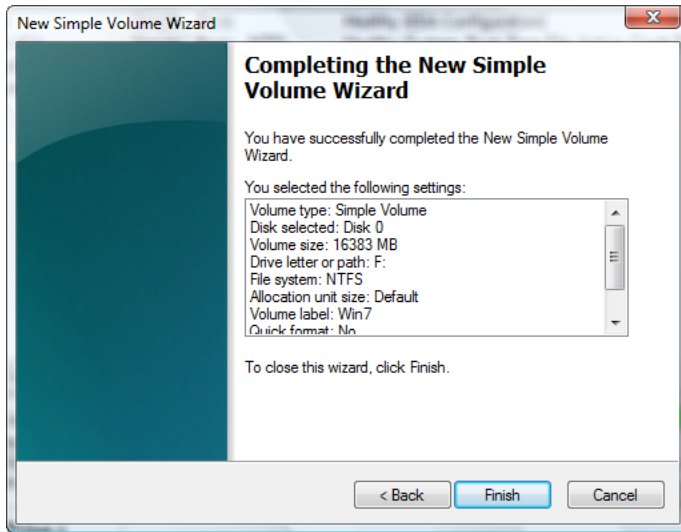
Getting Started



9. Format the drive as **NTFS**, give it a label, and click **Next**



10. Click **Finish**



11. Refer to **Install Windows from Scratch** to learn how to install Windows 7 on your newly created partition.

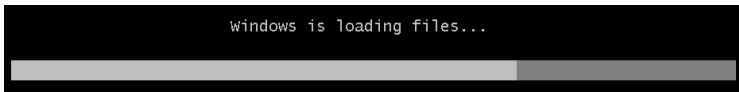
1.3.3 Install Windows from Scratch

Whether you are installing Windows 7 on a blank hard drive or a newly created partition, the procedure is the same.

To install Windows 7 from scratch, do the following:

Getting Started

1. Turn your computer on, insert the Windows 7 DVD, and restart your computer
2. Press the necessary key to initiate booting from your DVD (usually ESC or F12.) If you are unsure how to do this, please refer to your manufacturer's website or computer's manual.
3. Windows will now load the installation files.



4. Click **Install now**



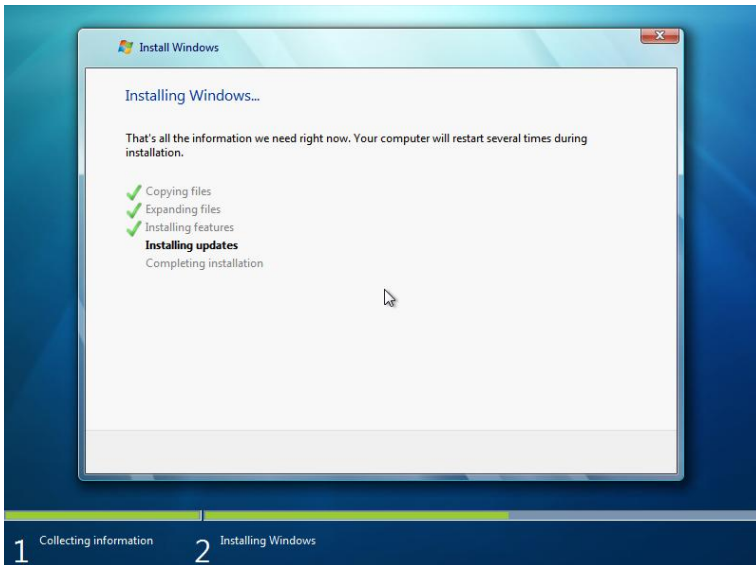
Getting Started

5. On the *Get important updates for installation* page, I recommend getting the latest updates to help ensure a successful installation and protect your computer against security threats. You need an Internet connection to get updates
6. On the *Please read the license terms page*, if you accept the license terms, click **I accept the license terms**. (You must accept to continue the installation.)
7. On the *Which type of installation do you want?* page, click Custom
8. On the *Where do you want to install Windows?* page, do one of the following
 - a. If you don't want to specify a partition to install Windows on, or create partitions on your hard disk, click **Next** to begin the installation
 - b. OR If you already have another existing partition with enough free space and want to install Windows 7 on that partition to create a multi-boot configuration, **select**

Getting Started

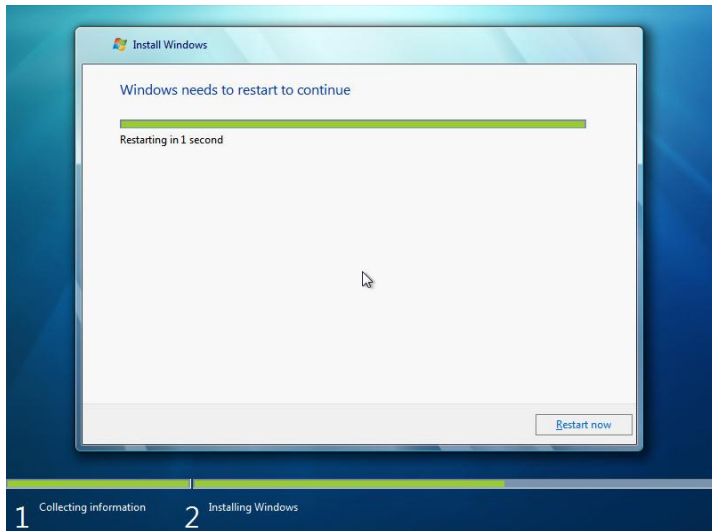
the partition you want to use, and then click **Next** to begin the installation. (Be sure to install Windows 7 on a different partition from where your current version of Windows is installed.)

9. Windows will take some time to install, so be patient



10. Your computer will restart several times during the process. Be sure to leave the DVD in the drive and let Windows take care of itself

Getting Started



11. After some time, Windows will now be installed. If you are running a dual boot, you should have the choice of either version of Windows when you turn your computer on.

1.4 About the Windows Registry

Throughout this book, some guides require you to access the Windows Registry and make changes. I try to make executable registry hacks in most cases, but it can be fun to script or create your own registry files. Before doing anything with the Windows Registry, you should know what the registry is, how to back it up,

Getting Started

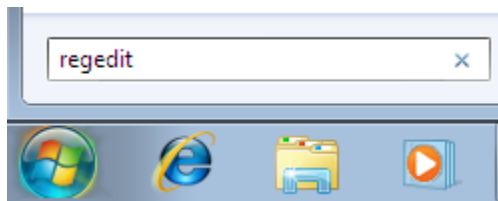
how to restore it to a previous state, and how to add keys and values.

1.4.1 What is the Windows Registry?

Think of the Windows registry as a **control center for your computer**. Windows settings, individual program settings, and other important configuration information are stored here.

1.4.2 Access the Windows Registry Editor

To access the Windows Registry, press the start button, type **regedit**, and press **Enter**.



The registry is made up of the following components:

- Keys
- Subkeys
- Values

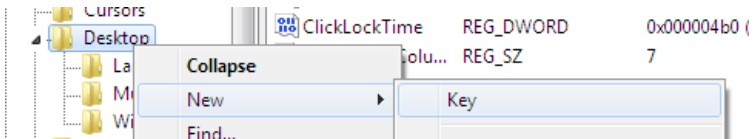
1.4.3 Add Keys or Values

In some of the tutorials in this book, you will need to create a new key or value.

1.4.3.1 Add a New Key

To add a new key, do the following:

1. **Right click** on the parent key
2. Select **New > Key**



3. Follow the guide's instructions for what key name to assign

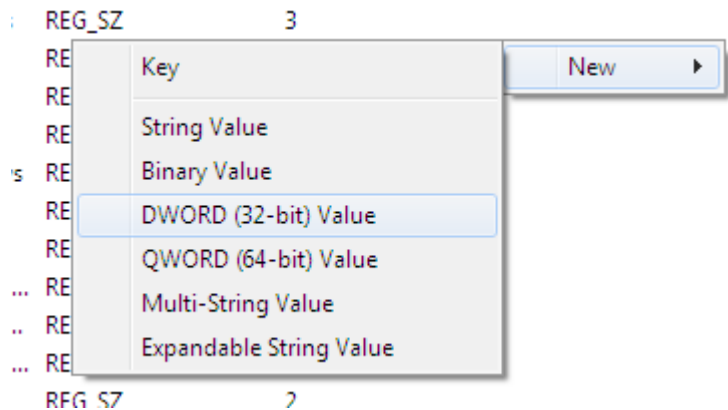
1.4.3.2 Add a New Value

To add a new value, do the following:

1. Navigate to the key that you want to add a value to

Getting Started

- 2. **Right click** in the blank space of the right pane
- 3. Select **New > xx** (*Where xx is the value specified in the guide*)



- 4. Follow the guide’s instructions for what value to assign

1.4.4 Back up the Registry

To back up the registry, please refer to the *Back up Your Data* chapter.

1.5 About the Group Policy Editor

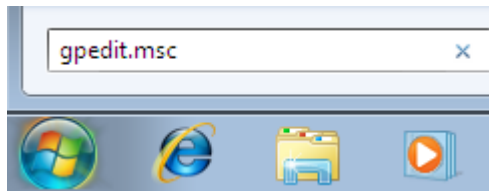
Group Policy is a feature of Microsoft Windows that provides centralized management and configuration of computers.

Getting Started

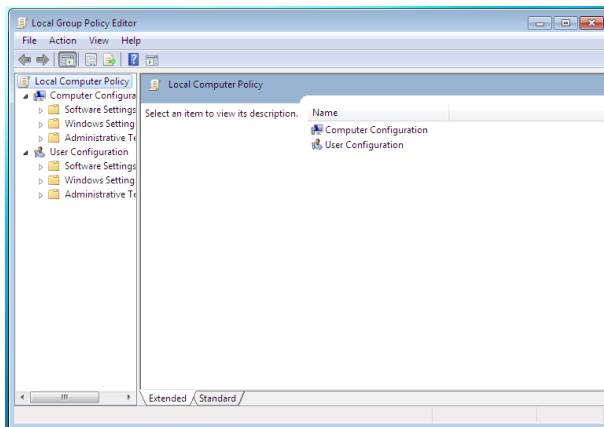
Please Note: The Group Policy Editor is not included with every version of Windows 7 and is currently only available in Windows 7 Ultimate.

1.5.1 Access the Group Policy Editor

Press the start button, type `gpedit.msc`, and press Enter.

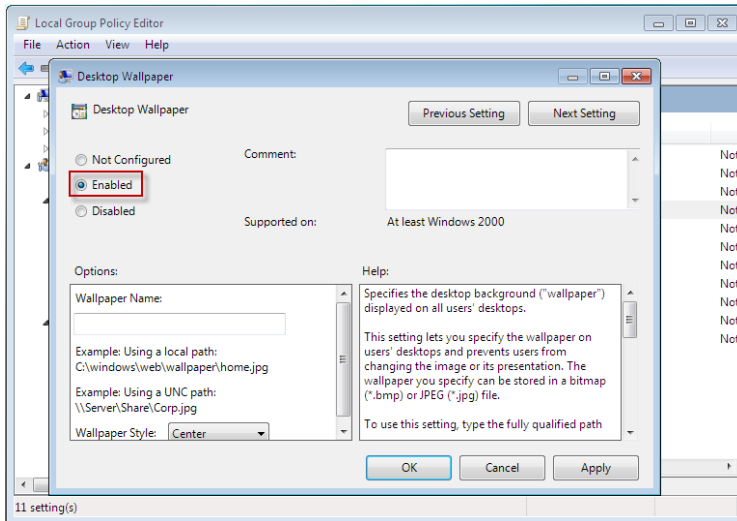


1.5.2 Work with the Group Policy Editor



Getting Started

To enable options (as directed in any of the guides), double click on the specified option in the right-hand pane, and change the setting to **Enabled**.



1.6 You Are Ready to Begin

You made it this far and now you are ready to begin. As a brief recap, you learned the requirements of Windows 7, the version to install, and how to install your chosen version. You also learned about the Windows Registry and the Group Policy Editor. I strongly suggest you review the *Back up Your Data* chapter, but you are now free to explore the book.

Getting Started

1.0 Get Started

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Getting Started

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While 64-bit 7 can run most 32-bit applications without a problem, it's not compatible with 32-bit hardware drivers or 32-bit utilities like Windows Explorer extensions (e.g., context menu add-ons.) This means you need a native 64-bit driver for every device on your PC; finding support for all your hardware may be a bit of a challenge, at least on older computers

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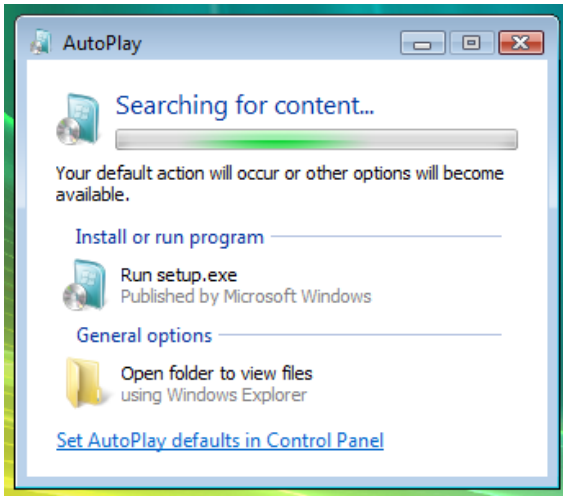
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1. Insert the Windows 7 DVD into your DVD-ROM drive

Getting Started

2. Click **Run setup.exe** from the Autoplay menu

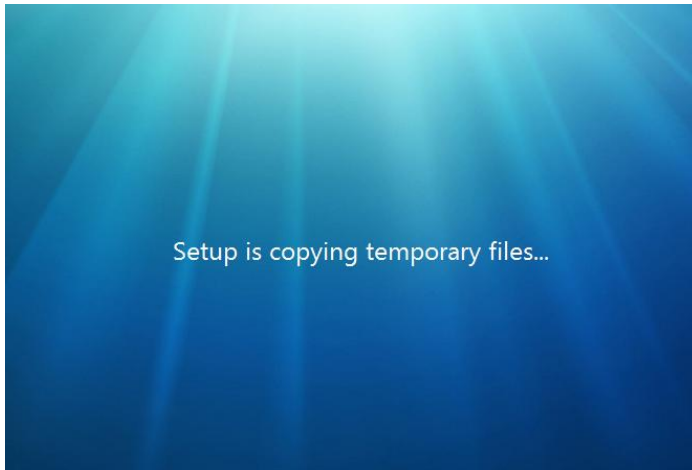


3. Click **Install now** on the **Install Windows** screen

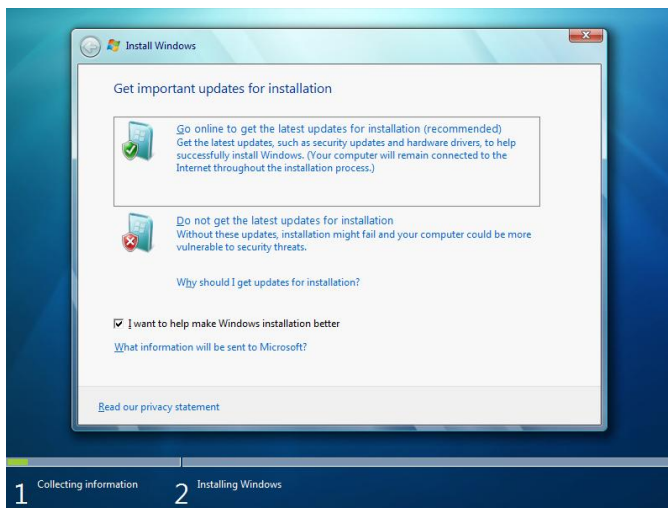


Getting Started

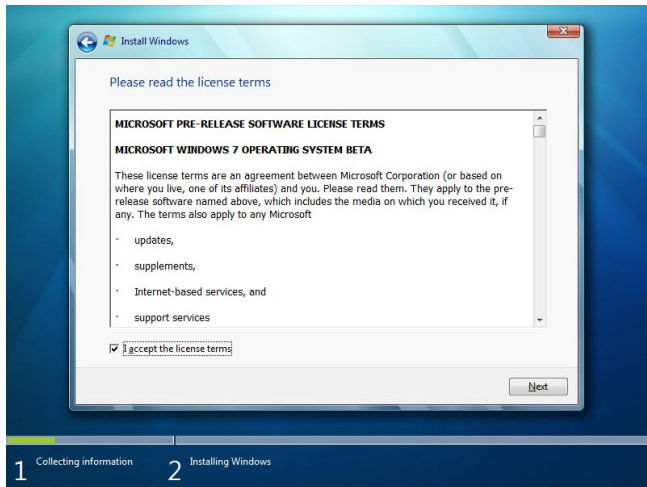
4. Setup will begin by copying files to your computer



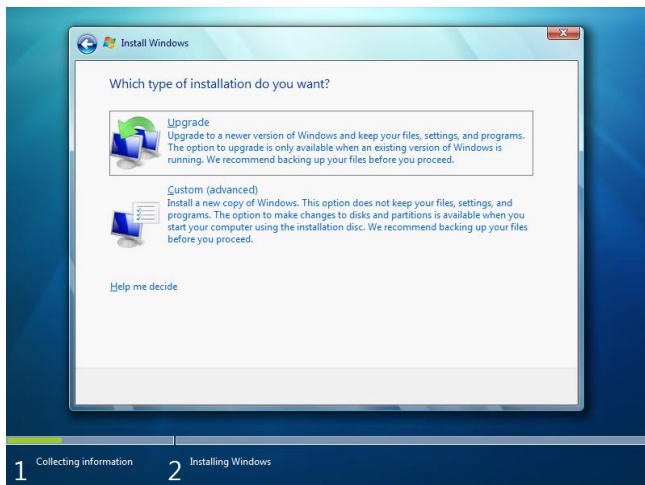
5. I recommend you get updates online before upgrading Windows



Getting Started

6. Accept the license terms and click **Next**7. Now click **Upgrade** and follow the instructions.

You may get a compatibility report, which will help you determine what may not work properly after the upgrade.



