



# PC Check & Tuning 2011

The secure & reliable solution for optimizing and accelerating your PC

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# Support

If you experience any problems with your software, please contact our support team:

Support website: <http://support.magix.net>

This website takes you to the MAGIX user service page; the following free offers are also featured there:

- **FAQs** (frequently asked questions) and general tricks and tips. In most cases, you'll find the solution to your problem here. If not, use the email support form.
- **Email support form:** Use the special form to inform our support staff about your system. This information is used to solve your problems quickly and competently. Simply fill it out and send it with a mouse click!
- **Support forum:** You are not alone. Perhaps other users had a similar problem and can help you solve yours. Our support staff are also regular contributors.
- **Download section:** Updates, improvements, and patches are likewise offered free of charge via download. Many problems you may experience are already familiar to us, and they can often be solved by downloading the latest patch. Besides patches, there are also wizards for checking and optimizing your system.
- **Links:** The links list contains the contact addresses for all of the most important hardware manufacturers.

**Please note:** To be able to use the support, you have to register your product using the serial number provided. This number can be found on the CD case of your installation CD or on the inside of the DVD box.

## Europe

**Sales Department:** Monday - Friday, 09:00-16:00 GMT

**U.K.:** 0203 3189218

**Denmark:** 699 18149

**Sweden:** 0852500858

**Finland:** 09 31581630

**Norway:** 0210 30665

**Support request via email:** <http://support.magix.net/contact/uk>

Here you can find a summary of our technical support telephone numbers:  
<http://support.magix.net/phone/uk>

**Mail:** MAGIX Development Support, P.O. Box 20 09 14, 01194 Dresden, Germany

### North America

**Sales Department:** 9 am to 4 pm EST Mon-Fri

**Phone:** 1-305-722-5810

**Support request via email:** <http://support.magix.net/contact/us>

Here you can find a summary of our technical support telephone numbers:  
<http://support.magix.net/phone/us>

**Mail:** MAGIX Customer Service, 1105 Terminal Way #302, Reno, NV 89502, USA

### Please have the following information at hand:

- Program version
- Configuration details (operating system, processor, memory, hard drive, etc.), sound card configuration (type, driver)
- Information regarding other audio software installed

## System requirements

Operating system: Microsoft® Windows® XP | Vista® | 7

- Processor: min. Intel® Pentium® 400 MHz or equivalent
- RAM: min. 256 MB
- Min 300 MB free hard disk space
- Graphics card with a screen resolution of at least 1024 x 600
- CD or DVD drive for program installation
- Also suitable for netbooks (with separate CD or DVD drive)

# Serial number

A serial number is included with each product, and although it is not required for the installation of the software, it does enable access to additional bonus services. Please store this number in a safe place.

## What can a serial number do?

A serial number ensures that your copy of MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 is clearly assigned to you and only you, and it makes improved and more targeted customer service possible. Abuse of the software can be prevented with a serial number, since it ensures that the optimum price/performance ratio continues to be offered by MAGIX.

## Where can the serial number be found?

The serial number can be found on the reverse side of your CD/DVD case. If your product, for example, is packed in a DVD box, then you'll find the serial number on the inside.

For versions that have been especially optimized for the Internet (download versions), you'll receive your serial number for activating the software directly after purchasing the product via email.

## When will you need the serial number?

The serial number is required when you start or register MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 for the first time.

**Note:** We explicitly recommend registering your product, since only then are you entitled to get program updates and contact MAGIX Support. Entering the serial number is also required for activating codecs.

## Tips for Program Help

The program help contains hints on how to use the program and lots of additional information. Many important terms are indicated in the text in italics and an explanation to them is reached by clicking on them.

**Context help:** Press the "F1" key at any point in the opened program and help will open with the matching help topic (context help).

**Search function:** To find out information on specific words, use the search function. Enter either the individual word or use logical operators (OR, AND, NEAR) to refine your search if you have several search words.

- "**OR**" (between two words): All topics which contain both words or one of the words will be listed.
- "**AND**" (between two words): Only those topics will be listed which contain both words.
- "**NEAR**" (between two words): Only those topics will be listed which contain both words. A maximum of six other words may be added between the search terms.
- "**NOT**" (before a word): Topics which contain this word will **not** be listed.

**Print:** Use the help program's print function to make a printout of individual topics or entire sections. For help cases which may take a long time, this can be more practical than switching between the help window and the program. The print button is located at the top of the help window in the toolbar.

# More about MAGIX

## MAGIX Online World - the services

Discover the possibilities of MAGIX Online World.

### MAGIX Online Album

MAGIX Online Album lets you publish your photos and videos directly on the Internet. You can also play your music as MP3s in the Online Album. Create your personal album website in no time with your own Internet address, and showcase everything that's fun about multimedia to the world.

For example, you can upload especially impressive photos or entire slideshows as videos straight from your MAGIX program. Pictures you put on your website can be downloaded with ease from the comfort of your own home and integrated into your slideshow.

### MAGIX Website Maker

MAGIX Website Maker helps you create a personal Internet showcase with a professional design in just a few mouse clicks – without prior knowledge, including your own chosen domain and email address. Publish slideshows and videos and accessorize your site with music and various effects – anything from a simple business card to a fireworks display of effects, professional or private – show your best side!

More about this topic can be found under MAGIX Website Maker. (view page 90)

### magix.info

**Help and get help** - Directly from within the program, you'll be able to access magix.info <http://www.magix.info/de/>, the new MAGIX Knowledge Database (view page 87). You'll find answers to all the most frequently asked questions about MAGIX products and multimedia in general. Couldn't find an answer to your particular question? No problem – just ask the question yourself!

### MAGIX Online Print Service

MAGIX Online Print Service is perfect for getting your pictures processed online or printed as photo gifts on mugs, t-shirts, or calendars.

## Catooh

If your project is missing pictures, videos, DVD menus, sounds, or samples, then you should have a look at the huge selection available at Catooh. There you'll be able to buy media in excellent quality for low prices: DVD menus, Slideshow Maker styles, decorative elements, 3D power effects, 3D transition series, MAGIX Soundpools, songs, ringtones... Perfectly suited to all MAGIX photo, video, and music projects.

## MAGIX Blog Service

With MAGIX Blog Service, YOU make the news! Share your thoughts, experiences, and news with a worldwide audience in no time using your own interactive online multimedia journal. Invite family, friends, and acquaintances to join in and enter their comments! A free MAGIX Online Album belongs to the MAGIX Blog Service (view page 91) so that you always have full control over your contributions.

## MAGIX News Center



MAGIX can supply you with all of the latest information about your software. In the MAGIX News Center, you will find all of the links to current online tutorials as well as tips & tricks on individual topics or software application examples.

You will also be informed of the availability of brand new updates and patches for your program as well as special offers, contests, and surveys.

The news is split into three color-coded sections:

- Green for practical tips & tricks for your software
- Yellow reports the availability of new patches and updates for your product
- Red for special offers, contests, and surveys
- And if there are no new messages, then the button will be grey

All available information is shown as soon as you click on MAGIX News Center. If you click on one of the news items you will be forwarded to the corresponding website.

# Introduction

## What is MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011?

MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 is an optimization, tuning and help tool for modern Windows PCs which helps you analyze and fix common system-dependent problems as well as optimize internal settings. It also offers functions for individual adjustment of the operating system that work using Windows' own settings functions by supplementing or grouping them in different ways.

## Features

### PC Check

The PC Check (view page 15) analyzes weaknesses and problems in the system and lists them. Short problem descriptions may be accessed directly to keep an overview and to see where problems are present. Click the solution recommendation to quickly and conveniently correct them.

### Increase performance

Optimize your PC's (view page 18) startup time, performance, and stability to work faster and to keep your PC from crashing. MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 enables the system start to be customized, drives to be defragmented, drivers to be updated, and much more.

### Free up drive space

Remove unnecessary garbage. You can not only empty the recycling bin, but also delete cookies or Internet history that have secretly been saved by your Internet browser, uninstall programs that are no longer needed, and much more (view page 20).

### Secure data

Back up your data to your hard drives to protect against unpleasant loss of data. Besides simple file backups, you can also create partition backups to copy entire sections of the hard drive (partitions). If files have been deleted that you still need, then these may be restored via the file rescuing function. These and other useful functions are available to you in "Back up data (view page 22)".

**Windows appearance**

Adjust the appearance of your Windows operating system according to your wishes: select how your start menu should look like, which animations and effects may be used, how fonts are to be displayed, etc. (view page 24)

**Info - My PC**

This area (view page 30) is accessible via the task manager (familiar from Windows) with advanced functions for more influence and a better overview of facts about your PC and its activities.

**Save power**

Whether to save money or if you would like to work on a computer as long as possible using the battery, you can choose from the power saving schemes or make changes yourself. To do so, go to the "Power saving" (view page 34) area.

## Overview of the program screen

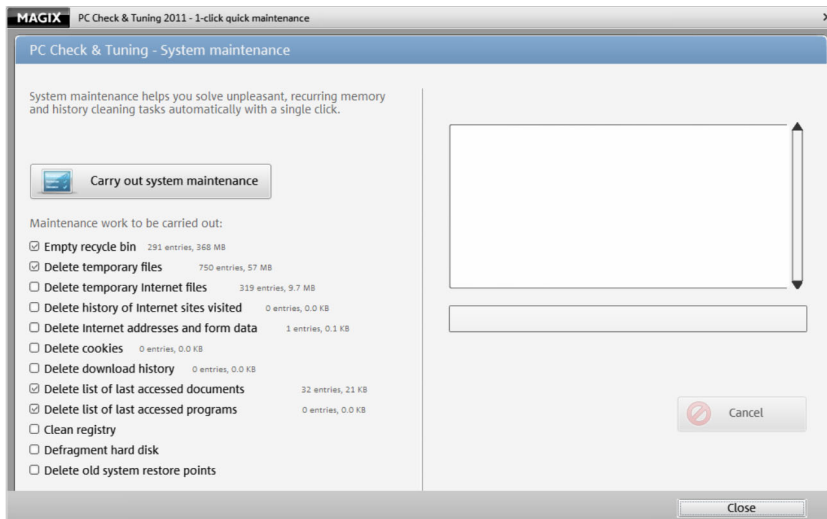


- 1 Help menu:** (view page 77) Important options for MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 are available in this menu.
- 2 PC Check:** (view page 15) Do a complete system check to locate problems that slow your PC's performance and to protect you against data loss.
- 3 Increase performance:** (view page 18) Optimize your PC's start, performance, and stability.
- 4 Free up memory:** (view page 20) Reclaim disk space, optimize your data storage, restore files, or delete them irrevocably.
- 5 Secure data:** (view page 22) Back up your data and drives to protect against unpleasant losses.
- 6 Configure Windows:** (view page 24) Adjust the appearance of Windows to your individual needs.
- 7 Info - My PC:** (view page 30) This is a kind of task manager with advanced functions for monitoring your PC's components and its activity.
- 8 Power saving:** (view page 34) Turn on the power saving mode to enable the desired balance between power savings and PC speed.
- 9 Program window:** Displays the functions of the corresponding areas. The main window, "PC Check", displays the areas that are being tested for problems and the respective status.

- 10 Update program:** All installed programs will be checked for newer versions. All programs will be listed in the online overview, and if online updates exist, these will be displayed.

## 1-click quick maintenance

With the 1-click quick maintenance feature in MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, which can be accessed via a desktop icon and the program folder, you can conduct basic maintenance functions without having to open the program.



**Save time:** Useful functions such as "Empty recycling bin", "Delete temporary Internet files" and "Delete download history" can be combined to save you time.

**Custom settings:** If you wish, you can put together an individual maintenance set with MAGIX PC Check & Tuning featuring the functions that are most important to you. This way you can fix mistakes, clear disk space and much more in just one step. Bring your system in top shape – with just one click.

Delete old system restore points: Check here if you would like to delete all old system restore points. A restore point of the current state will be created and saved; all other system restore points will be deleted.

## Program functions at a glance

This chapter will provide you with an overview of the functions available in MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 and where to find them. For comprehensive functions, you will find detailed descriptions under "Functions in detail" (view page 36).

### PC Check

Optimize your PC with just a few clicks - fully automatically! After the check is complete, all of the problems on the PC are displayed so that you may select which optimizations should be carried out.



Click this button to start the check process for your PC and to search for possible problems. In the intermediate dialog that appears, you can see which areas are being checked and whether any problems have been identified.

When the scan is finished, the program window will list all results. If a problem is found, a solution will be suggested next to it. Just one click is enough to solve the problem.



**Even faster:** Click here if you want to solve all problems in one process.

**Hint:** In most cases, this automatic problem solving feature is sufficient for normal PC operation. User-defined adjustments are possible in the areas "Increase performance" and "Free up memory".

**Status:** After the check has been completed, the status displays if any problems have been found. If the status is red, a problem has been found. If no problems have been discovered, then the status will be green. If the PC has not been tested yet or tested quite some time ago, then the status will be yellow. If you have deactivated a test area in settings, the status will appear gray.

The large status icon above the check list indicates the PC's overall status.

**Status report:** All of the areas that are checked are listed in descending order, and their current status is shown with a short description of the problem. The

small "i" button shows even more information when the mouse cursor is held over it.

**More...**

Click on "More" and the test results for the respective area will be explained: What has been tested, and what needs to be optimized.

**Recommended solution:** This displays the functions that could solve the problem. Click these buttons to start the corresponding processes. "Fix all problems" may be activated to solve all problems in a single process.

**Hint:** After optimizing the system start as well as all services, you can use "Restore" in order to go back to the previous state if you notice that your workflow has been negatively effected by the optimization.

**Settings**

The PC check or the individual areas to be checked may be adjusted in this section.

For example, you can deactivate an area if you don't want it to be tested. The status of this area will then appear gray.

**Test areas****Activate PC Check live:**

MAGIX PC Check Live a useful little program included with the installation of MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011. It starts as soon as you log on to your computer, it runs in the background, and is intended to provide your PC with permanent protection: Is a virus scanner, a firewall, etc. installed, current, and active? Do the values of the built-in hard drive(s) comply with norms, or could they be damaged?

**Optimize system start:**

Here you can accelerate the system start of your computer (view page 37). You may deactivate processes, which are loaded at the start of the system, putting additional strain on RAM, and even blocking other processes.

**Hint:** Nothing is changed in the programs which are removed from the system start. You can start the program via the program group or the start menu as before.

If problems which may be traced to this change arise after computer reboot, simply undo all auto start entries.

**Remove junk files:**

Many programs create temporary files on the hard drive. Normally, these are only needed by these programs for a short time and may be deleted afterwards to increase performance. This process normally only takes place to a lesser degree. With this check, you can conveniently remove temporary files and reclaim memory on your PC.

**Remove Internet tracks**

Visiting websites leaves hard-to-get-rid-of, hidden and undesired tracks in various system folders. This function you may delete temporary Internet files, cookies and history. Delete temporary Internet files, cookies and history with this function in a flash.

**Optimize swapfile**

The swapfile is required if the built-in RAM is not sufficient. The data to be processed is written to the swapfile on the hard drive. If this is not set optimally, then serious reduction in performance may result.

**Optimize services:**

Services are activated when the computer is started up and wait in the background until they are needed. However, many are not required by the operating system. Optimize these services manually or automatically (view page 31) for clearly increased speed while the system starts.

**Clean Windows registry:**

Information about Windows, system services and processes, as well as other programs and settings are saved here. Any registry problems may be filtered and may be repaired using just one click letting the system run more stably and faster.

**Update drivers:**

Using this function, installed drivers will be checked for their update status. If there are new drivers, these will be automatically found and you can install them with just a few clicks, quickly and easily, without long searches on the Internet.

**Defragment system drive:**

With just a few clicks, you may defragment hard disks to accelerate access to data, and your PC in general. Individual parts of a file are ordered during defragmentation in such a way, so that they are located next to each other on the hard drive, and may be found by the hard disk reader in one query.

#### **Defragment Windows registry:**

Constant reading and writing processes in the registry database make the registry files larger and larger. This function cleans up the Windows registry (view page 40) and corrects empty sections. The Windows registry is made smaller and information is easier to access.

#### **Update programs:**

Updated for programs, installed on the PC will be searched for. If new versions are available, they will appear under test reports and results and updates may be manually made.

The results in respect to program updates is not included in the general problem report, found in other test areas.

## **Increase performance**

Increase your PC's performance! This increases the speed of your computer during start-up.

#### **Configure system start**

If you would like to accelerate the system start of your computer (view page 37), use this function. Here you may deactivate processes, which are loaded at the start of the system, putting additional strain on RAM, and even blocking other processes.

**Hint:** Nothing is changed in the programs which are removed from the system start. If you start the program later, it will simply take a little longer to be ready for use.

#### **Configure services**

Services are activated when the computer is started up and wait in the background until they are needed. However, many are not required by the operating system. Optimize these services (view page 31) manually or automatically for clearly increased speed while the system starts.

### Defragment drives

Individual parts of a file are ordered during defragmentation in such a way, so that they are located next to each other on the hard drive, and may be found by the hard disk reader in one query. With just a few clicks, you may defragment hard disks (view page 38) to accelerate access to data, and speed up your PC in general.