1.3.2 Dual Boot Windows XP/Vista with 7

Dual booting Windows is the most challenging of the three options; however, making it work can be very rewarding. The process of creating a dual boot environment differs from Windows Vista to XP. Please follow the instructions according to which version of Windows you are currently using.

To run two operating systems on your computer, you will need to add a second partition. If you are not familiar with adding a partition, you can learn how in this section.

1.3.2.1 Dual Boot Windows XP with Windows 7

You will need third party software to create a second partition for Windows 7. Once you have created the partition, you may install Windows 7 on it.

Creating a New Partition

To create a second partition on your hard drive in Windows XP, do the following:

1. Download the GParted live CD [here](#)

Getting Started

2. Burn the image to a CD, reboot your computer, and boot from the CD. ([How to burn an ISO to a disc](#))
3. Once you've booted into GParted, create a partition for Windows 7 (16 GB+ recommended) ([How to create a partition with GParted](#))
4. Refer to the **Install Windows from Scratch** section of this chapter to learn how to install Windows 7 on your newly created partition.

1.3.2.2 Dual Boot Windows Vista with Windows 7

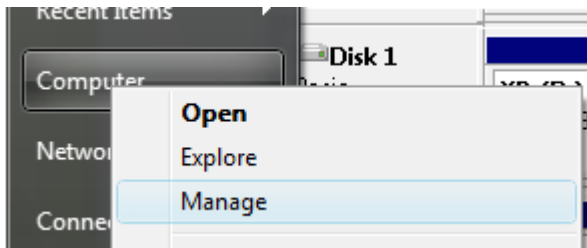
Windows Vista natively manages partitions; you will need to create a second partition for Windows 7. Once you have created the partition, you may install Windows 7 on it.

Creating a New Partition

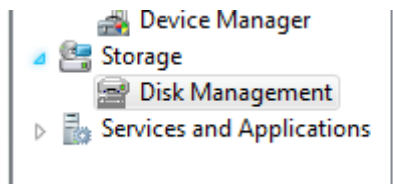
To create a second partition on your hard drive in Windows Vista, do the following:

1. Press the **Start** button, right click **Computer**, and select **Manage**

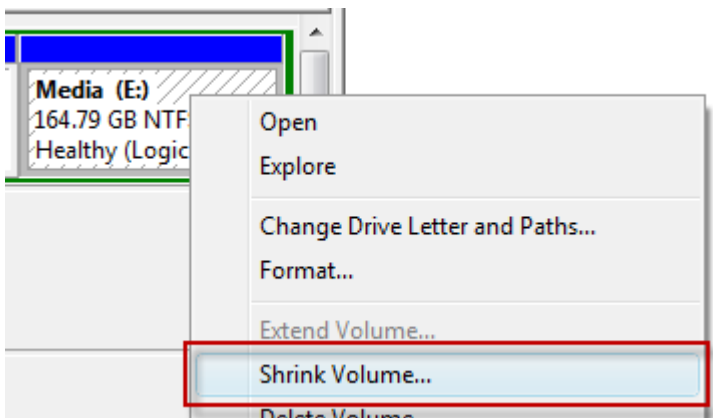
Getting Started



2. In the left pane, click **Disk Management**

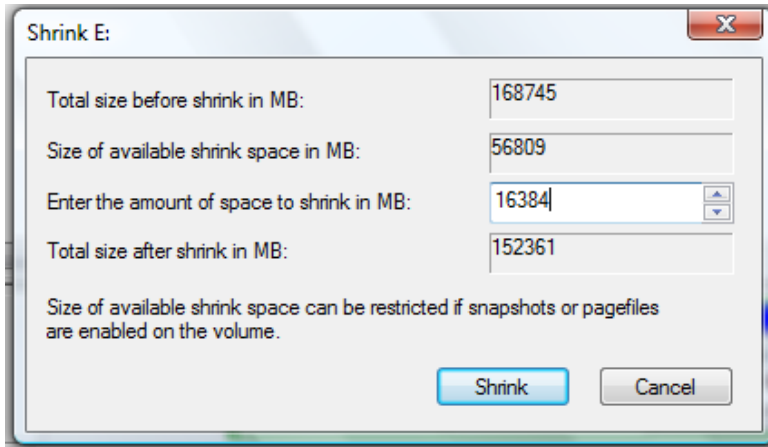


3. Now create a new partition by shrinking a previous volume. Right click on the partition and select **Shrink Volume**

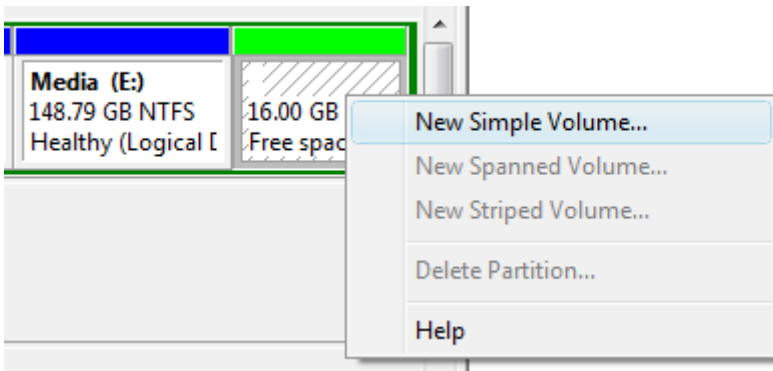


Getting Started

4. Input the size, in MB, you want to shrink the partition by (16 GB = 16,384 MB)

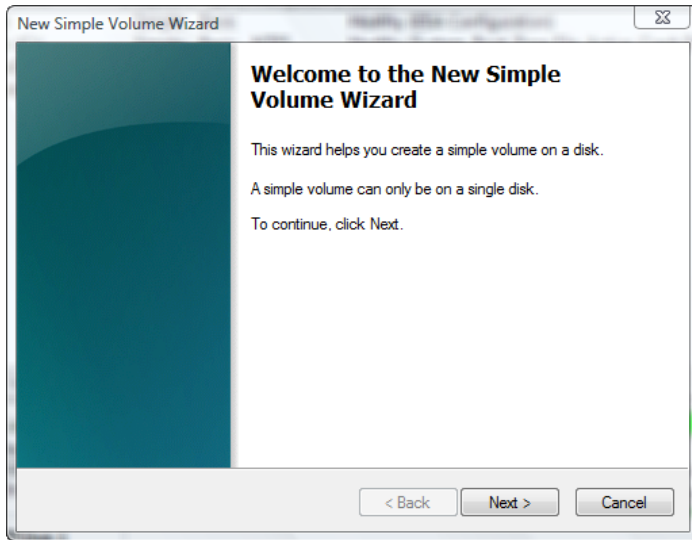
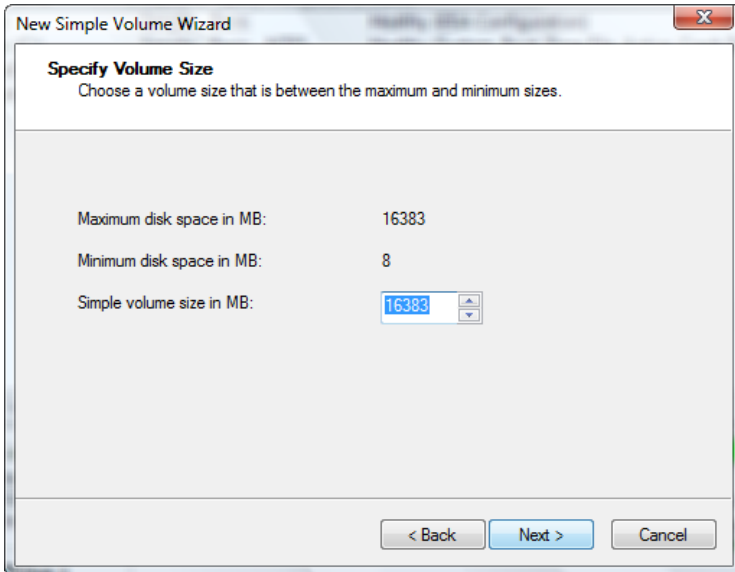


5. Now right click the free space and click **New Simple Volume...**

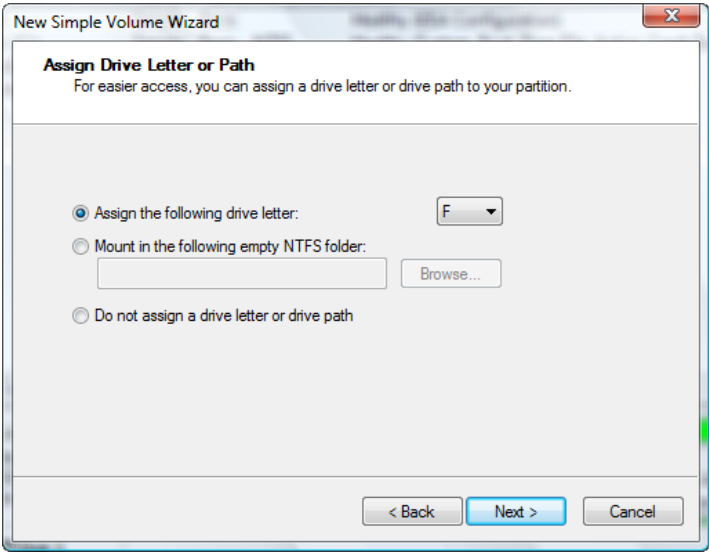


6. Click **Next**

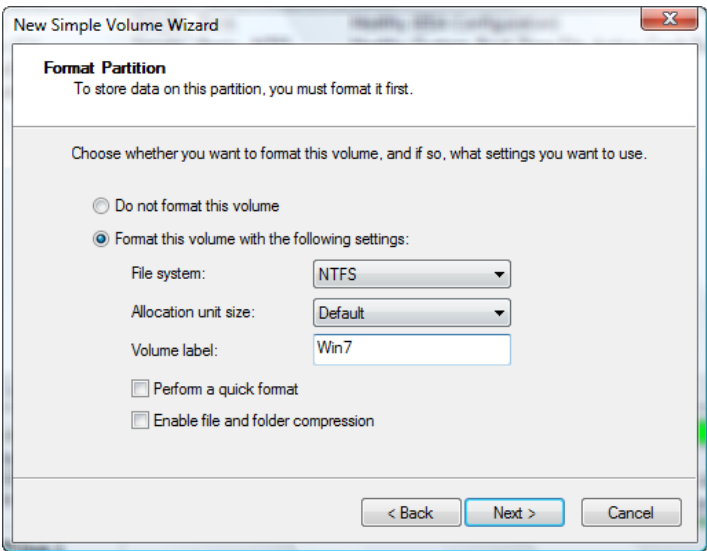
Getting Started

7. Select the volume size and click **Next**8. Assign a letter to the drive and click **Next**

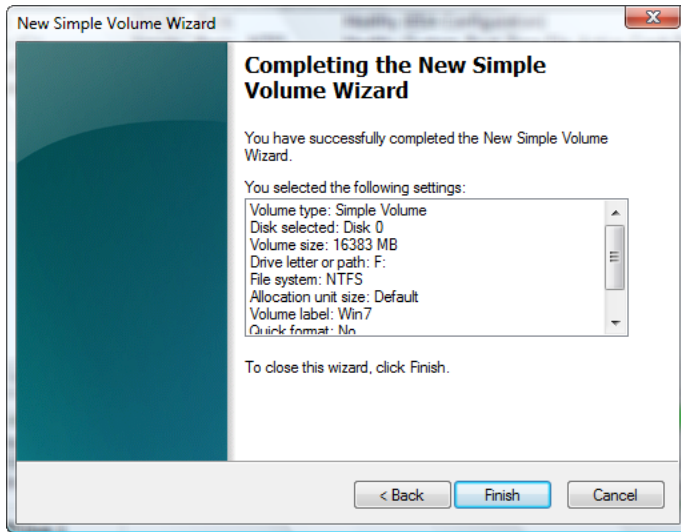
Getting Started



9. Format the drive as **NTFS**, give it a label, and click **Next**



10. Click **Finish**



11. Refer to **Install Windows from Scratch** to learn how to install Windows 7 on your newly created partition.

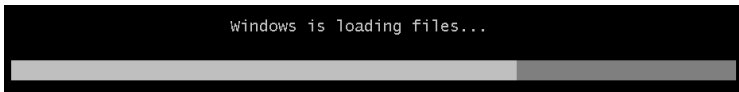
1.3.3 Install Windows from Scratch

Whether you are installing Windows 7 on a blank hard drive or a newly created partition, the procedure is the same.

To install Windows 7 from scratch, do the following:

Getting Started

1. Turn your computer on, insert the Windows 7 DVD, and restart your computer
2. Press the necessary key to initiate booting from your DVD (usually ESC or F12.) If you are unsure how to do this, please refer to your manufacturer's website or computer's manual.
3. Windows will now load the installation files.



4. Click **Install now**



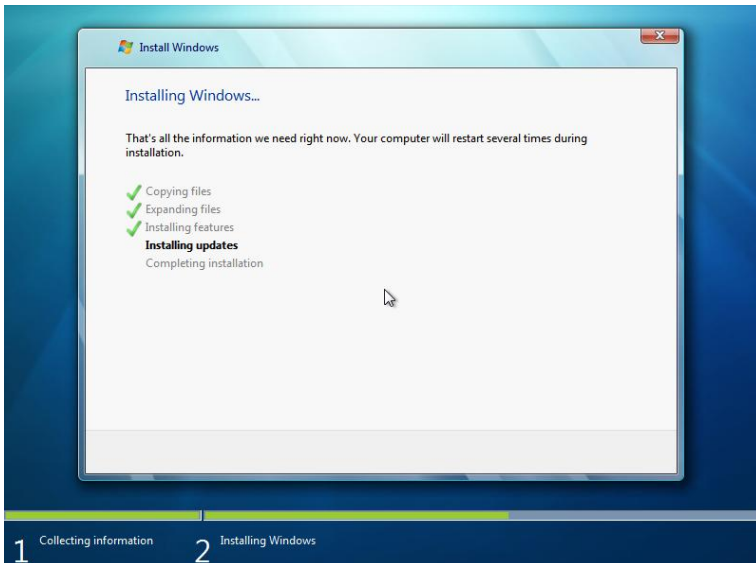
Getting Started

5. On the *Get important updates for installation* page, I recommend getting the latest updates to help ensure a successful installation and protect your computer against security threats. You need an Internet connection to get updates
6. On the *Please read the license terms page*, if you accept the license terms, click **I accept the license terms**. (You must accept to continue the installation.)
7. On the *Which type of installation do you want?* page, click Custom
8. On the *Where do you want to install Windows?* page, do one of the following
 - a. If you don't want to specify a partition to install Windows on, or create partitions on your hard disk, click **Next** to begin the installation
 - b. OR If you already have another existing partition with enough free space and want to install Windows 7 on that partition to create a multi-boot configuration, **select**

Getting Started

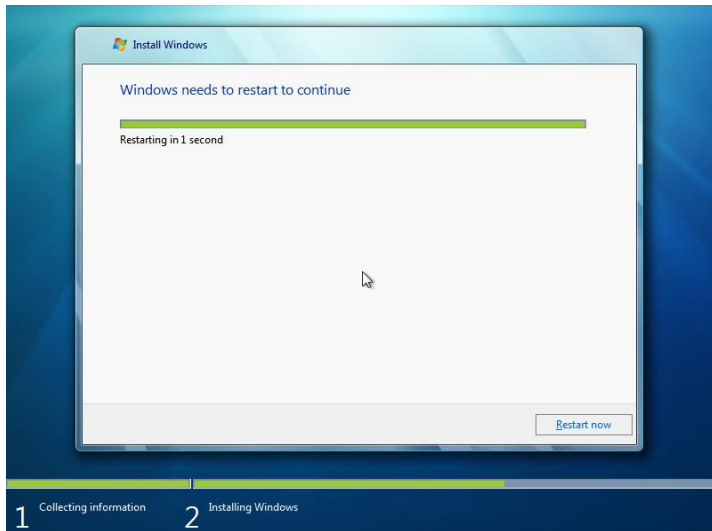
the partition you want to use, and then click **Next** to begin the installation. (Be sure to install Windows 7 on a different partition from where your current version of Windows is installed.)