### Clean registry

Start MAGIX Registry Cleaner (view page 39), with which you may clean your computer's registry. Any registry problems may be filtered and repaired with just one click.

**Hint:** If you have questions about MAGIX Registry Cleaner - specifically about registry entries - simply open its help in the "Help" menu.

### Defragment registry

Constant reading and writing processes in the registry database make the registry files larger and larger. This function cleans up the Windows registry (view page 40) and corrects empty sections. The size of the Windows registry is reduced and information is easier to access.

### Check & update drivers

Using this function, installed drivers will be checked for their update status. After the check, you may install drivers for the chipset, sound and graphics card with just a few clicks - all drivers are automatically searched for and suggested for download in a list. For all other components, you may search for the latest drivers by entering the device name, or by searching on the Internet.

### Internet tuning

This option optimizes automatically set parameters for your PC's Internet settings, especially for Internet Explorer and Firefox. The result: Faster Internet surfing.

**Warning!** Internet concerns Internet access with a bandwidth connection (e.g. DSL or cable).

### Browser settings

**Optimize Internet Explorer:** This function optimizes Microsoft Internet Explorer for Internet with a broadband connection (e.g. DSL).

**Optimize Mozilla Firefox:** This function will optimize Mozilla Firefox for Internet with a broadband connection (e.g. DSL).

### Network settings

**Activate network optimization:** General settings applicable in Windows for accessing the Internet, no matter which browser is used, are optimized to accelerate surfing.

**Reset:** All settings have been reset to default values.

## Free up memory

Locate & delete files and programs that are no longer needed to free up memory! These functions provide a method for cleaning up the hard drive and optimizing memory.

### Clean hard drive

Many programs create temporary files on the hard drive. Normally, these are only needed by these programs for a short time and may be deleted afterwards to increase performance. This process normally only takes place to a lesser degree. With one click, you can conveniently remove temporary files and reclaim memory on your PC.

### Maintenance processes to be carried out:

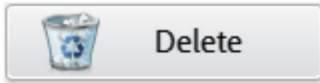
**Empty recycling bin:** The contents of the Windows recycling bin are deleted.

**Delete temporary files:** Files, created by the operating system or by programs for intermediate storage are deleted.

**Delete list of last accessed documents:** To accelerate workflow, the most recently opened documents are saved in a list, enabling their quick opening. Here, you can delete this list.

**Delete list of last accessed programs:** Recently opened programs are saved in a list. Here, you can delete this list.

**Delete old system restore points:** Check here if you would like to delete all old system restore points. Simultaneously, a new restore point of the current system is created.



Click here to start the cleaning process.

**Cancel:** If you would like to abort the cleaning process, please click on "Cancel".

### Data manager

This function (view page 47) helps identify files and folders that use the most memory. In order to reclaim as much memory as possible, you can burn these files and then delete them from the hard drive.

### Data shredder

The data shredder (view page 51) allows you to delete any files you wish so that they cannot be restored, not even with data recovery programs such as the "Undelete" function in MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011.

Files are not completely removed from the hard drive by pressing delete, and they are also still around after the Recycle Bin is emptied.

### Delete Internet history

Visiting websites leaves hard-to-get-rid-of, hidden and undesired tracks in various system folders. With this function you may delete temporary Internet files, cookies and the history of which websites you visited with just on click.

### Maintenance processes to be carried out:

**Delete temporary Internet files:** Deletes files, which have been saved during Internet surfing (for example, images).

**Delete history of Internet sites visited:** Deletes website addresses that were visited in the past.

**Delete Internet addresses and form data:** Deletes Internet addresses that were found via search engines, form data entered during filling out of online forms and saved locally, as well as locally saved passwords.

**Delete cookies:** Removes cookies left by Internet pages.

**Delete download history:** Deletes the list of downloaded files.



Click here to start the cleaning process.

### Uninstall programs

With MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 you can list all installed programs and uninstall them if you no longer need them. You can often make your PC faster by deleting old programs that you no longer use.

**Hint:** It is important to uninstall a program that you want to remove from your PC. It is insufficient to delete a program folder because this does not remove hidden folders and erroneous Windows registry entries. This can cause additional problems: The program cannot be reinstalled or will appear as still installed. It might not be possible to install new program versions.

- When you open this area for the first time, MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 will scan your PC for installed programs and lists these in corresponding categories: Audio & video, drivers, Internet, office, etc.
- When you select a program, a description will appear above.

**Size:** Indicates the overall size of the program folder and all hidden folders of the program.

**Installed on:** Program installation date.

**Used on:** When was this program used for the last time?



If you click here, the program will be uninstalled. At the end, MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 checks if all program folders have been removed correctly. If this is not the case, a dialog will appear and you can remove the remaining files by hand.

**Hint:** Some programs create folders under "My documents", where project files, etc. are saved. These folders will not be removed.

## Secure data

Protect data from being lost or accessed by others! This function enables individual files or drives to be backed up.

### Burn backup

Here you can save data (single files or folders) from your hard drive and networks as a backup. A dialog for compiling media (view page 53) opens.

### Create drive backup

If you want to back up entire hard drives or individual partitions, etc. to CD/DVD, or (external)hard drives, then select this function and the Compile backup dialog will open.

### Restore backup

This item allows you to restore (view page 60) a backup from CD/DVD or the hard drive created with MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, no matter whether it's a backup of a file or a complete partition.

### System restore

Before you make changes to the Windows system you can set a system restore point (view page 66), which creates an image of the current system. This enables the previous condition of the system to be restored.

### Undelete

With this function, you can restore files that you deleted using the standard Windows deletion process: Delete file/folder & empty the recycling bin. You may rescue files here before they are overwritten by other new files for good.

**Note:** Only those files may be restored whose original file has not been overwritten, even in part.

### Program password

If you have created a password for MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 it can be started only with it. This makes the program inaccessible for other users.

**This is how you can create a password:**

- In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, go to "Secure Data" and select "Program password".
- Check off "Activate password protection for MAGIX PC Check and Tuning".
- Enter a desired password in "Enter password:".
- Please enter the password again under "Confirm password".
- Click on "Accept password" to set it.

Starting immediately, a dialog will appear before MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 starts, where you will have to enter your password before being able to use MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011.

**Deactivate password:** If you want to remove password protection, simply uncheck the box from step 1.

## Configure Windows

Change detail settings to adjust Windows appearance and startup to your needs.

**Note:** In each of the subdialogs listed here, you have the option of setting a restore point to make the original settings immediately accessible.

The function "Log off as user" allows you to log off and log on again so that the changes you make via "Configure Windows" become active, without having to restart the computer.

### General Windows settings

General Windows settings such as the user registrations at start, automatic Windows updates ,and power button function may be specified here.

### Configure Windows

**Control of automatic Windows updates:** Microsoft offers new Windows update downloads at certain time intervals. Automate the behavior of updates according to your wishes.

**Prevent automatic Windows reboot after update:** As a rule, you are always asked to reboot Windows after an update in order to integrate these into the system. Here you may suppress this constant query, and the changes will become activated after the next system boot.

**Show all files:** Windows hides some files and folders so that they cannot be changed or deleted accidentally by users. If you need to see these files after all you can activate this setting to make all files visible.

**Delete immediately - do not add to recycle bin (Windows XP):** Normally, files are moved into the Recycle Bin when they are deleted conventionally. This makes it easy to restore a file. If you are certain that you want to delete a file and won't need it ever again, then this function will delete the file without adding it to the Recycle Bin. The files will be deleted directly to free up disk space.

**Deactivate CD/DVD auto-play:** Activate this setting if you no longer want CDs/DVDs to start automatically when they are inserted into the drive.

**Deactivate Windows "Low storage space" warning (Windows XP):** If memory sinks below 200 MB while you are working at your PC, then Windows issues a warning. These warning messages can be deactivated. PC check and tuning can also warn you about low memory.

## Optimize Windows

**Loading optimization:** Through pre- or super-fetching in Windows XP or Vista, programs are preloaded in the background in order to accelerate the actual start of this program. However, if you do not use these programs, memory resources are simply wasted. This "pre-loading" may, in this case, be deactivated.

**Automatic network search deactivation:** By default, Windows searches for connected networks and network drives. This search may take up some time. You can deactivate this function if you don't need the automatic search.

**Shut down non-responsive programs faster:** During PC shut-down, Windows turns off all processes and programs. If a program or process does not respond, the operating system waits a certain time, before a corresponding message appears. Here you may shorten this time, so that the message appears right away, and the program/process may be ended sooner.

## Start settings

Improve your PC's startup time, and increase shutdown, too.

**Automatically register the following users during Windows start:** For Windows XP and Vista, user accounts may be set up in order to be able to log into the operating system with a personal profile. Enter the user that should be loaded automatically without asking here.

**Delete swapfile on shutdown (Windows XP):** To free up storage space and ensure that no one can secretly view the file, you can delete the swapfile when shutting down windows.

**Activate boot file defrag:** Boot files (files required for starting up the PC) are automatically defragmented and optimized. This accelerates the boot process, i.e. startup of the operating system. If the PC takes very long to boot, this function may have been deactivated by a different program or malicious software.

**Activate Num key automatically (Windows XP):** This activates the Num key automatically at system start. This makes the number block immediately active whenever the PC starts.

**Deactivate Caps Lock:** The "Caps lock" key dates back to the era of typewriters and is mostly obsolete on modern PCs. Sometimes it is even annoying if activated accidentally. You can deactivate the key entirely here.

**Automatically clear the list of recently used documents:** Windows stores the last accessed files and documents automatically and shows them in the Windows start menu. This history may be deleted each time Windows is started.

**Hide last user on logon screen:** The Windows logon screen shows the name of the last user by default. This feature saves time, but it can also slightly reduce your system's security. Hiding the last user can increase security.

**Log on as administrator (Windows XP):** The user account of the administrator can be displayed on the Windows login screen to allow for convenient logging in as an administrator.

## Swapfile

Optimize (view page 44) your system's virtual RAM! The swapfile is required if the built-in RAM is not sufficient. The data to be processed is written to the swapfile on the hard drive. If this is not set optimally, then serious performance problems may result.

## Start menu & taskbar

Here you may configure the appearance of the start menu and the task bar.

## Start menu

**Activate classic start menu:** If you prefer the classic Windows start menu, you may restore it here. Settings that are listed below are deleted automatically and grayed out.

**Show the "Log off" button:** If several people use your computer, you may select to display the "log off" button; this makes it easier to switch between users.

**Number of recently opened documents:** Specify how many files should appear in the list of recently opened documents.

**Control the behavior of the start menu submenus:** Here you can set whether the start menu submenus are opened by a click or are opened automatically after a certain time.

## Task bar

**Activate Windows tips (speech balloons):** Windows sends short messages when an event is detected, but simply informative messages may not be required. If you don't want these messages, then deactivate them here.

**Display the info area in task bar:** To the extreme right of the taskbar, you can see the area with the clock, volume controller, etc. Inactive programs are hidden and may be accessed via the arrow. If you would like to show the info area all of the time, then activate this feature.

**Group similar elements:** Design the taskbar to be more clearly laid-out; when multiple elements are opened (windows), they may be grouped together. For example, all text documents may be grouped in one tab.

## Animations & effects

Change detail settings to adjust the appearance of Windows.

### Presets for animations and effects:

- **Windows default:** Using this option, you can reset the settings to the Microsoft default state.
- **Custom:** Set animations and effects according to your wishes.
- **Best performance:** Activate this option and the settings will be set automatically so that PC performance is always maximized. Most effects will be deactivated.

- **Best appearance:** To maintain an effect-filled appearance with many animations, activate this option, and the settings will be automatically set this way.

### Settings for Windows desktop

**Display Windows version on desktop:** Activate this option, if you would like the installed Windows version to be displayed on the system clock on your desktop at all times.

**Display info text about desktop icons:** When the mouse hovers over an element on the desktop, a small info window will display information about it.

**Set transparent background for icon labels:** A transparent background or a color frame may be added in order to improve label readability.

**Display mouse pointer shadow:** To accentuate the mouse cursor against the background, a shadow may be added to the cursor.

**Display color selection rectangle:** If you select something with a held-down left mouse key to highlight multiple objects, the selection rectangle may be displayed in color.

### Settings for application window

**Display colored transitions in the title bar:** If you deactivate this option, the title bar of application windows will be displayed in one color without a gradient.

**Display window content when moving:** If you move a window on the desktop, the content will remain visible.

**Animation when windows are minimized/maximized:** When you minimize/maximize a window, it will be shrunk to the task bar or magnified to the desktop.

### Settings for menus

**Underline keyboard shortcuts:** In Windows conforming applications, the first letter of a menu point is underscored. This letter is part of the keyboard shortcut for this option, which is usually combined with the Alt key.

**Display shadow below menus:** So that the opened menu point hovers above the background of the window itself, a shadow may be added.

**Hide/Show menus:** If you deactivate this option, menus will not open or close, but disappear and appear immediately.

### Set font smoothing

Here you can set smoothing of fonts for screen display.

**Nosmoothing:** When font smoothing is deactivated, the outlines of text appear clear and crisp. However, especially in small font sizes, letters appear extremely pixelated.

**Standard smoothing:** With activated font smoothing, text outlines are smoothed, which usually results in better readability.

- **Clear type:** Optimize font visualization for flat screens.

### Netbook tuning

Here you can optimize the look of Windows on your netbook! Netbooks sometimes have problems displaying programs and display elements due to their lower resolution. Use this item to optimize the display for netbooks.

**Deactivate designs:** Deactivates extensive designs to improve the performance of a netbook and tidy up the desktop.

**Small icons in start menu:** Reduces the size of the icons to improve the overview in the start menu.

**Narrow window title bar:** Makes the window frames thinner to increase the space available for the window content.

**Thin scroll bars:** Makes scroll bars thinner to increase the space available for the window content.

**Small desktop icons:** Improves the overview on the desktop by reducing the size of desktop icons.

### Reset right-click menu

Specify file endings in the context menu "New" (view page 43). The context menu features a "New" option for adding a new, empty file with this file extension. This function provides you with the option to determine which file types should be available for selection here.

**Set file assignment**

Assign particular file types (view page 41) to specific programs! This function allows any file type to be specified to open with a particular program by double clicking.

**Info - My PC**

This area is accessible via the task manager (familiar from Windows "Ctrl + Alt + Del") with advanced functions for more influence and a better overview of facts about your PC and its activities.

**Info about this PC**

If you require the name, manufacturer, and technical data of the components built into your PC, this information is available here.

**General** provides information about the processor, main board, and RAM.

**Multimedia** provides information related to the graphics card, resolution, monitor, and audio (sound card).

**Drives** lists all local drives (if more than one are present), CD/DVD drive(s), removable storage drives like USB stick(s), and external hard drive(s), as well as all network connections.

**Windows information**

All operating systems and user data is available here.

**Windows** displays which Windows version (2000, XP, Vista, or 7) is installed. Just look under "Name". "Version" displays the last large service pack that was installed. The serial number from the installation, when Windows was installed, and how long the PC has been running since startup is also available.

**User** shows which user (user name) is currently active, what the computer has been named (the name of the PC that is displayed on networks), and which workgroup (on networks) it is assigned to, as well as the system name.

**Display processes**

All processes that require use of the PC's RAM are listed here. Unlike the Windows Task Manager, this display also lists processes that require little memory but are nonetheless continuously active. CPU load is low, but can always be traced.

Select a process by clicking it, and information will be provided about what it is doing. If the process is not necessary for your work, then you can end it.

Active processes						
Process name	User	Activity <b>1</b>	CPU % <b>2</b>	CPU time <b>3</b>	RAM kB <b>4</b>	Autostart <b>5</b>
Idle process			77	00:35:21	48	No
TuningStart.exe	sascha.danie		06	00:00:08	81212	No
setup.exe	sascha.danie		04	00:00:03	8660	No
svchost.exe	SYSTEM		04	00:01:33	29832	No
wmiprvse.exe	NETZWERK		02	00:00:01	7844	No

**1 Activity:** Displays how frequently a process is active irrespective of how much RAM is required. Processes will also be made visible that operate continuously.

**2 CPU %:** Indicates the current CPU load in percent.

**3 CPU time:** This indicates how long the processor has been involved with this process since startup.

**4 RAM kB:** This displays how much RAM is required by a specific process.

- **Green:** The process requires only a little RAM; RAM is sufficient.
- **Yellow:** The process requires a lot of RAM.
- **Red:** The process requires even more RAM.

**Note:** If a lot of processes are listed here that are required for operating the PC and they are highlighted in yellow or red, then additional RAM should be installed.

**5 Autostart:** You can see here which processes are started automatically when the PC is started up (these are marked for autostart). If a lot of processes are listed here which require a lot of performance but are not necessary, then these should be ended.

### Show services

Optimize these services manually or automatically for clearly increased speed while the system starts.

You can also adjust your computer's services:

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Increase performance -> Configure services". All active and inactive services are listed. Select a service and the manufacturer and a short description of the service will be displayed.