9. Windows will take some time to install, so be patient



10. Your computer will restart several times during the process. Be sure to leave the DVD in the drive and let Windows take care of itself

Getting Started



11. After some time, Windows will now be installed. If you are running a dual boot, you should have the choice of either version of Windows when you turn your computer on.

1.4 About the Windows Registry

Throughout this book, some guides require you to access the Windows Registry and make changes. I try to make executable registry hacks in most cases, but it can be fun to script or create your own registry files. Before doing anything with the Windows Registry, you should know what the registry is, how to back it up,

Getting Started

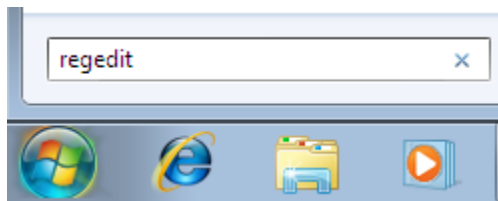
how to restore it to a previous state, and how to add keys and values.

1.4.1 What is the Windows Registry?

Think of the Windows registry as a **control center for your computer**. Windows settings, individual program settings, and other important configuration information are stored here.

1.4.2 Access the Windows Registry Editor

To access the Windows Registry, press the start button, type **regedit**, and press **Enter**.



The registry is made up of the following components:

- Keys
- Subkeys
- Values

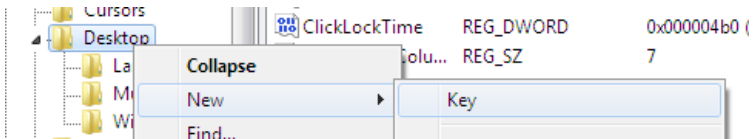
1.4.3 Add Keys or Values

In some of the tutorials in this book, you will need to create a new key or value.

1.4.3.1 Add a New Key

To add a new key, do the following:

1. **Right click** on the parent key
2. Select **New > Key**



3. Follow the guide's instructions for what key name to assign

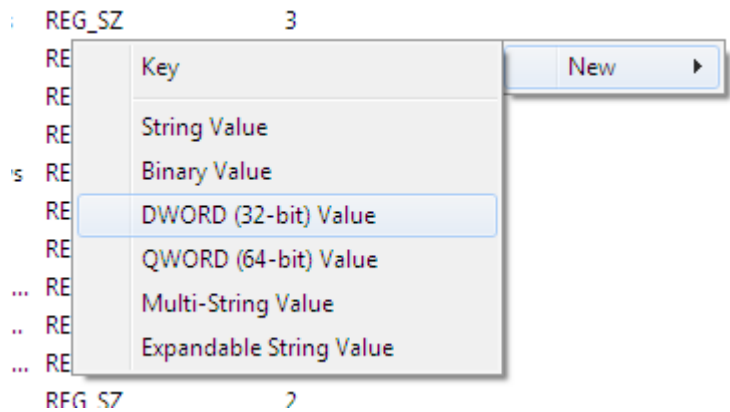
1.4.3.2 Add a New Value

To add a new value, do the following:

1. Navigate to the key that you want to add a value to

Getting Started

- 2. **Right click** in the blank space of the right pane
- 3. Select **New > xx** (*Where xx is the value specified in the guide*)



- 4. Follow the guide’s instructions for what value to assign

1.4.4 Back up the Registry

To back up the registry, please refer to the *Back up Your Data* chapter.

1.5 About the Group Policy Editor

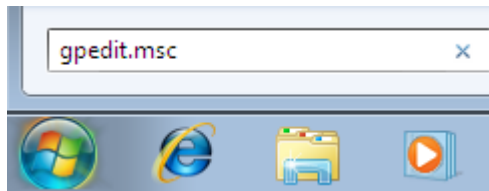
Group Policy is a feature of Microsoft Windows that provides centralized management and configuration of computers.

Getting Started

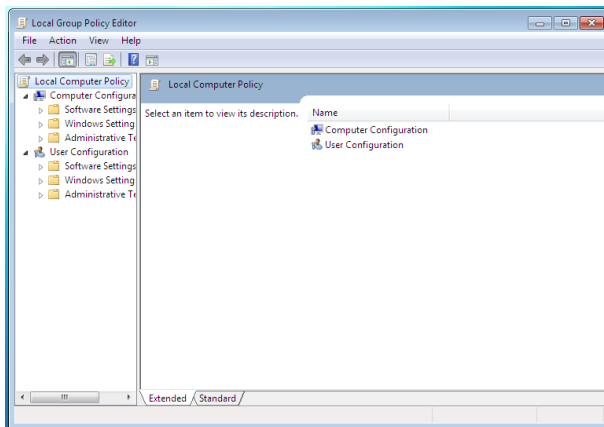
Please Note: The Group Policy Editor is not included with every version of Windows 7 and is currently only available in Windows 7 Ultimate.

1.5.1 Access the Group Policy Editor

Press the start button, type `gpedit.msc`, and press Enter.

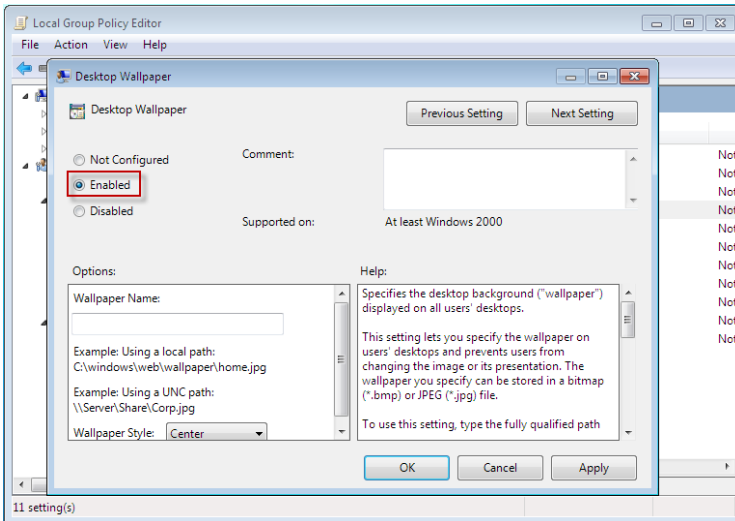


1.5.2 Work with the Group Policy Editor



Getting Started

To enable options (as directed in any of the guides), double click on the specified option in the right-hand pane, and change the setting to **Enabled**.



1.6 You Are Ready to Begin

You made it this far and now you are ready to begin. As a brief recap, you learned the requirements of Windows 7, the version to install, and how to install your chosen version. You also learned about the Windows Registry and the Group Policy Editor. I strongly suggest you review the *Back up Your Data* chapter, but you are now free to explore the book.

Getting Started

2.0 Back up Your Data

If you are not familiar with data backup or currently choose not to back up your files, please read this chapter. Making changes to your computer brings a certain level of risk. This risk is alleviated greatly when you make backups that are timely, complete, and functional.

If you are one of the lucky people who have never lost a file on your computer, congratulations; however, this chapter is definitely for you. If you have lost files before – yep that’s you – then you should review this chapter too before you begin.

In this chapter, you’ll learn how to use *Backup and Restore*, backup and restore your registry, and how to recover lost files.

Back Up

2.1 Backup and Restore

Backup and Restore – bundled with Windows 7 – is an excellent tool, which allows you to backup and restore either your files or an image of your operating system.

2.1.1 Launching Backup and Restore

To launch the Backup and Restore Center, do the following:

1. Press the **Start** button and type **Backup**



2. Select **Backup and Restore**

2.1.2 Backing up Your Files

To backup your files, do the following:

1. Click **Set up backup...**

Back Up

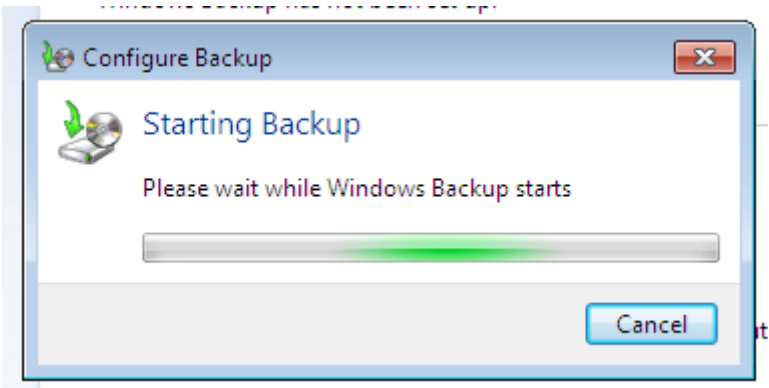
Back up or restore user and system files

Backup

Windows Backup has not been set up.

Set up backup...

- 2. Windows will now prepare your system for backup




- 3. Choose a backup destination and click **Next**

Select where you want to save your backup

We recommend that you save your backup on an external hard drive. [Guidelines for choosing a backup destination](#)

Backup locations:

Drive	Free Space	Total Size	
 DVD/CD-RW Drive (D:)			

- 4. I recommend you choose your files to backup.

Back Up

What do you want to back up?

- ☐ Let Windows choose (recommended)

Windows will back up data files saved in libraries, on the desktop, and in default Windows folders. Windows will also create a system image, which can be used to restore your computer if it stops working. These items will be backed up on a regular schedule. [How does Windows choose what files to back up?](#)

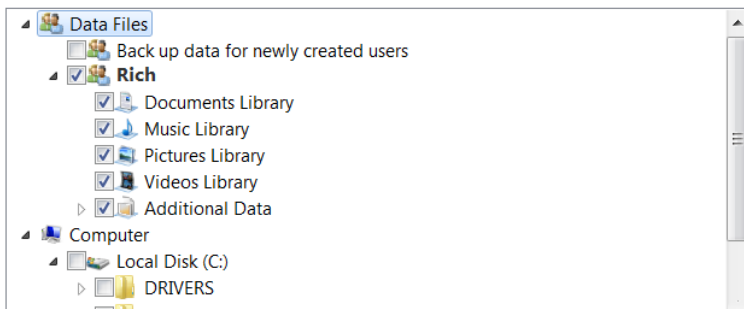
- ☒ Let me choose

You can select libraries and folders and whether to include a system image in the backup. The items you choose will be backed up on a regular schedule.

5. Select the files you want to backup. *You may include a system image, which will save your Windows settings as they are. This can be restored if something goes really wrong.*

What do you want to back up?

Select the check box of a library, folder, or drive to include it in the backup. A filled check box means that not all items in the folder or subfolders will be backed up. Items with cleared check boxes are not included in the backup.



- ☒ Include a system image

A system image is a copy of the drives required for Windows to run. You can use it to restore your computer if it stops working.

6. Review your backup settings

Back Up

7. Set the frequency of backup

How often do you want to back up?

Files that have changed and new files that have been created since your last backup will be added to your backup according to the schedule you set below.

☒ Run backup on a schedule (recommended)

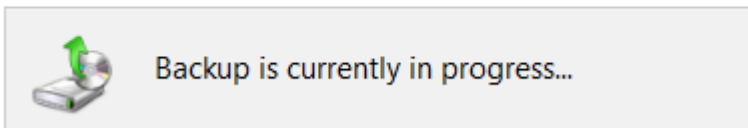
How often: Weekly

What day: Sunday

What time: 7:00 PM

8. Windows will now backup your files

Back up or restore user and system files



2.1.3 Restoring Your Files

Launch *Backup and Restore* and click **Restore Files**.

Locate the medium your files are stored on and follow the instructions to get your previously backed up files back.

Back Up

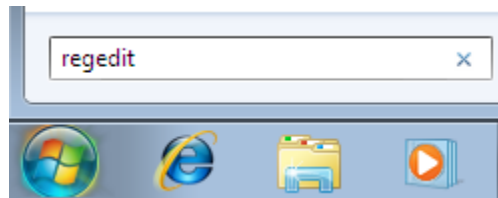
2.2 Back Up and Restore the Registry

Some guides in this book will require you to change values in your registry. If you make a mistake and don't correct it, you may find your computer is not as functional as it was before. To protect yourself from any mistakes, you need to backup your registry. To back up and restore your registry, do the following:

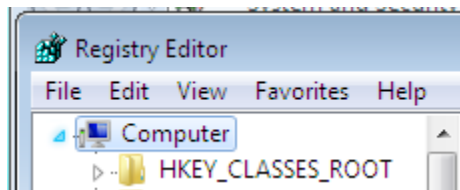
2.2.1 Back up the Registry

To back up the Windows registry, do the following:

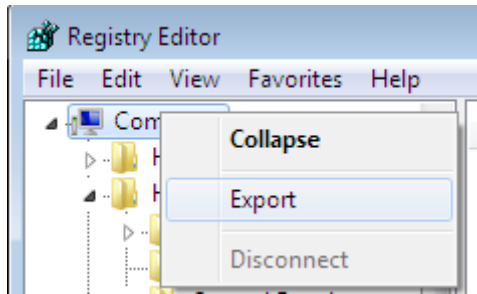
1. Press **Start** and type **regedit**



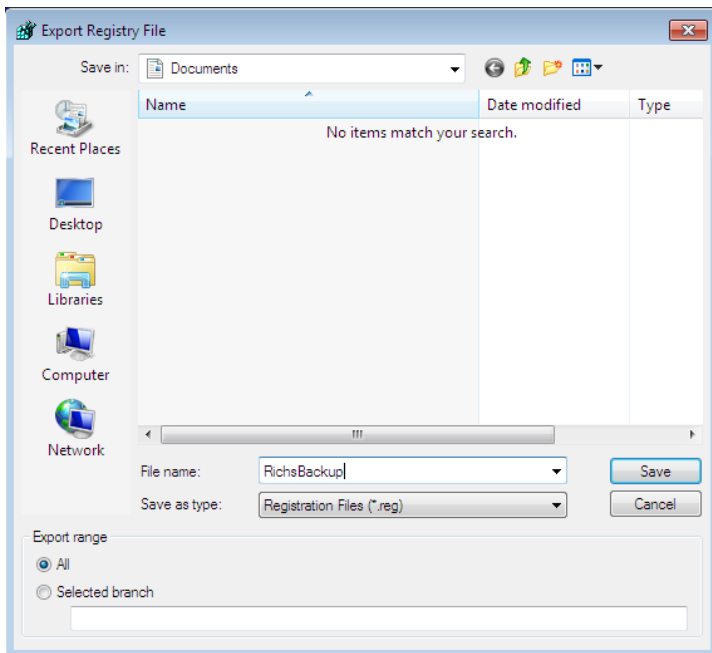
2. Left click **Computer** in the left pane