**Step 2:** Click on "Optimize automatically". All entries are customized for the standard user.

**Note:** Deactivation of a service cannot "damage" the PC, it may simply limit functionality. Firewalls, virus scanners, etc. should always remain active to guarantee your PC is protected.

If you notice limitations after adjusting the services, you can undo the changes. To do so, click on "**Restore**", select the desired file and click on "Open". (In the folder, which will open automatically, the latest version is saved. Using the date appearing in the file name, you can find the file which was created as the latest backup.)

**Start mode** indicates how the service is started or if it is inactive:

- **As needed:** The service is only started when it is needed. This setting should be selected instead of "Inactive" in case another service or program needs the service at short notice.
- **Always:** The service is started automatically at startup, even if it is not needed. If it is started unnecessarily, then it will consume RAM without providing any benefits.
- **Inactive:** The service is inactive and will not be started even when it is required. In some cases, this can lead to problems. If certain services are really never required, then this setting is sensible.
- **Green** is displayed if the mode complies with the default and if MAGIX recommends it.
- **Red** appears when the mode deviates from the default and MAGIX recommends a different one.

**Status** indicates whether the service is currently active or inactive:

- Right-clicking a service opens a context menu that allows you to start or end a service. You can also adjust the startup mode.

### System information

All important information regarding the built-in **processor** and **bios** at a glance.

- For example, you can see if the processor is overloaded. Compare the "Current frequency rate" and the "Maximum frequency rate".
- In case you purchase a new processor, then you can see which socket on the main board supports it.

### Display PC load

The current load of the processor, the RAM, and the virtual RAM (swapfile) is displayed here.

- If the RAM is constantly overloaded, this is an indication of performance problems. It's possible that too many processes are active. Check this via "Display processes".

### Hard drive status

View important information about your drives and make changes in order to optimize them.

- Select the drive, whose properties should be analyzed. The results will appear in the display field below.

**Garbage data:** Like in PC Check, the program indicates whether there is garbage data on your computer. It can be deleted by pressing "Clean".

**Used disk space:** What percent of the partition is free? If you would like to (save and) delete data, you can open the data manager and clean the hard disk.

**Fragment:** Here you can see how far along the data fragmentation process is. If the light turns red, you should defragment the data on the hard drive.

**Hint:** MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 uses data from the garbage data, used disk space and fragmentation sections to suggest solutions for optimizing your computer.

**Temperature:** The current hard disk temperature is displayed. The value should be between 15° and 60° C.

**Age of hard disk:** The age of the hard disk is displayed. If the hard disk is "old", you will receive a message early enough, allowing you to back up all of your data.

**Consistency:** The functionality of your hard drive(s) can be checked: Positioning errors of the read/write head, damages to the surface due to dust, etc. and negative changes of the hard disk's condition are displayed.

**Note:** If the values for temperature, hard disk age and consistency are above "normal", the program does not display solutions that can be carried out via MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 itself. Click on "More" for information concerning other possible solutions.

### Check & Tuning history

All problems that MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 detected and all subsequent adjustments are listed under "Check & Tuning history". If desired, these adjustments can be undone.

**Date:** When was a problem detected or an action carried out?

**Function:** Which test found which problem?

**Activity:** Which action /change has been made?

If a restore function is available for an action, it will be offered.

### Glossary

If you have questions concerning a term used in MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 or you would simply like to improve your PC skills, then just look into the glossary.

## Save power

Save money and, if you have a laptop, valuable battery life by activating a power saving plan. Besides a range of power saving planes that can be activated according to need, you can make adjustments yourself, too. The different power saving plans are displayed to the left and the corresponding settings to the right.

**Note:** Battery operation is available only for laptops, otherwise it is grayed out and can't be adjusted.



Depending on the amount of power saved by the corresponding plan, the symbol is green (high power savings), yellow or red (low power savings).

The checkmark indicates which power saving plan is activated.

**Note:** Low power consumption will affect PC performance.

Adjustments previously made to a power saving plan can be changed either manually or reset via "Check and Tuning history".



If you would like to find out more about power saving settings, simply hold the mouse over the information symbol and the program will display explanations.

### Save power in Windows XP

- Click on the desired power saving plan and activate it by clicking on "Activate power saving plan" at the top left.

You can adjust all power saving plans individually. The adjustments will be saved directly in the plan. If you now activate the power saving plan, the adjustments will be applied.

**Save power in Windows Vista & Windows 7**

- Click on the desired power saving plan and activate it by clicking on "Activate power saving plan" at the top left.

**Create a custom power saving plan:**

1. If you would like to create your own power saving plan, first select the plan which is closest to the settings you need.
2. You can then adjust it. The button at the top right changes to "Save power saving plan".
3. Once you have adjusted all of the settings according to your needs, click on "Save power saving plan". Your own power saving plan is created to the left: My power saving plan.
4. Click on "My power saving plan" and then on "Apply power saving plan" at the top left.

**Tip:** With the "MAGIX Power Saving Plan" you can save a lot of power without compromising performance.

# Functions in detail

## Customize system start

To accelerate the system start (or auto start) of your computer, proceed as follows:

### Optimize automatically:

**1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Increase performance -> Configure system start". The optimization area will open to the right.



**2.** Click on "Optimize automatically". All entries that are unnecessary for the standard user will be removed.

**Optimize primarily for better performance:** Check this option to deactivate the optional system start options; only important entries will remain active. This will make your system even faster. After optimization, check if some entries that are important to you have been deactivated and reactivate them, if necessary. During the next automatic optimization process these entries will not be changed .

### Optimize manually:

**Warning:** Don't deactivate any entries, which you can't identify exactly.

If you would like to edit the system start entries manually, click on the corresponding button on the right. The button will adjust according to its status (gray = deactivated, green = active) and the lock behind it will turn red and close.



To exclude certain system start entries from automatic optimizations, click on the lock. It will turn red and lock itself.

To help you decide whether to activate or deactivate certain entries, you can rely on the start duration and customer response:

- **Start duration:** Displays by how long the process delays system start. The start duration will be displayed only if you have restarted the program after installation.

- **Customer response:** Shows what other PC Check & Tuning users did with this process. Green indicates that the entry is relatively important, gray that it is comparatively unimportant.

**Hint:** Your settings in this functional area will be anonymously sent to MAGIX for evaluation.

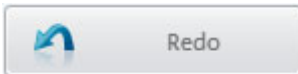
#### Add new system start entry:



Click on this button to add a program to the list if it should start automatically on startup.

#### Restore system start entries

If problems which may be traced to changes made to system start options arise after computer reboot, restore the original condition before the last optimization:



Click here to restore the computer's condition before the last optimization.

**Hint:** Nothing is changed in the programs which are removed from the system start. If you start the program later, it will simply take a little longer to be ready for use.

To return to an older point, you can use the Check & Tuning history.

## Defragmentation

Working on your PC can also be accelerated by defragmenting:

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Increase performance -> Defragment drives". The Windows defragmentation tool will open.

**Step 2:** Select a drive in the column "Volume" and select the corresponding drive letter.

**Step 3:** Click "Check" to scan and check the drive to see if it needs to be defragmented.

**Step 4:** Click "Defragment" and contiguous blocks of data will be arranged such that access can take place quicker.



To close the Windows defragmentation again and to return to MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, click the close button at the top right ('X').

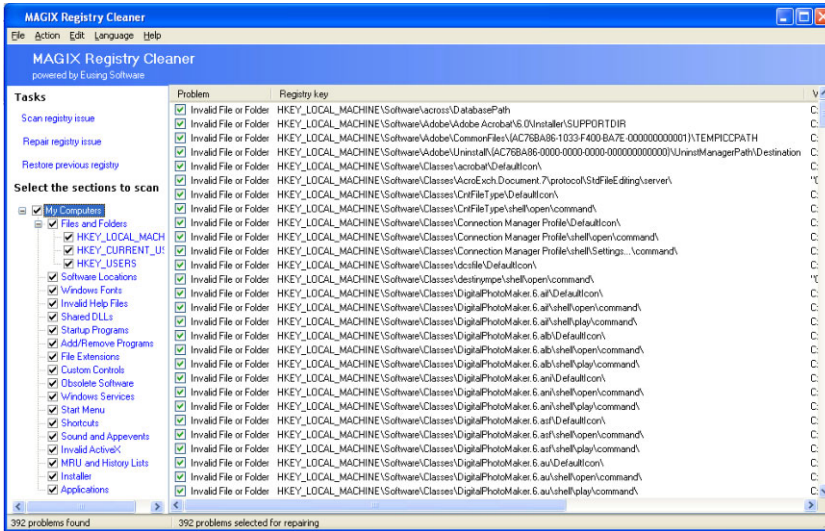
## MAGIX Registry Cleaner

If you want to clean up your registry, then proceed as follows:

**Tip:** MAGIX Registry Cleaner has its own small help file, which may be opened by pressing F1. This way you can learn even more about the individual functions in the program.

1. In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select the category "PC performance & Internet" > "Clean registry". MAGIX Registry Cleaner will open.
2. If you don;t want to search all sections for registry problems, which are scanned by default, remove checks under "Sections to be scanned" by clicking next to the appropriate section.

3. Under "Tasks" > "Search for registry problems". All sections with a check in front will be searched through for mistakes and listed.



4. Under "Tasks" click on "Repair registry problems" and all mistakes will be repaired.

**Hint:** If additional problems surface and these can be traced back to registry cleaning, you can undo the changes under "Tasks" > "Restore registry".

## Defragment registry

This is how you can defragment the Windows registry:

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Increase performance -> Defragment registry". The dialog for cleaning the registry will open.

Analyze Registry

**Step 2:** Click "Check" to scan and check the Windows registry to see if it needs to be defragmented.

**Current size of registry file:** This section displays the current size of the Windows registry and how much memory it occupies.

**New size of registry file after defragmentation:** This displays the size of the file in question after defragmentation.

Defrag Registry

**Step 3:** Click "Defragment" to clean up the registry and correct empty areas.

Close

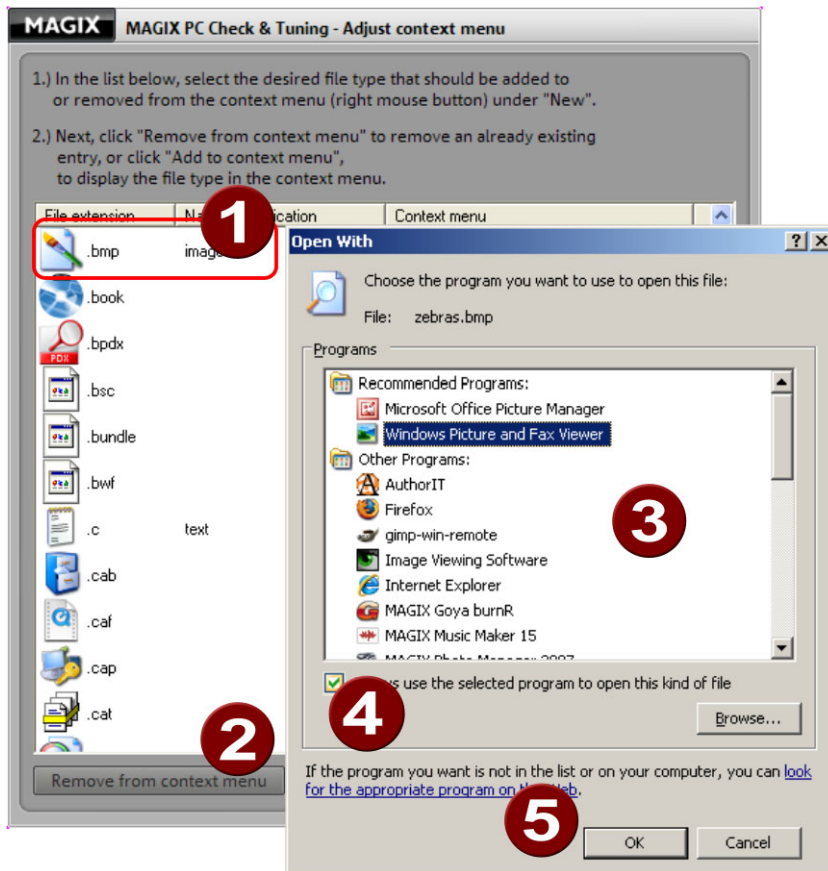
**Step 4:** Click "Close" to close the dialog and restore MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011.

## File assignment

If you would like to open certain file types with a certain program just by double clicking on them, you can conduct the file assignment here.

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Configure Windows -> File assignment".

Every file type, which is found in your system will now be listed. If a file type is already linked to a program, you will see this under "Application targets" (illustration see 1).



**Step 2:** Search under "File extension" for a file type that you would like to assign to a certain program and select it.

**Step 3:** Now click on the "Link file type with..." (Illustration see 2). An additional dialog will be opened which lists all programs installed on your system.

**Step 4:** Select the program that should open after a double click on this file type (Illustration see 3).

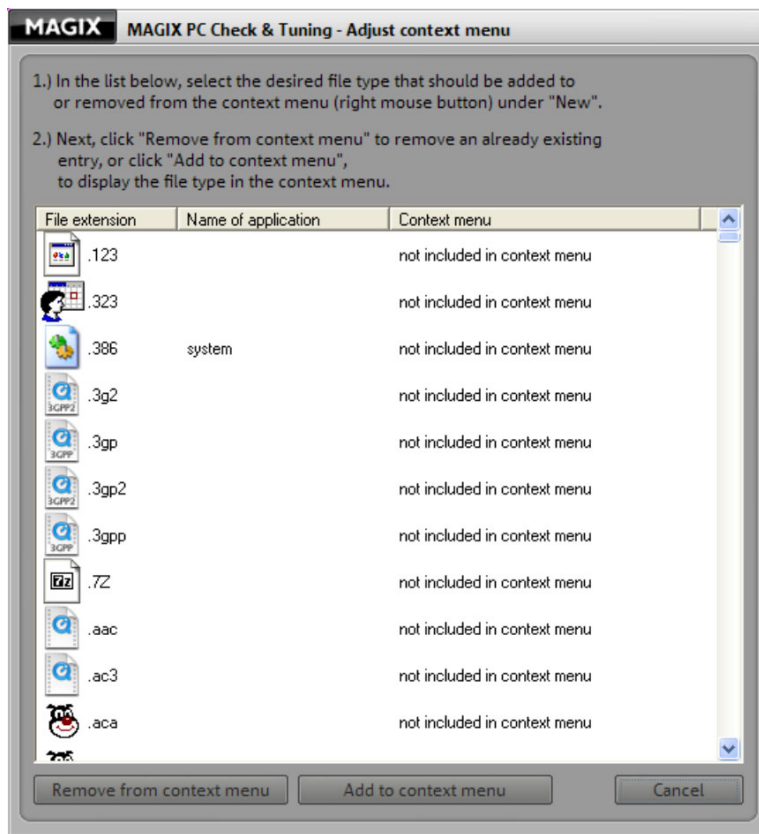
**Step 5:** Set a check mark next to "Always open file type using selected program", so that the assignment remains after computer restart (Illustration see 4).

**Step 6:** Press "OK" to confirm the settings. (Illustration see 5).

## Context menu

If you would like to adjust the "new" context menu to your needs, proceed as follows:

1. In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 select "Set context menu "new"" in "Memory & files" area. A list with all file types, found on your system will open,



2. Scroll to the file type, which you would like to include in or remove from the context menu and select it.
3. Click on "Remove from context menu", if the file type should no longer appear under "New". Or, if it should be added, simply click on "Add to context menu".

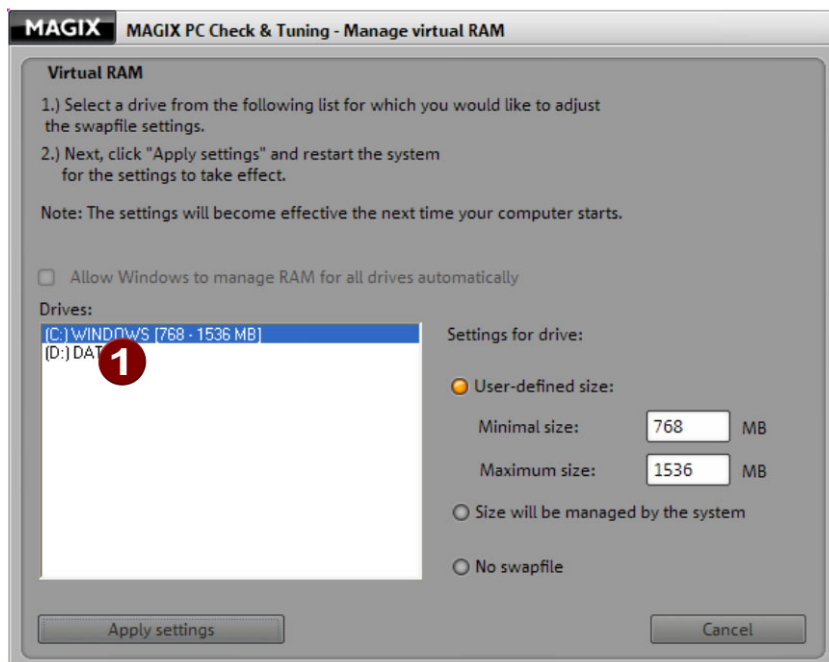
## Manage swapfile

Swapfiles are necessary for a functional Windows system. They are important for times when the computer's RAM is used up, and a computationally-intense process needs additional capacities.