3. Go to **File > Export**



4. Save the file (for extra precaution, save the file to a USB thumb drive)

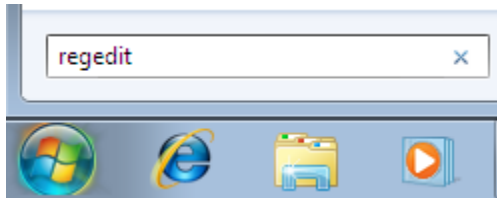


Back Up

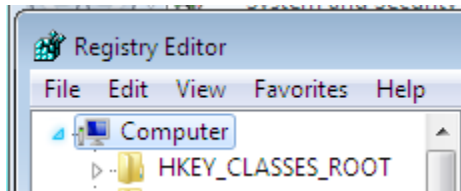
2.2.2 Restore the Registry

To restore your registry from a backup, do the following:

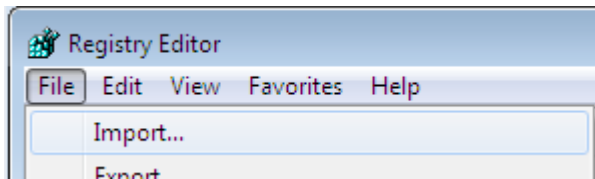
1. Press **Start** and type **regedit**



2. Left click **Computer** in the left pane

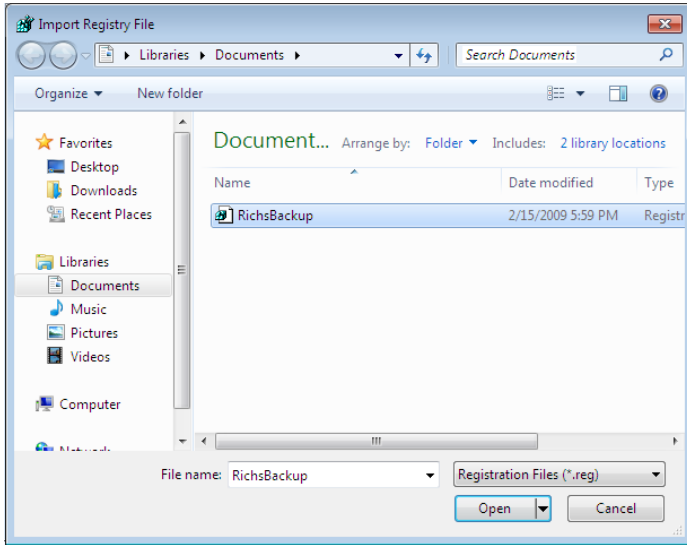


3. Go to **File > Import**



4. Click your backup file and click **open**

Back Up



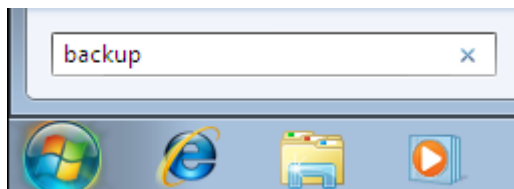
2.3 Create a System Recovery Disc

If Windows 7 goes wrong, you can attempt a repair, at boot up, to see if the problem can be fixed. If you don't have access to a Windows 7 disc, you can create a system recovery disc. The system recovery disc cannot be used to install Windows, but it can be used to fix common problems that prevent Windows from booting.

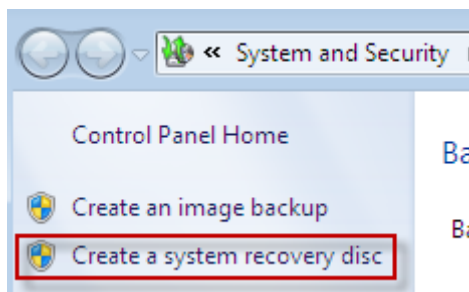
To create a system recovery disc, do the following:

Back Up

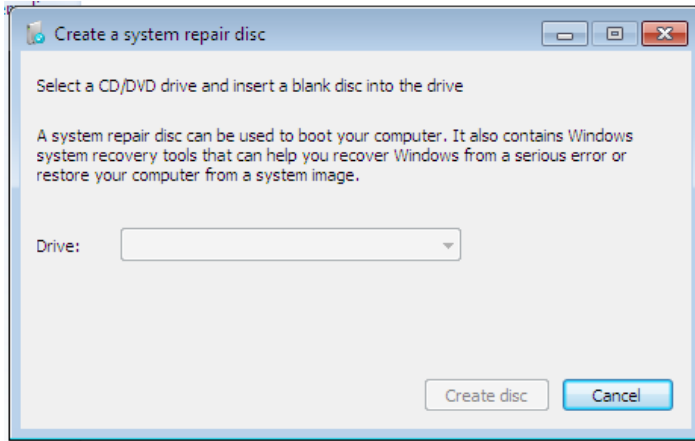
1. Press the **Start** button
2. Type **Backup**



3. Select **Backup and Restore**
4. In the left column, click **Create a system recovery disc**



5. Select your DVD drive and click **Create disc**



6. Wait for the disc to burn
7. Test the disc by rebooting your PC with the disc in the drive. Boot from the optical drive and ensure the disc works.
8. Save the recovery disc in a safe place

2.4 Recovering Lost Data on Your Drive

If you lose your data, be sure to check the recycle bin first. If there are no files in the recycle bin, there is still hope. Even though your files are deleted, the data may still be recoverable because the reference to the file has simply been deleted and not the data itself. As

Back Up

long as your file has not been overwritten, you have a chance at recovery.

After trying many file recovery programs, I've decided [Recuva](#) is by far the best.

Recuva (pronounced "recover") is a freeware Windows utility to restore files that have been accidentally deleted from your computer. This includes files emptied from the Recycle bin as well as images and other files that have been deleted by user error from digital camera memory cards or MP3 players. It will even bring back files that have been deleted by bugs, crashes and viruses!

Back Up

3.0 Security

One of the most important ways to protect yourself, when you are using your computer, is to be in control of security. There are so many threats out there that it is important to be proactive and protect your computer.

In this chapter, you will learn how to choose an anti-virus program, how to take ownership of your files, how to encrypt your sensitive data, and how to protect your privacy in Windows Media Player 11. There is so much you can do to protect yourself, but these guides should help you gain more control and help you know how to make good choices when using your computer.

Security

3.1 Choose an Anti-virus Program

To protect yourself, you must have an anti-virus program. A virus is designed to disrupt the normal operation of your PC and can be costly: both in your time and repairs that need to be made to recover your system.

Microsoft currently supplies a [list of all vendors whose software works with Windows 7](#). Of the current software, I recommend AVG.

3.2 Add *Take Ownership* to Context Menu

Many folders in 7 are protected from changes and require administrative approval to change every time. Sometimes this can become tedious, so I've created a registry hack you can use to take ownership of select files.

1. Download [TakeOwnership.zip](#)
2. Add *Take Ownership* to your context menu by merging (double click) InstallTakeOwnership.reg into your windows registry

Remove *Take Ownership* from your context menu by merging RemoveTakeOwnership.reg into your registry.

3.3 Encrypt your USB/HDD Data

Do you have data on your USB drive that could be accessed by someone if they found your key drive? Do you have sensitive data that you need to protect, but don't want to pay for expensive software? TrueCrypt was designed for you and in this section you'll learn how to use it.

This guide is written for TrueCrypt 4.3a, but newer versions should operate in a similar fashion.

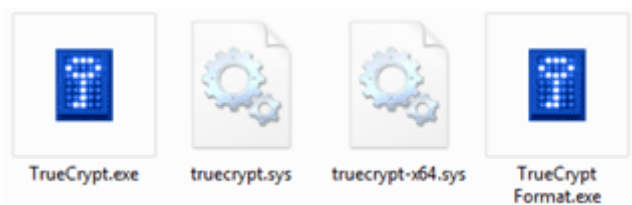
I will refer the media as a "USB key drive" throughout this tutorial. If you are encrypting your hard disk drive, simply replace this phrase with "hard disk drive" – the procedure is identical.

Final word: do *not* encrypt the entire drive your OS is stored on. You may encrypt parts of the drive, but not system files.

Security

3.3.1 Download TrueCrypt

1. Download [TrueCrypt](#)
2. Run the installer
3. When prompted, select Extract and click Next
4. Extract the files to your USB key drive in a folder named *TrueCrypt*



You can delete other files in the directory if you wish. Ensure you keep the following four files as depicted in the above figure.

3.3.2 Encrypt part of your USB drive

1. Run TrueCrypt.exe
2. Once loaded, select a drive letter that will become the encrypted volume (the drive letter of your USB drive *won't* change - but will show as two different drive letters when you complete this tutorial)
3. Press Create Volume. Your USB drive will still keep its letter (i.e. "R"), but it will be split into

Security

two virtual drives (so the encrypted data will appear as a “W” drive in Computer after you finish the setup.)

4. Now select Create a standard TrueCrypt volume and click Next
5. The next screen will ask you where you want to store the volume. Save a file named Container in the Truecrypt folder on your USB thumb drive and click Next
6. Select the size of the encrypted volume (I suggest you use 1/2 the size of the drive)
7. Create a secure password
8. Now select Format and your Container will form
9. After a confirmation message, click Exit

3.3.3 Verify Your Encrypted Drive Works

1. Go to your Computer and look for a “W” (or letter you chose) drive. It’s not there; good news!
2. Open TrueCrypt
3. Select the drive letter you chose in the previous steps

Security

4. Click Select File and find your Container you created
5. Click Mount
6. Type in your password and press OK and your volume will mount
7. Go to Computer and your drive will be there

When you are done, go back to TrueCrypt and select **Dismount**. Congratulations, you now have your data encrypted on your USB drive.

3.4 Maximize Privacy: Windows Media Player 11

Personally, I like to ensure maximum privacy when using my computer. There are many programs that gather and send data; however, I will focus on Windows Media Player 11 because this is bundled with Windows 7. This section will show you how to ensure maximum privacy in WMP11.

3.4.1 Configuring Privacy When Setting up WMP11 for the First Time

To configure privacy settings, when setting up WMP11 for the first time, do the following:

1. Click on the **Windows Media Player icon** on the Superbar

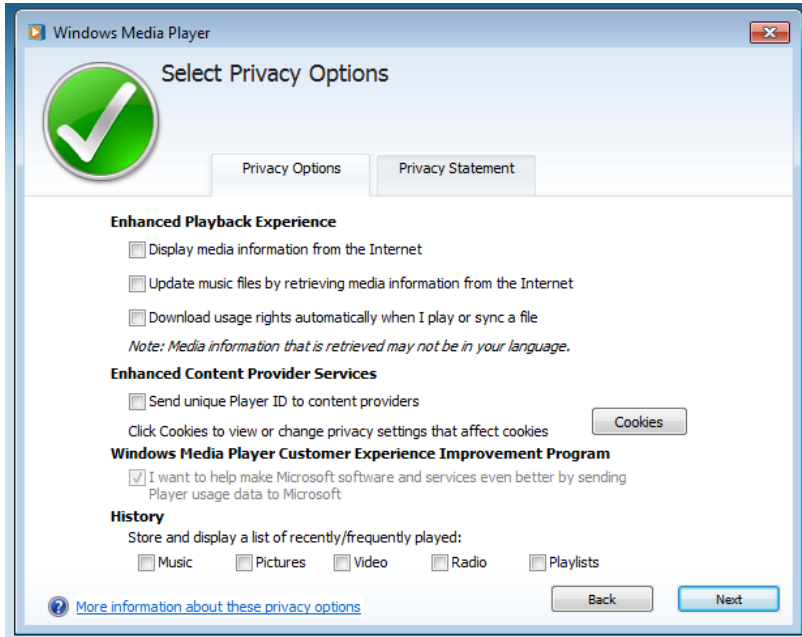


2. Select **Custom Settings** and click **Next**

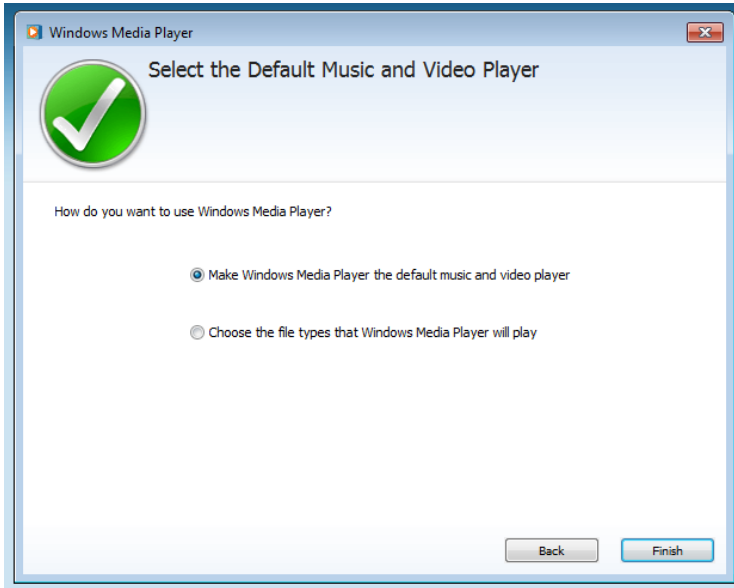


Security

3. Adjust the privacy options accordingly. Review the screenshot, below, for my recommendations. Click **Next**



4. Choose whether or not to make Windows Media Player your default media player. Click **Finish**



Your privacy is now protected when viewing and listening to media.

3.4.2 Configuring Privacy after WMP11 is Set Up

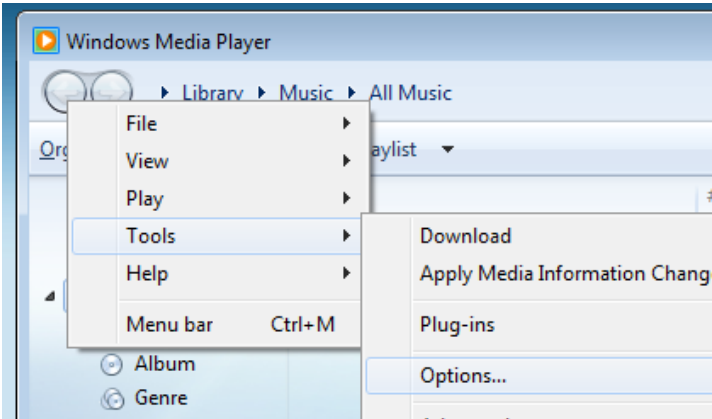
To configure privacy settings, after WMP11 is already set up, do the following:

1. Click on the Windows Media Player icon on the Superbar



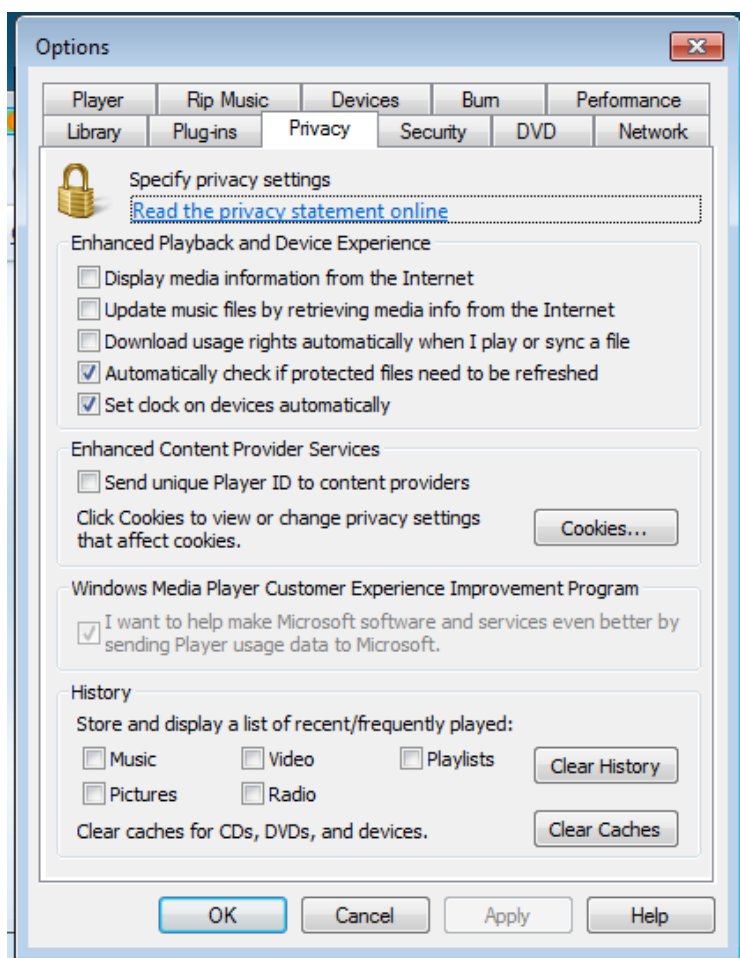
2. On the Windows Media Player screen, Press the **ALT** key, and click **Tools > Options...**

Security



- 3. Under the **Privacy** tab, configure your privacy settings. Review the screenshot, below, for my recommendations. Click **OK**

Security



Your privacy is now protected when viewing and listening to media.

4.0 Windows 7's New Features

Windows 7 is packed with a whole host of new features. In this chapter, we'll take a look at some of these new features and how they can help you work more efficiently on your computer. While this is not an exhaustive break down of each feature, my hope is to both bring awareness of what Windows 7 has to offer and inspire you to make the most of what is on offer.

Some of these features, and others, are explained in more detail later in this book.

4.1 Libraries

Libraries are special folders, which aggregate your current media folders into one. For example: if you have three video folders (e.g. Movies, TV Shows, and Camera Videos), you can merge them into one, and have quick access to all your files at once. Public folders will also be merged into your files so your whole network can have seamless access to public files. This feature is particularly useful if you have a home media server and want to access the media on the server without navigating to mapped drives.

Figure 1 shows the Libraries view, which gives you quick access to your documents, music, pictures, videos, and more.

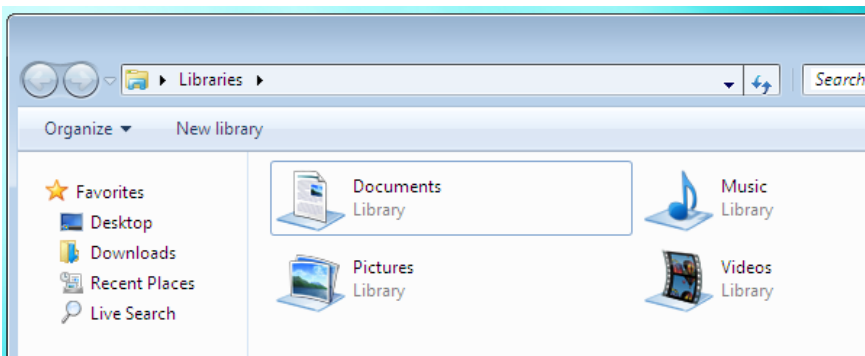
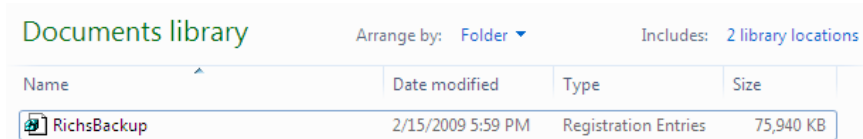


Figure 1: Windows 7's libraries

Figure 2 shows an example of a library, which contains two different folders. A library can contain many folders from different locations including network locations.



The screenshot shows a Windows 7 'Documents library' window. At the top, it says 'Documents library' in green, 'Arrange by: Folder' with a dropdown arrow, and 'Includes: 2 library locations' in blue. Below this is a table with four columns: 'Name', 'Date modified', 'Type', and 'Size'. The table contains one entry: 'RichsBackup' with a date of '2/15/2009 5:59 PM', type 'Registration Entries', and size '75,940 KB'.


Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 RichsBackup	2/15/2009 5:59 PM	Registration Entries	75,940 KB

Figure 2: Libraries can contain many different folders

4.2 AeroSnap and AeroPeek

AeroSnap and AeroPeek are two features, which help you work more efficiently in Windows 7. Both features work well with Aero enabled; however, AeroSnap will work regardless of Aero running.

4.2.1 AeroSnap

AeroSnap is used to “dock” your windows to a side of the screen. If you’ve ever wanted to compare two windows side by side, this is the feature you’ve been waiting for.

7 Features

Simply drag the window you are using to the left or right hand side of the screen. The window will then “snap” to that side of the screen, as shown in figure 3. You can also drag a window to the top of the screen to maximize it.

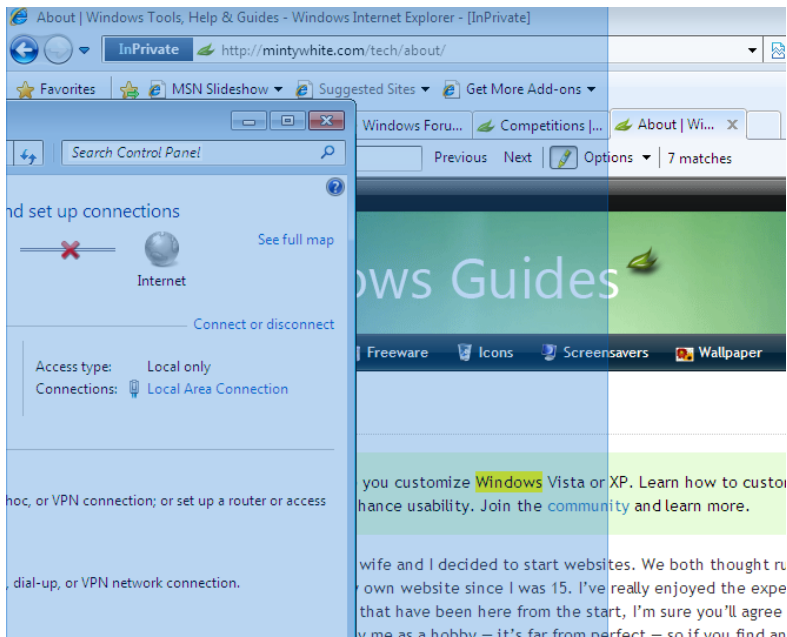


Figure 3: AeroSnap “snaps” your windows to screen edges

4.2.2 AeroPeek

AeroPeek helps you take a “peek” at your desktop by moving the mouse to the bottom, right-hand side of the screen. This feature helps you regain focus. Figure 4 shows an example of AeroPeek in action.



Figure 4: AeroPeek lets you “peek” at your desktop

4.3 Federated Search



Federated search is used to search beyond the scope of your PC. Based upon OpenSearch and RSS, you may search remote repositories. You can create your own connectors, which is very easy because of the standard format used by OpenSearch. Figure 5 shows the Live Search connector after installation; you can now use Live Search directly from Windows Explorer.

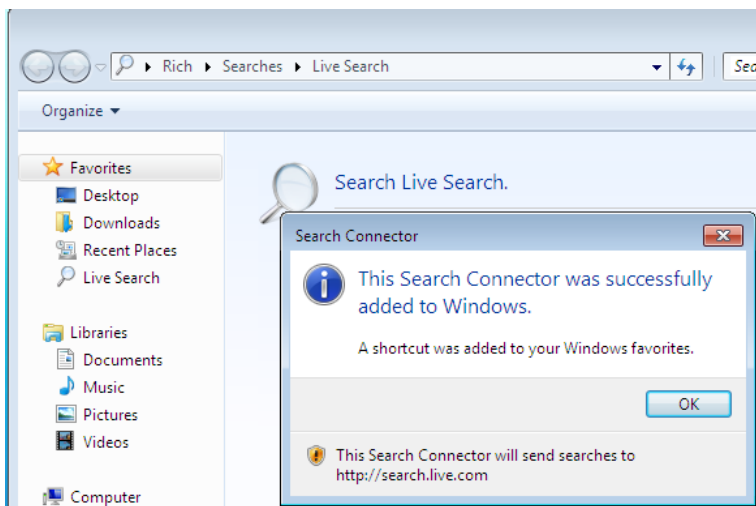


Figure 5: Use Federated Search connectors

4.4 Improvements in User Account Control

One of Windows Vista's most criticized features is User Account Control (UAC.) Things need to be simple when using your computer and UAC seemingly added a new level of complexity that rarely helped the average user. Yes, asking a user if they want to take a specific action does add a level of security; however, if the user is clicking *yes* to everything, then this level of security becomes more of a stumbling block.

Microsoft listened to the user and has greatly improved UAC. For example: the default user in Windows 7 (the one you set up when you installed Windows) has the setting enabled whereby self-made changes to Windows settings do not need a prompt. However, changes made by programs still need approval. Figure 6 shows the details of this setting. Note the only warnings are given when changes to the computer are requested by the software you run on it.

7 Features

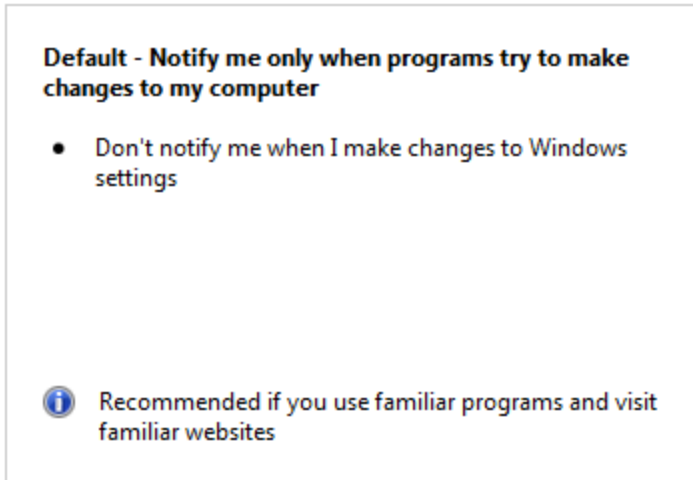


Figure 6: Default UAC Setting

To access UAC settings, do the following:

1. Press the **Start** button, type **UAC**, and click on **Change User Account Control Settings**

Currently, there are four options are offered when deciding on the level of security set by UAC. These options are range from *Never notify* to *Always notify*.

Microsoft isn't the only one that made changes; other companies have built their software to work with UAC so there will be much less compatibility issues by the time Windows 7 rolls around.

4.5 BitLocker To Go and Biometric

BitLocker encrypts your drives so others cannot access them without a password. Two new and exciting features in Windows 7 are BitLocker To Go and BitLocker Biometric. The following is an explanation of both of these features:

4.5.1 BitLocker To Go

BitLocker To Go encrypts the data on your portable media. With an increasing number of key drives at our disposal, loss of sensitive data is becoming more of a threat. In this guide, you'll learn how to encrypt your thumb drive with BitLocker To Go, how to verify the data is encrypted and how to remove encryption from your drive.

4.5.1.1 Encrypting Your Thumb Drive

To encrypt your thumb drive, do the following:

1. Plug your thumb drive into a USB port

7 Features

2. Click the **Start** button, type **BitLocker**, and click on **BitLocker Drive Encryption**
3. Next to your thumb drive, click **Turn on BitLocker**

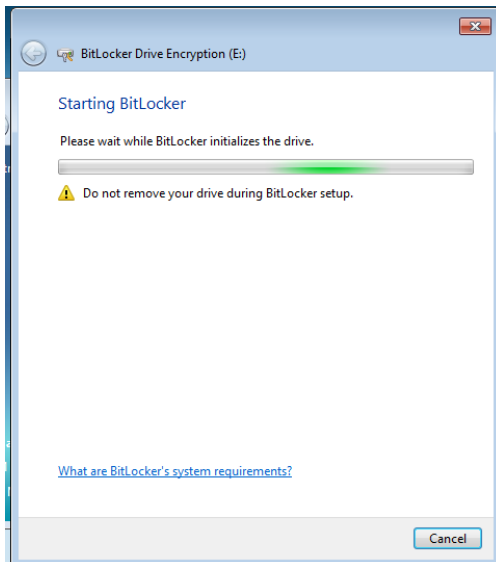
BitLocker Drive Encryption - Hard Disk Drives

C:
OffTurn On BitLocker

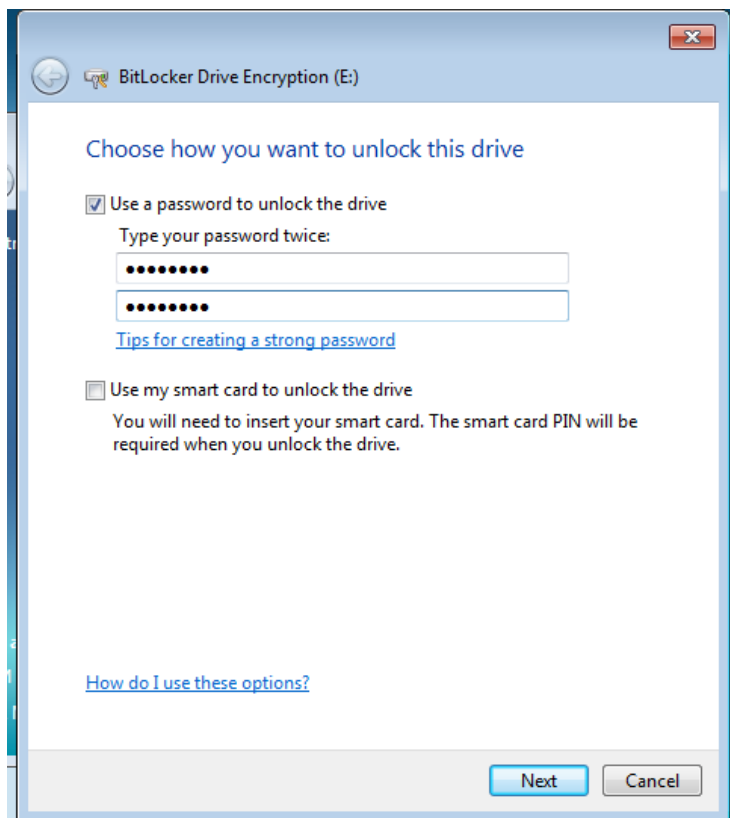
BitLocker Drive Encryption - BitLocker To Go

RICH (E:)
EncryptingTurn Off BitLocker
Manage BitLocker

4. If your thumb drive is compatible, BitLocker will prepare it for encryption

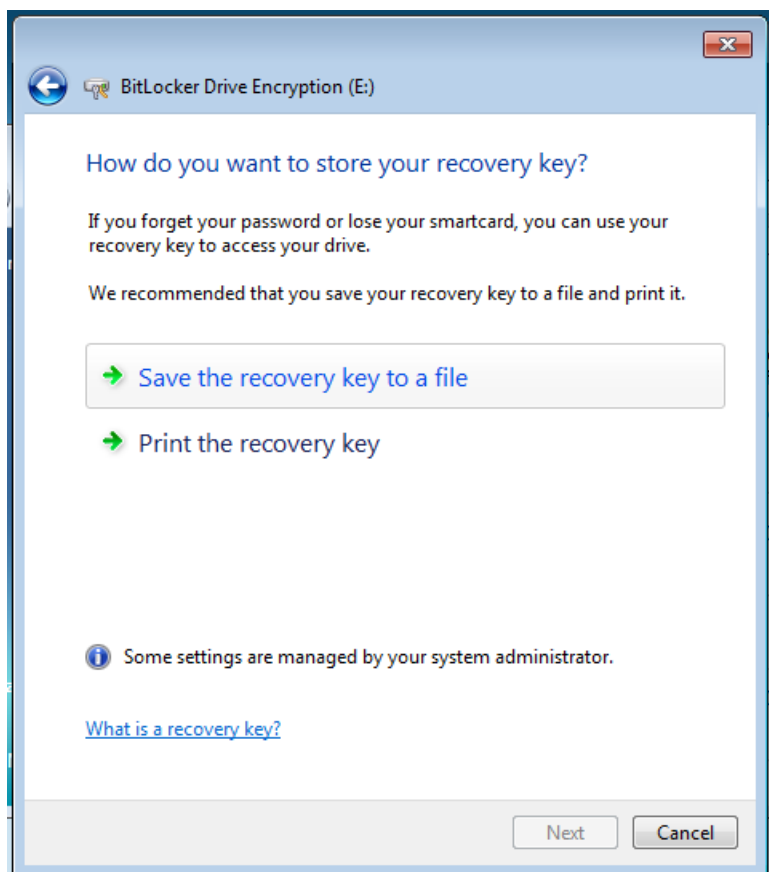


5. Choose a password and click **continue**

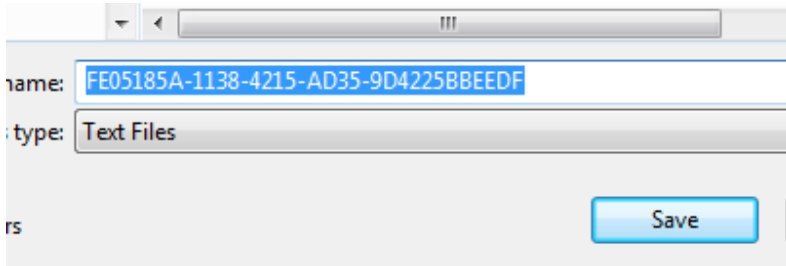


7 Features

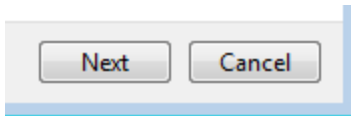
6. Either **save your recovery key** (used if you forget your password) **or print a copy of it out**