Usually, the size of swapfiles is dynamic and is adjusted by the system according to the memory needed by it. Windows sets predetermined boundaries: one value for the minimum and one value for the maximum size, which the swapfile may not exceed. Depending on your needs, the system enlarges or reduces their size within the set boundaries.

**Tip:** It is recommended you test the swapfile under "PC Check" and, if needed, optimize it automatically.

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Configure Windows -> Swapfile". The following dialog will open:



**1** Depending on the number of hard disks and drives you have connected, these will appear, and may be selected as the storage location of the swapfile.

If the system, for example, is installed on C, and you would like the swapfile to no longer be managed on the C drive, proceed as follows:

**Step 2:** Under "Drives", select the C drive.

**Step 3:** To the right, under "Settings for drive" activate > "No swapfile". No swapfile will be administered on C as a result.

**Step 4:** Under "Drives", select the drive where you would like to manage the swapfile in the future.

**Step 5:** To the right, under "Settings for drive", activate "Size will be managed by the system".

**Step 6:** Confirm changes by clicking "Apply settings". The changes will be implemented after computer reboot.

## Update drivers

Old or instable drivers may reduce your computer's performance and stability, and sometimes lead to serious problems and crashes. Using this function, you may look for new, stable drivers for your PC.

**1.** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Update drivers" in the "Increase performance" area.

**Tip:** If you have very important files on your PC, you should create a backup of these files before driver installation (Memory & files > Burn file backup (view page 53) or Create a partition backup (view page 61)). There always remains a risk that your PC will not function correctly with the new drivers. With a file backup, you will have protected yourself.

**2.** Click "Start driver update".

MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 checks the drivers for the chip set, sound and graphics card.

**3.** Select "Show tested drivers" or "Show all drivers".

Because of the very high number of drivers available, MAGIX checks a large portion of important drivers in order to be able to offer them as checked and (relatively) secure. (There always remains a risk since your system has its specific characteristics and might not "take" well to these drivers.) If you know your way around drivers somewhat, you may also view unchecked drivers and install these if necessary.

4. Select the driver you want to install from the list.  
You will now see the driver link for download and update. Similarly, the devices supported by this driver are listed and more information about them is provided.
5. Click on "Download and update".  
The download process starts. After it is finished, you will be asked whether a restore time point should be set before installation.

**Warning!** Create a restore time point so you can return the system to the state before driver installation. This may be useful if you notice mistakes that were caused by the new drivers.

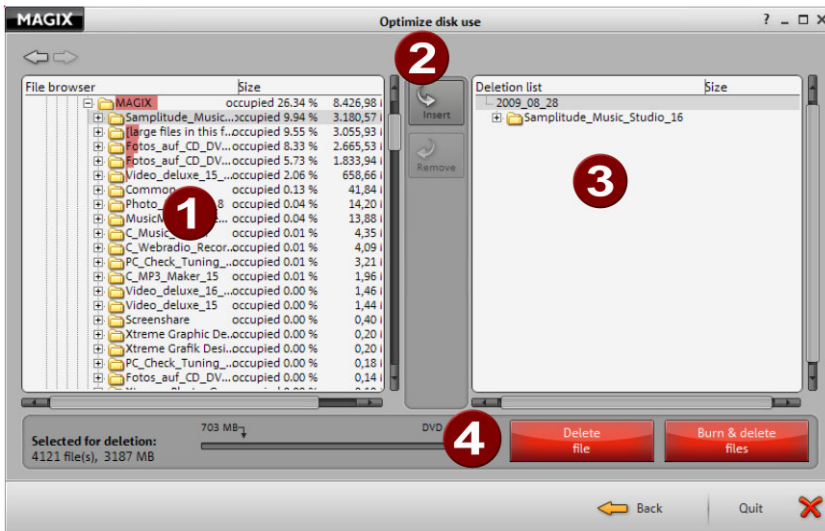
6. Driver installation starts. Follow the driver setup program instructions.

**Hint:** Some drivers become active only after a computer reboot.

## Data manager

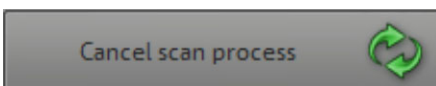
Using MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, you can easily locate which folders contain large files that take up a lot of space.

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Free up memory -> Data manager".



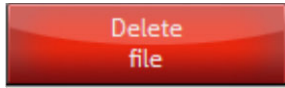
- 1 Here you will find a list of all drives and their folder structure including their content.
- 2 Using "Insert", add new files and folders to the delete list.
- 3 The contents of the delete list.
- 4 The available space on the inserted blank disc is displayed, if the files in the delete list are to be saved on a CD or DVD before.

**Step 2:** Click on the drive which you would like to search for large files. The scanning process of this drive will start. The following button will appear additionally:

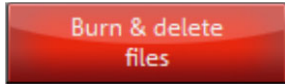


If the scan process is continuing and you would like to stop it, click on "Cancel scan". An additional click on the drive will restart the process.

**Step 3:** After the scan process you can select files or folders, which you no longer need on your hard drive, for deletion, or for first burning them and then deleting them:



Click on "Delete files" to delete files found on the delete list. The files will be deleted to free up disk space.



Click on "Burn & delete files" if you would like to secure the files before deleting them. The files will be deleted to free up disk space only after being burned.

### The meaning of colors and extra folders

File browser	Size	Date	Folder
My computer			
(H) (C:) WINDOWS	83.6 % occupied	31,25 GB (5,05 GB free)	28.08.2009 C:\
(H) (D:) DATEN	37.0 % occupied	43,27 GB (27,11 GB free)	D:\
(H) (K:) \\MAGIX-REDAKTION\DOKUMENTARBEITEN	100% occupied	668,54 GB (346,99 GB free)	K:\
(H) (L:) \\MAGIX-REDAKTION\DOKUMENTARBEITEN	100% occupied	668,54 GB (346,99 GB free)	L:\

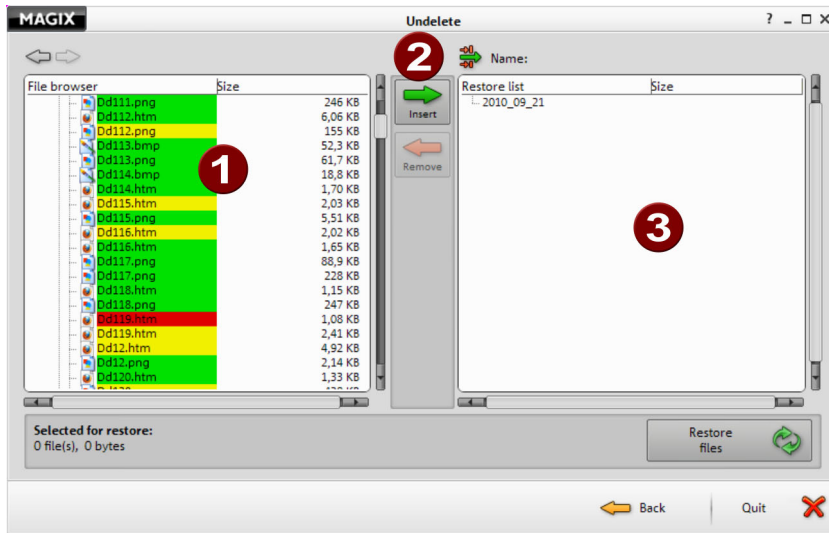
- **Red** is occupied memory. In this example, C is occupied up to 36.9%.
- Green indicates free memory.
- **Grey** indicates that MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011's scan process is not complete.
- Large files in this folder: A virtual folder is created here that contains the 50 largest files. You can see the largest files on the hard drive independent of their save location at a glance.

## Undelete in detail

Have you deleted files from your Windows recycling bin by accident, and would like to restore them? You can try it with this function. The sooner undelete is attempted after deletion, the more probable it is that the file may be rescued.

**Warning!** It is recommended that you restore files not to the same drive, but to a different one. Otherwise file rescue could overwrite disk space, which contains part of the original file. As a result, the file can't be fully restored.

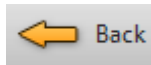
**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Extras -> Undelete". The following dialog will open:



- 1 The file browser where all files which were deleted are displayed.
- 2 Using "Insert", you may transfer a deleted file into the restore list.
- 3 The restore list contains all files which should be restored.

**Hint:** Deleted files may have strange symbols and numbers in front of their original names. These are created by the system during the deletion process and will no longer appear after successful undeletion.