7. If you save the file, ensure the file is stored somewhere safe

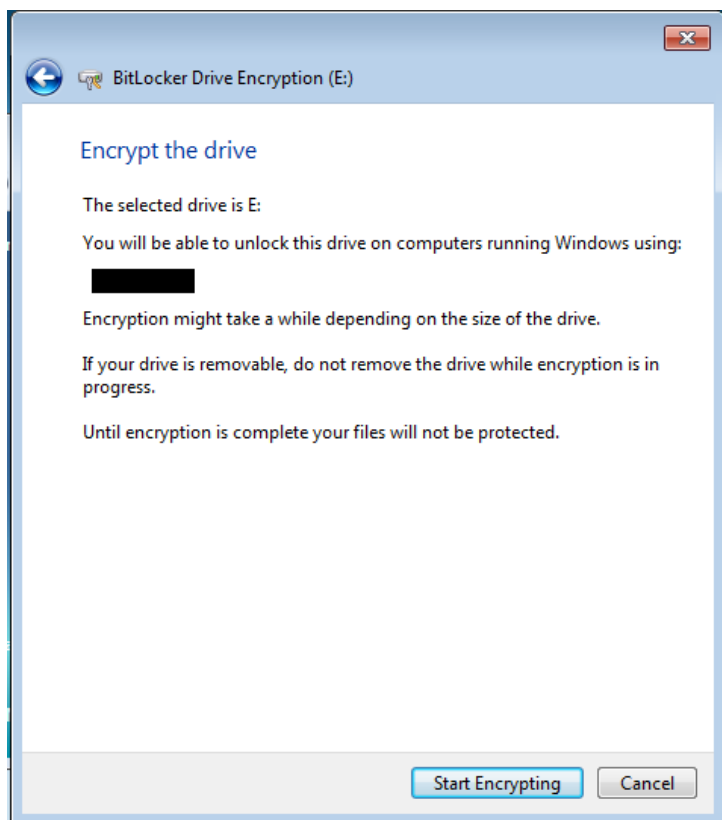


8. Click **Next**



7 Features


9. Confirm your chosen settings and password and click **Start Encrypting**



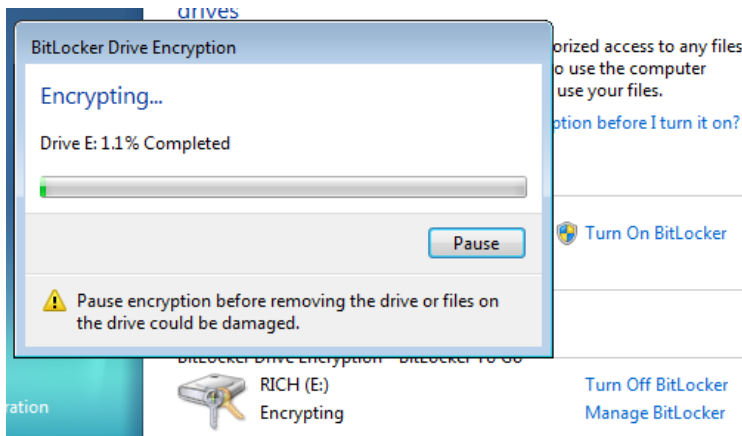
10. Your drive will now be encrypted

Starting encryption



 Do not remove your drive until encryption begins.

11. If you have a **large thumb drive**, this **may take a long time**



4.5.1.2 Verifying Your Data is Encrypted

When protecting your data or anything you own, it is important to ensure the protection actually works. I took my thumb drive out of the Windows Seven machine and put it in a Vista machine. You should do the following too, to ensure your data is protected.

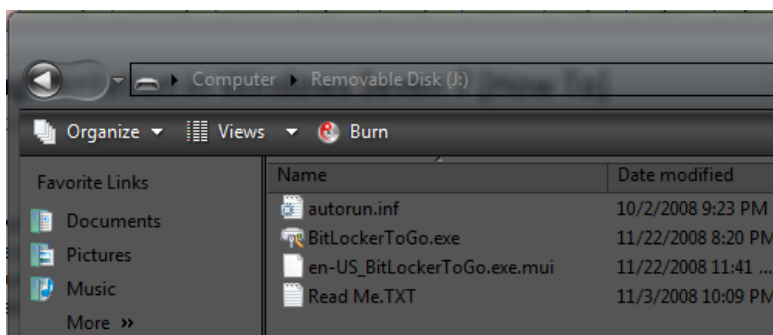
Please note: If you check the drive in an older version of Windows, you will need either XP SP3 or Vista SP1 or

7 Features

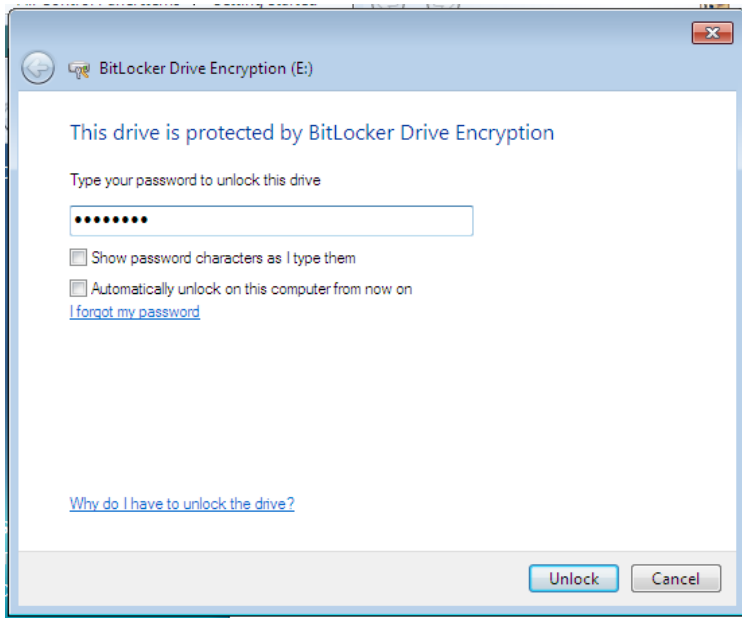
above to read the encrypted drive. Other operating systems will recognize the drive as an unformatted drive.

To verify your data is protected, do the following:

1. Put your thumb drive in another PC and try to open the files. You should see a BitLocker setup file, which shows BitLocker is not installed on the computer you're testing on. If you have BitLocker installed on the machine, you will be prompted for a password (see the next step.)



2. If you have BitLocker installed on the PC you are testing on, you will be prompted for your password



3. Enter your password to get to your data

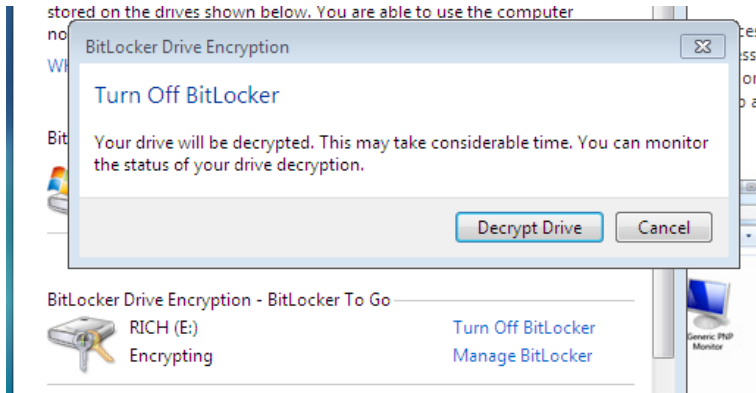
4.5.1.3 Removing BitLocker Encryption

If you would like to decrypt your drive, do the following:

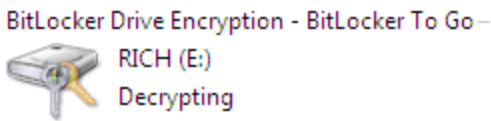
1. Plug your thumb drive into a USB port
2. Click the **Start** button, type **BitLocker**, and click on **BitLocker Drive Encryption**

7 Features

- Next to your thumb drive, click **Turn Off BitLocker**, and click **Decrypt Drive**



- This will take some time



- Your drive is no longer encrypted

Now you are familiar with Windows 7's built-in feature, which helps you protect your data.

4.5.2 BitLocker Biometric

BitLocker Biometric protects your computer via fingerprint credentials. If you don't currently have a fingerprint scanner on your laptop, I am sure, by now, you've seen someone with a laptop that does this. BitLocker Biometric provides native support for logon authentication for Windows and also comes with an API that software vendors can use to protect access to programs. Expect to see more and more programs using this feature. Figure 7 shows a list of biometric devices attached to your computer.

Manage biometric devices

You can use a fingerprint reader to log on to Windows. Some programs also offer features that work with biometrics.

Biometric Devices



UPEK
TouchChip Fingerprint Coprocessor ...
[Properties](#)

Enrolled

[Manage your fingerprint data](#)

Figure 7: List of Biometric devices

You can assign any finger when enrolling a biometric device as shown in figure 8.

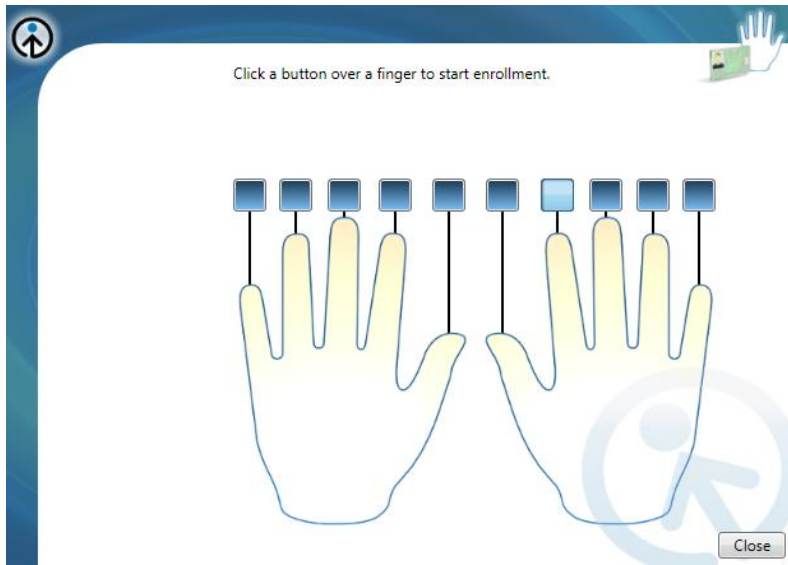


Figure 8: Assign a finger to your biometric device

BitLocker biometric looks to be an exciting feature that will become more integral to our computing habits in the near future.

4.6 The Windows HomeGroup

Setting up a home network can, at times, be complicated. In the past, Windows XP and Vista haven't done a great job at guiding you through the setup process. As the average household houses more than

one computer these days (no source, but I'm just assuming this is the case), home networking is becoming more of a mainstream need. With PCs running Windows 7, a home network is easier to setup and a lot more useful. HomeGroup makes it easier to connect to other computers and devices on a wireless home network, so you can share files, photos, music, printers, and more throughout your home network. HomeGroup is strictly a feature of Windows 7, so you'll need to have at least two PCs running Windows 7. Once you've set up a HomeGroup, you can use the Network and Sharing Center to choose what you share with other HomeGroup members.

4.6.1 Setting up Your HomeGroup

Figure 9 shows the location specification of the current network you are connected to. When you select *Home* as your network, Windows will start modifying settings to enable resource sharing.

7 Features

Select a location for the network

This computer is connected to a network. Windows will automatically apply the correct network settings based on the network's location.

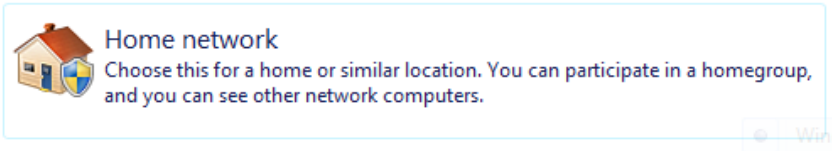


Figure 9: Selecting the location of your network

After Windows prepares your network, you will be asked to decide what you want to share on the network. Choose from Pictures, Documents, Printers, Music, and Videos (Figure 10.) When you click **Create Now**, your network will be set up appropriately with the choices you made (Figure 11.)

7 Features

Create a homegroup to share libraries and devices in your home

A homegroup links computers on your home network so that you can share pictures, music, videos, documents, and printers. The homegroup is protected with a password, and you'll always be able to choose what you share with the group.

[Tell me more about homegroups](#)

Select the libraries and devices you want to share with your homegroup:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pictures | <input type="checkbox"/> Documents |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Printers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Videos | |



Create now

Cancel

Figure 10: Selecting shared items for your HomeGroup

Create a homegroup to share libraries and devices in your home

A homegroup links computers on your home network so that you can share pictures, music, videos, documents, and printers. The homegroup is protected with a password, and you'll always be able to choose what you share with the group.

[Tell me more about homegroups](#)



Create now

Cancel

Figure 11: Windows prepares your HomeGroup for you

7 Features

Now your *HomeGroup* is nearly set up. All you need is the password, which allows other computers, running Windows 7, to connect to your *HomeGroup*. Figure 12 shows the screen where you are given your password. You can view this password whenever you need by going to the *Network and Sharing Center*.

Use this password to add other computers to your homegroup

Before you can access files and printers located on other computers, add those computers to your homegroup. You'll need the following password.

Write down this password:



[Print password and instructions](#)

If you ever forget your homegroup password, you can view it in the Network and Sharing Center in Control Panel.

[How can other computers join my homegroup?](#)

Finish

Figure 12: Your HomeGroup password

4.6.2 Joining Your HomeGroup with Another PC

Now you've set up your HomeGroup, you may join other computers to it. To join your current HomeGroup, go to your second PC and do the following:

1. Connect to the same network (wireless or wired) the HomeGroup is set up on.
2. You will be prompted to join the HomeGroup.

Click **Join Now**

[Do you want to join a homegroup?](#)



██████████ has created a homegroup on your network.

A homegroup links computers on your home network so that you can share pictures, music, videos, documents, and printers. The homegroup is protected with a password, and you'll always be able to choose what you share with the group.

[Tell me more about homegroups](#)

[Change advanced sharing settings](#)



Join now

Cancel

3. Type in your HomeGroup password

[Type your homegroup password](#)


A password helps prevent unauthorized access to homegroup files and printers. You can get the password from the person who set up your homegroup.

[Where can I find the homegroup password?](#)

Type the password:

7 Features

4. Now you can decide what you would like to share on the HomeGroup

 has created a homegroup that you can join

A homegroup links computers on your home network so that you can share pictures, music, videos, documents, and printers. The homegroup is protected with a password, and you'll always be able to choose what you share with the group.

[Tell me more about homegroups](#)

Select the libraries and devices you want to share with your homegroup:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pictures | <input type="checkbox"/> Documents |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Printers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Videos | |



Join now

Cancel

5. After sharing your files, you are now part of the HomeGroup

You have joined the homegroup

You can begin accessing files and printers shared by other people in the homegroup.

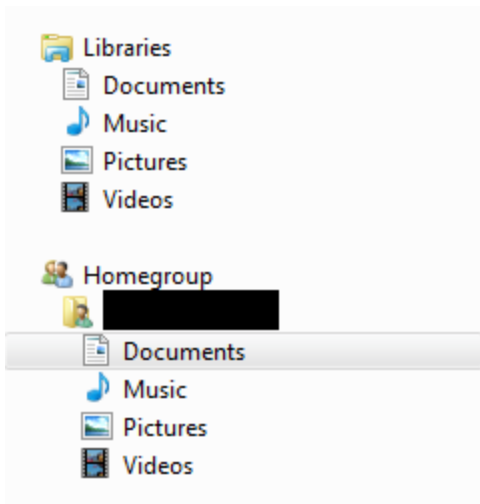
[How can I access files and printers on other computers?](#)

Finish

4.6.3 Accessing Files Shared on the HomeGroup

To access files shared on your HomeGroup, do the following:

1. Open Windows Explorer (Winkey+E)
2. In the left-hand pane, you should now see your HomeGroup files. Click on the links to access the shared data.



4.7 Device Stage

Device Stage is a new technology that helps you interact with any compatible device connected to your computer. Device Stage lets you see device status and run common tasks. This a [current list of products that take advantage of Device Stage](#).

Device stage is designed to take the pain out of adding new devices to your computer and have them working almost instantly. Many people wonder why it is so hard to recognize a device plugged into a machine. Simply put, Windows cannot interact with all these devices instantly because they all work differently; Windows needs drivers for these devices to communicate with them properly. Device stage will install drivers when you plug a new device in or go out to Windows Update to get the necessary files. I am very impressed with Device stage. I plugged in my LG TV and not only did it recognize it as such, but it changed my resolution to the TV's native resolution of 1920 x 1080 without my clicking the mouse once.

Essentially, device stage should alleviate the need for bulky third-party applications that were required, in the past, to access your devices.

4.8 Action Center

Windows Action Center is an improved version of Vista's Security Center. The action center alerts you to problems with your PC and lets you know how you can resolve them. Notifications are delivered through the notification area (Figure 13.)

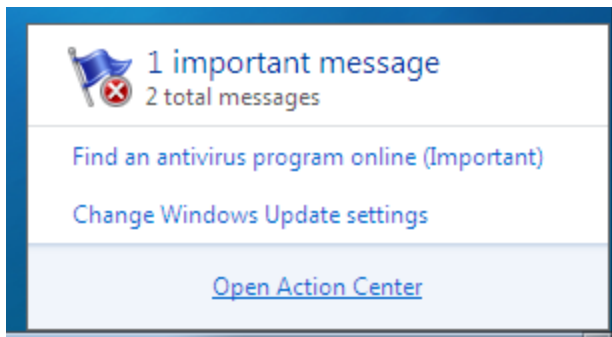


Figure 13: Action Center notifications

7 Features

Figure 14 shows the action center, which gives you alerts about virus protection settings, Windows update, and more.

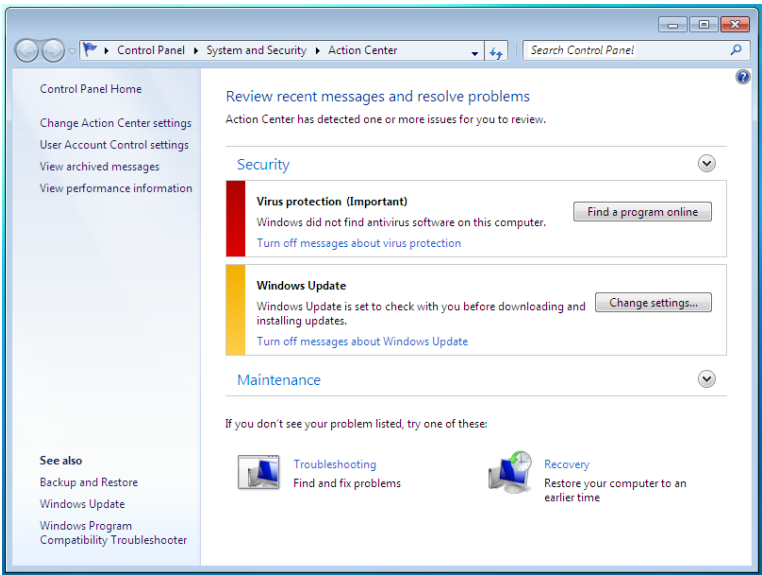


Figure 14: The Windows Action Center

The Action Center deals with both security and maintenance.

4.8.1 Action Center – Security

The security section of the Action Center deals with antivirus and spyware protection, firewall settings, UAC, and more. This is your one-stop solution to ensuring your computer is secure. Figure 15 shows the settings that are monitored.



Network firewall	On
 Windows Firewall is actively protecting your computer.	
Windows Update	Not automatic
Windows Update is set to check with you before downloading and installing updates.	
Virus protection	Not found
Windows did not find antivirus software on this computer.	
Spyware and unwanted software protection	On
 Windows Defender is actively protecting your computer.	
Internet security settings	OK
All Internet security settings are set to their recommended levels.	
User Account Control	On
UAC will notify when programs try to make changes to the computer.	
Adjust UAC settings	
Network Access Protection	Off
Network Access Protection Agent service is not running	
What is Network Access Protection?	

Figure 15: Action Center - Security alerts

7 Features

4.8.2 Action Center – Maintenance

In a similar fashion to the security section, the Action Center also ensures your computer is maintained and deals with backup, updates, and more. Figure 16 shows the areas the Maintenance section is responsible for.

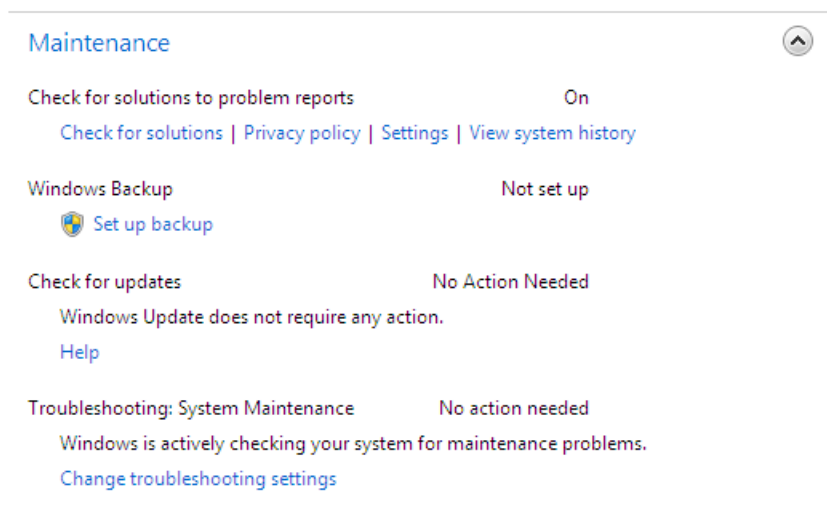


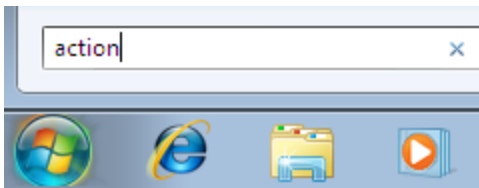
Figure 16: Action Center - Maintenance alerts

4.8.3 Action Center – Troubleshooting

One great feature bundled with the Action Center is troubleshooting. If you are having problems with your computer, open the troubleshooting component and Windows will run tests to determine why the problem exists and how it can be fixed.

To test the troubleshooter, I decided to let Windows find out why I cannot run Aero. To troubleshoot a problem, apply the following steps:

1. Press the **Start** button, type **action**, and click on **Action Center**



2. Scroll down and click on **Troubleshooting**



Troubleshooting
Find and fix problems

7 Features

3. Locate the issue you are having (in this case
Display Aero desktop effects)

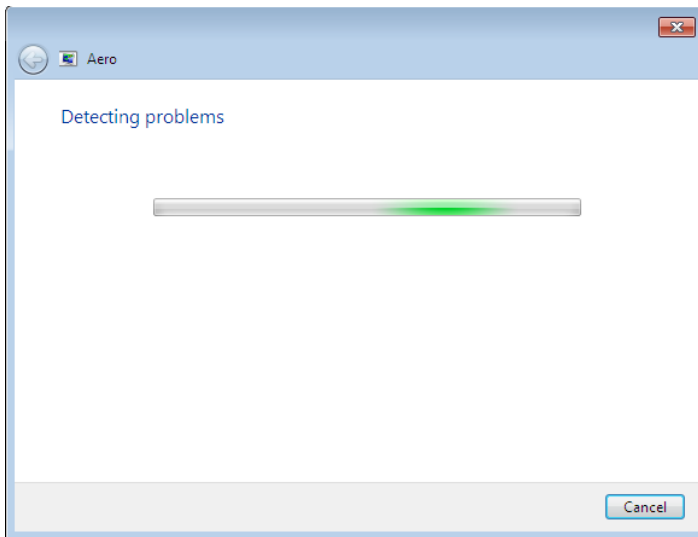


Appearance and Personalization

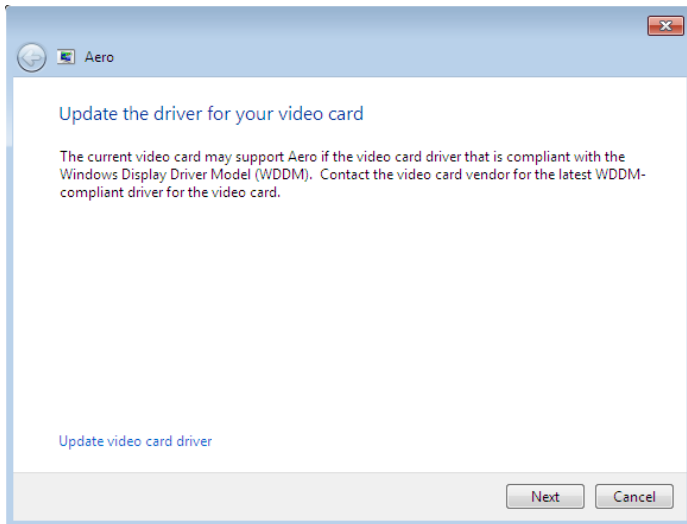


Display Aero desktop effects

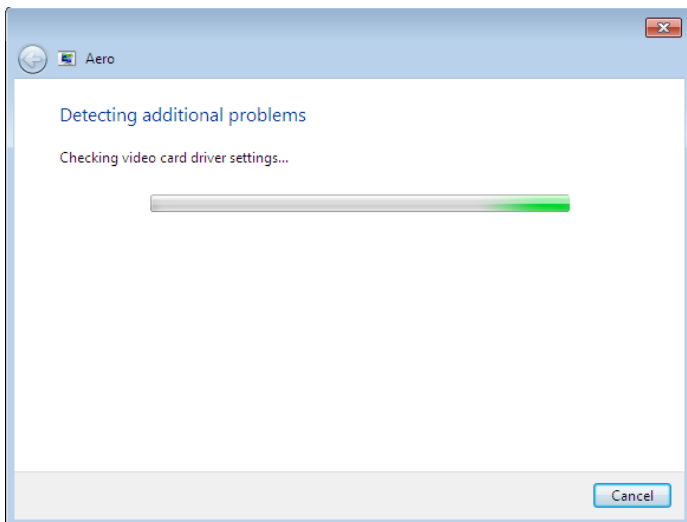
4. Windows will now determine why you are having
the problem



5. In this case, Windows determined I need to update my drivers

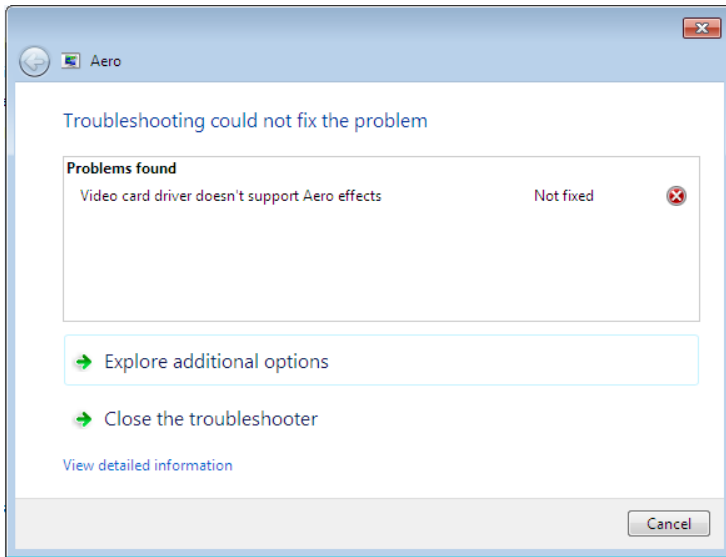


6. Windows may continue to detect problems



7 Features

7. Windows has found the exact problem: my graphics card (a generic VMWare card) is not compatible with Aero



The Action Center is great and a move in the right direction. Computers will never completely fix themselves, but letting you know what the problem is helps greatly.

4.9 Internet Explorer 8

Internet Explorer 8 is Microsoft's latest web browser, which comes packed with many new features. Below is an explanation of how to get IE8 up and running and a breakdown of some of the best features.

4.9.1 Configuring IE8 for the First Time

When you first launch IE8, you are presented with some questions. I've put together a simple step by step and explanation of the initial setup as follows:

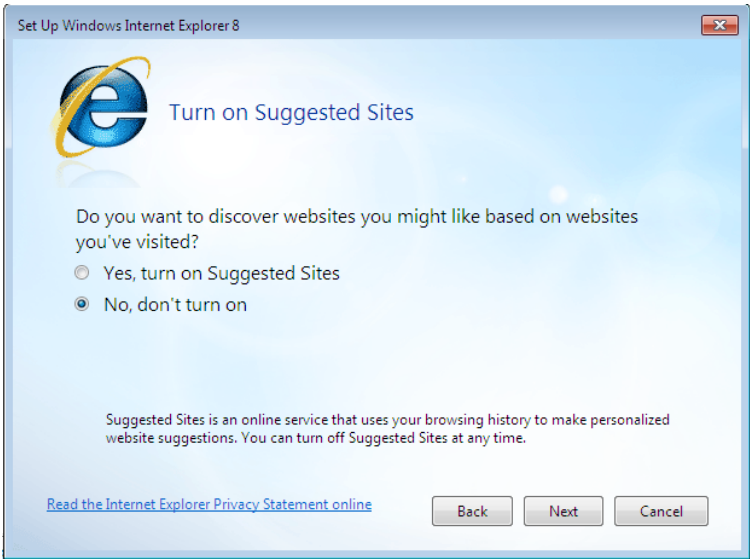
1. Click on **IE8** on the **Superbar**

7 Features

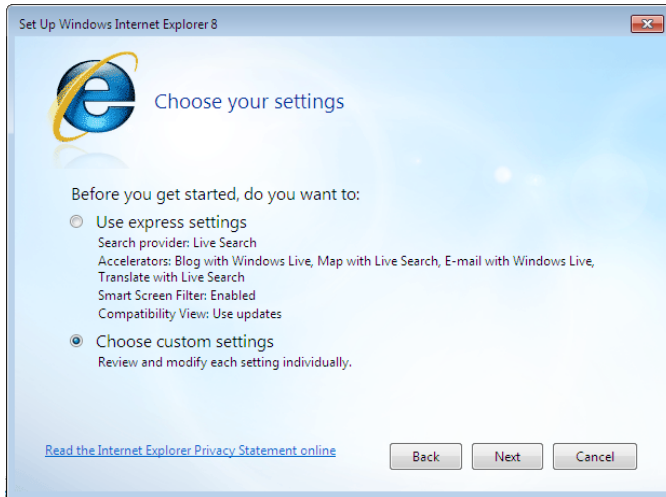
2. You will see the initial setup screen. Click **Next**



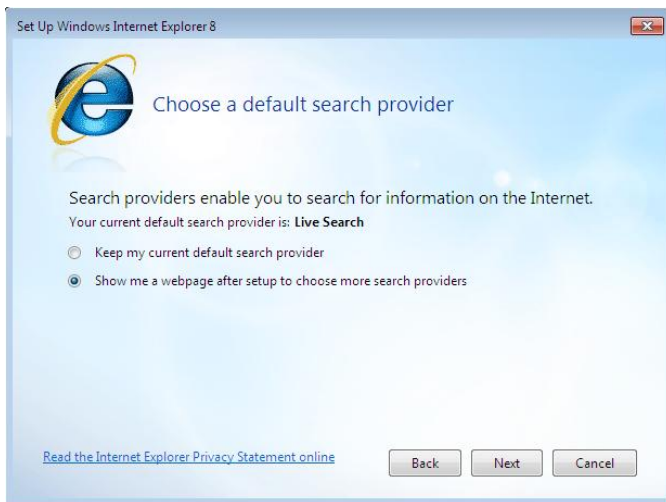
3. Choose whether you want suggested sites or not



4. I recommend choosing **Custom Settings**

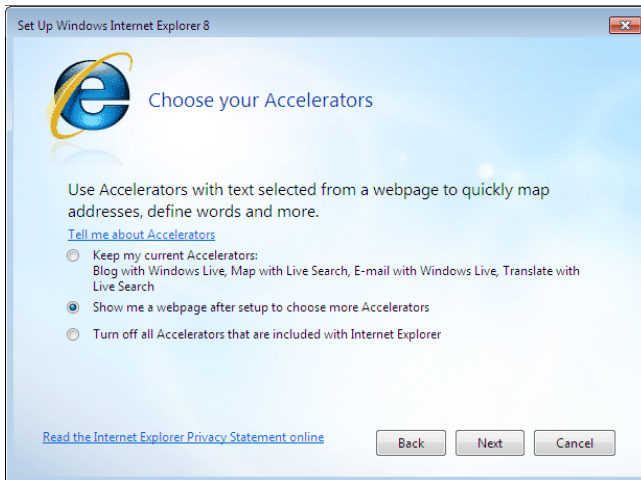


5. If you want a custom provider, select **Show me a webpage after setup to choose more search providers**

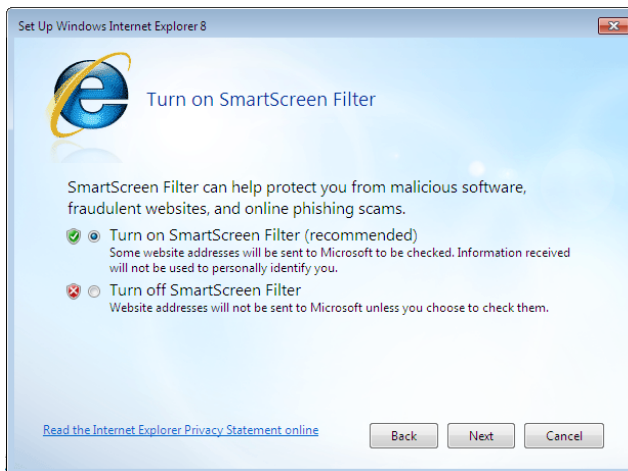


7 Features

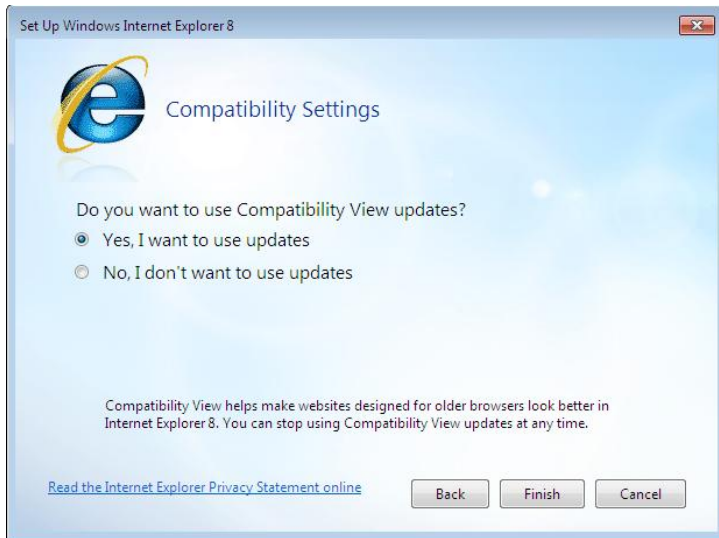
6. If you want to set up more accelerators, select **Show me a webpage after setup to choose more Accelerators**



7. Smart Screen Filter helps protect you from malicious websites



8. You can choose to use compatibility updates. These updates make websites, designed for older browsers, look better.



9. Click **Finish** and you are ready to go

4.9.2 Web Slices

Web slices are used to save 'snippets' of your favorite web pages and show you just the parts you want to see. These can be really useful when you follow some websites that are updated frequently. See the [selection of Web Slices here](#).

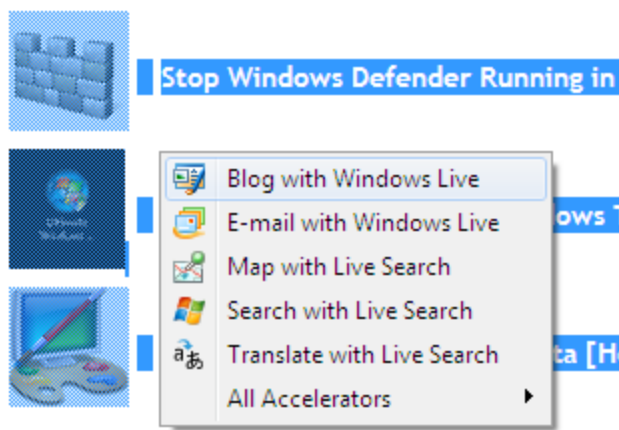
7 Features

An example of a Webslice: MSN News Slideshow

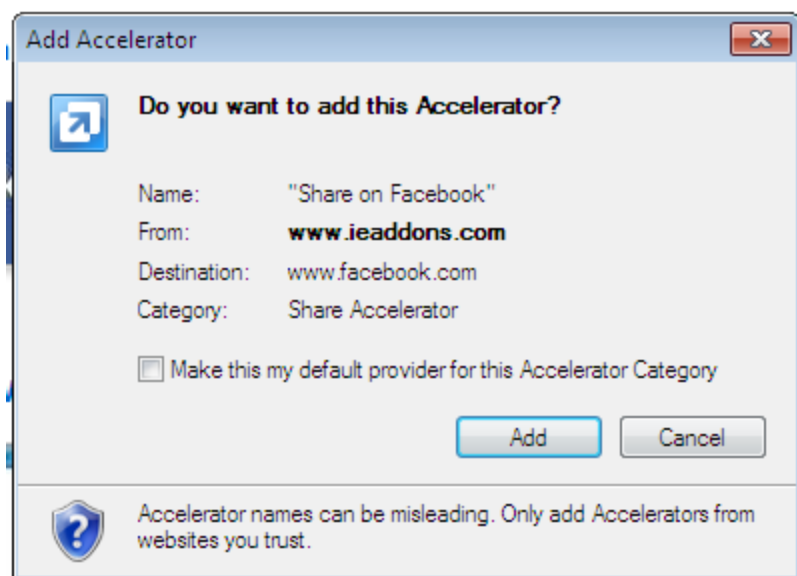


4.9.3 Accelerators

Accelerators help you perform common tasks, such as online search and mapping, with ease. [Download accelerators here](#) and install the ones you want to use. Then, when you are browsing, simply highlight some text and click the accelerator arrow to perform a task.



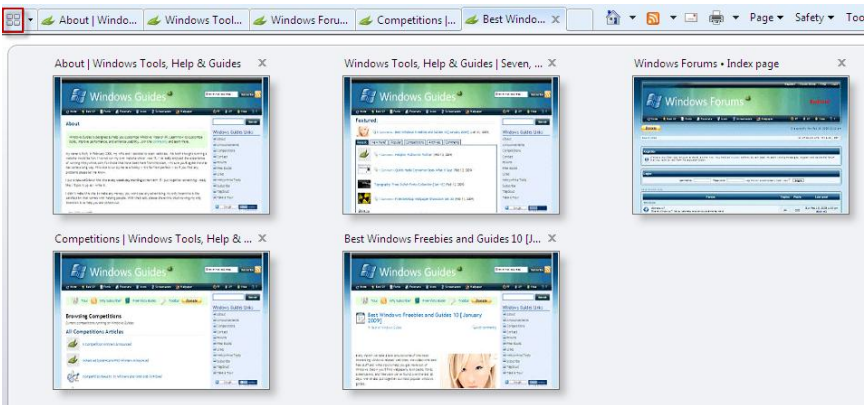
Adding new accelerators is easy; select the accelerator you want and click **Add**.



7 Features

4.9.4 Quick Tabs

Quick tabs show you all currently open tabs at a glance to help you select the page you need.

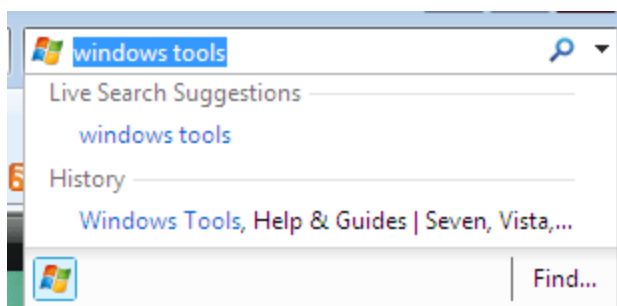


4.9.5 Improved Search

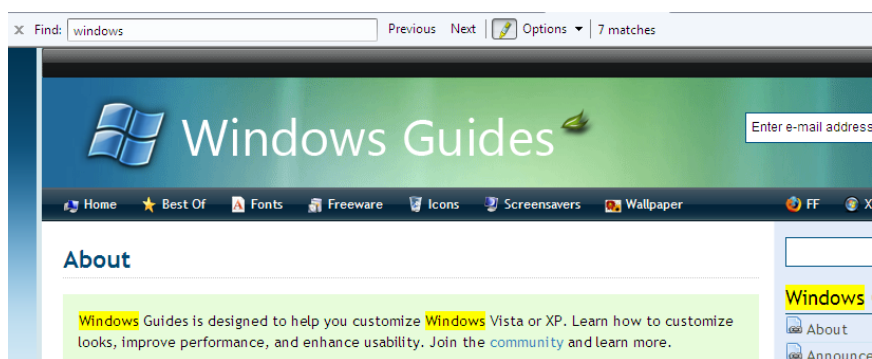
Search has been greatly improved, with smart suggestions and even inline search – a feature I’ve taken for granted in Firefox.

Enter your query in the search bar and receive customized results and suggestions depending on the current search engine in use.

7 Features



Inline search helps you find the key phrases you are looking for, without the hassle of a pop-up search box.

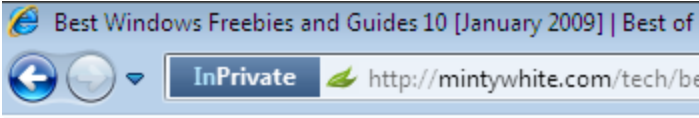


4.9.6 InPrivate Browsing

InPrivate Browsing helps prevent Internet Explorer from storing data about your browsing session. This includes cookies, temporary Internet files, history, and

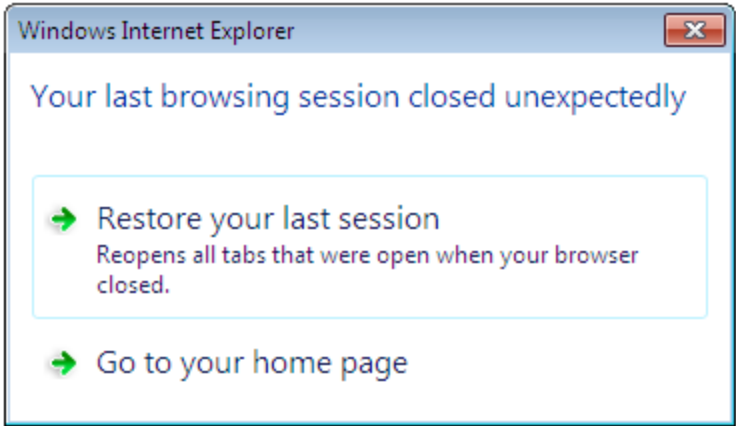
7 Features

other data. Toolbars and extensions are disabled by default.



4.9.7 Automatic Crash Recovery

If IE8 crashes while you are using it, you won't lose your current tabs; IE8 recovers your browsing session automatically.



4.10 Geographic Location

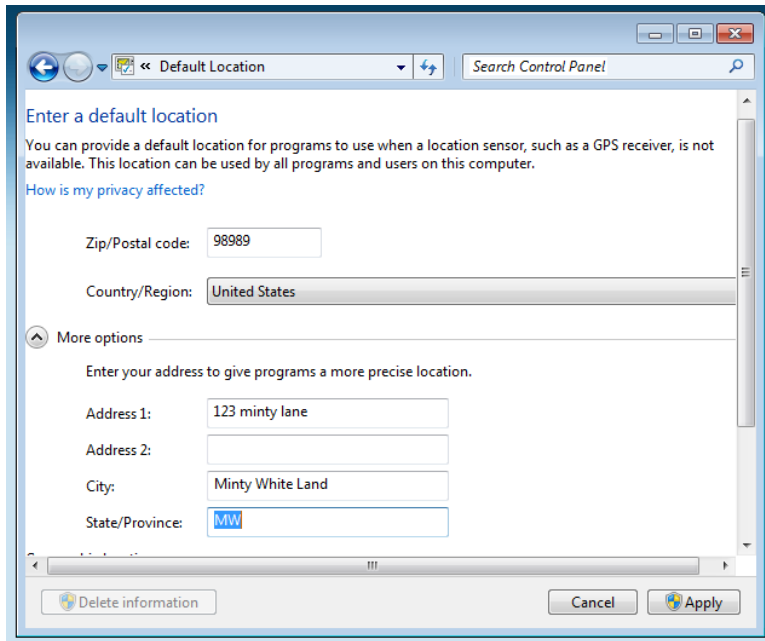
Many programs in Windows 7, such as Firefox, will utilize your geographic location. This location will be used in a variety of ways including letting people know where you are when you send emails and take pictures etc.

To set your default geographic location, do the following:

1. Click the **Start** button, type **loc**, and click on **Default Location**

7 Features

2. From this screen, you may set you default location settings



3. When you are done, click **Apply**

Now you are ready for maximum utilization as more location-aware programs and services are released.

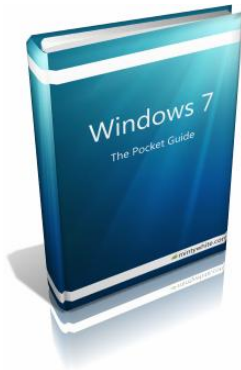
4.11 In Conclusion

Windows 7 has some excellent new features. Yes, there are even more new features than I previously listed in this chapter; however, I feel ones I've covered are the most exciting and useful.

Windows 7 is Microsoft's best operating system to date; I am in no doubt about this statement. The future is bright.

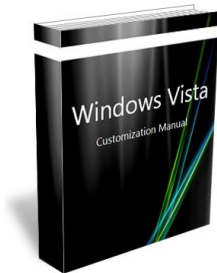
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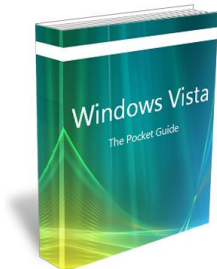
Windows 7

The Pocket Guide



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About This Book

My name is Rich and I am the author and creator of Windows Guides on mintywhite.com. Web design is my hobby and I've been developing websites for over ten years – HTML, DHTML, XML, C#, J#, VB.NET, ASP.NET, ASP, Javascript, Java, PHP – you name it, I've probably developed in it at some time.

I enjoy the design aspect of web development, but my focus is putting together How To's, documentation, tutorials, guides etc. and want to share this passion with you all.

See [more books I've written](#)

Contact Me

You may have questions as you read this book – please don't keep them to yourself – ask me them anytime. There are a number of ways you can contact me – listed below:

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Version History

Version	Date	Revisions
1.0	14 Feb '09	First edition prepared
1.0.1	28 Feb '09	Grammatical changes
1.1	24 March '09	Finalized "RC1" Edition for preview by readers
1.1.1	25 March '09	Fixed some consistency issues

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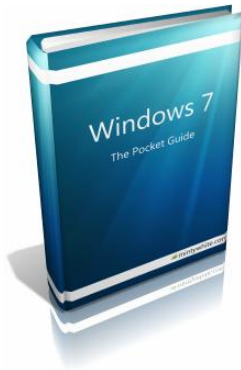
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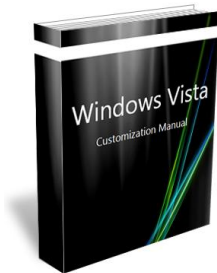
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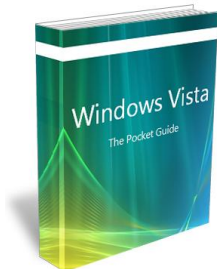
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