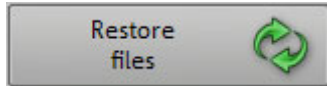
**Step 2:** Add all files to be restored from the file browser into the restore list.



**Back:** Click on this button if you wish to return to the pre-selection.



**Quit:** This button will cancel the restore process.



Click on "Restore files" after you have transferred all files which you would like to undelete into the restore list, and the process may begin.

**Step 3:** After creating the restore list, start the process by clicking on "Restore file".

A dialog opens where you can select where the files are to be restored.

**Step 4:** Select a drive that is different from the original, so that no required file parts are overwritten.

### Chances of successful undeletion

Not every file may be completely restored, and some cannot be restored at all. To help you approximate what kind of chances certain files have to be successfully undeleted, the restore process is divided into 3 levels:

**Good (yellow):** The chances are good that the file may be restored and continue to be used if you restore it to a different drive.

**Bad (orange):** In this case, only parts of the file can be rescued. This means that, for example, parts are missing from a text file. For image files, this means that the image will be lost, since image files have to be complete to be displayed.

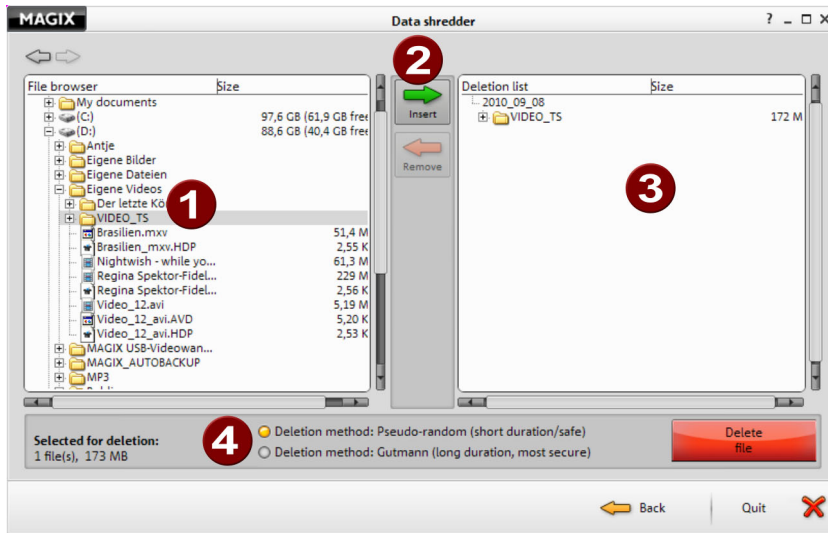
**Impossible (red):** The file cannot be restored because too many parts of the file have been overwritten with new data.

## Data shredder

Here's how to delete data securely:

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Free up memory -> Data Shredder".

The following dialog will open:



**1 Step 2:** Select the files in the file browser which you would like to delete.

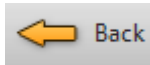
**2 Step 3:** Click "Insert" to transfer the data to the deletion list (or drag & drop them).

**3** Deletion list: Everything in this list will be deleted.

**4 Step 4:** Select the deletion method that should be applied.

**Step 5:** Click "Delete files" and the data will be deleted.

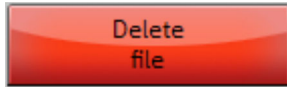
**Note:** To delete the free space on a drive, the "Free drive space" entry in the file browser (which is present for every drive) must be added to the deletion list. This way you can be sure that the space, which may still contain data, will be securely deleted.



**Back to selection:** Click on "Back" if you want to return to the previous selection.



**Quit:** This button will cancel the deletion process.



**Start deletion process:** Click here if you have compiled your delete list and would like to irrevocably delete the files.

### Deletion methods

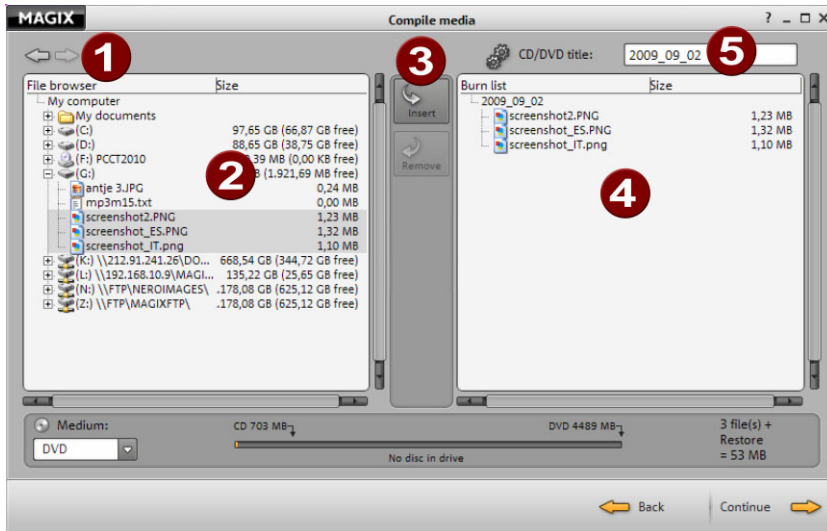
The following deletion methods are available:

- **Gutmann:** This deletion method requires a lot of time, but it qualifies as the most secure method, as 35 passes are carried out, and data to be erased is overwritten with random sequences of numbers before it is erased again.
- **Pseudo-random:** With this deletion method, you can securely delete your data, but it doesn't require as much time as the Gutmann method, since less passes are made to overwrite data.

## Burn backup

With MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 you can create backups of your files and folders and burn them to CD/DVD for safety. If your PC freezes, your files will be saved and may be opened on a different computer.

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Secure data -> Burn backup". The following dialog will open:



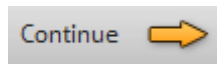
- 1 Back and forward:** Use these two arrow buttons to navigate through the file browser.
- 2 File browser:** Here you can access all folders on your hard drives just like with the Windows Explorer.
- 3 Insert/remove:** Click here to add a selected file or entire folders to the burn list.
- 4 Burn list:** The list of files compiled for the backup.
- 5 Title:** Give your backup a clear name so that you know which files it contains.

**Step 2:** Add the files and folders to the burn list, which you would like to back up. Select the file or folder and click "Insert".

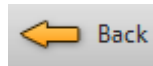


**Filter:** Specify settings for the File filter (view page 74) if you plan to use it.

**Step 3:** Click on "Continue".



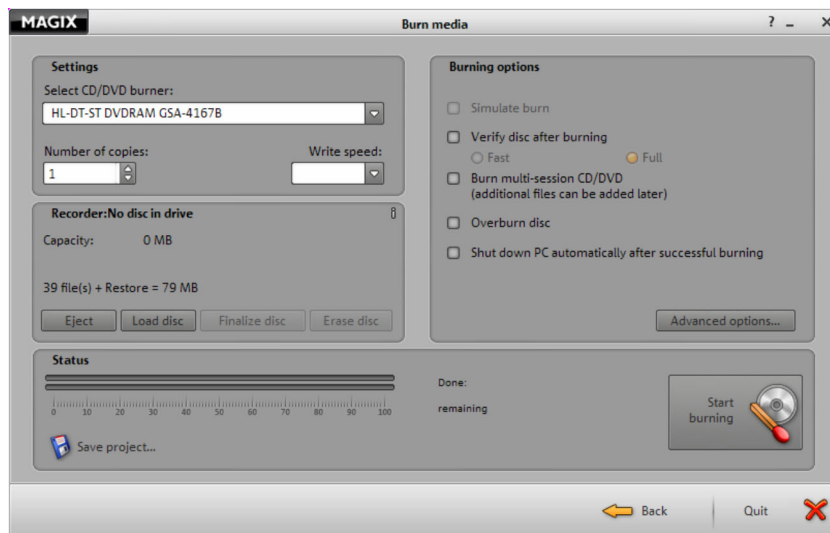
**Continue to burn:** Click on this button once all data has been compiled for which you wish to create a backup. You will proceed to a burn dialog in order to save the backup on a medium.



**Back to selection:** Click on "Back" if you want to return to the previous selection.

## Medien brennen

Once you have finished compiling data for a disc image or burning and wish to start, the following window opens:



## Settings

**Select CD/DVD burner:** Should you have more than one burner set up on your computer, select the one that you want to use to burn your disc here.

**Number of copies:** Specify the amount of discs you wish to create. Should you, for example, wish to burn your compilation three times onto disc, enter "3" here. The finished disc is ejected automatically and MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 asks you to insert a new blank disc.

**Writing speed:** Select at which speed you wish to write. The maximum speed possible will be displayed by the corresponding burner.

## Recorder

Depending on the medium, all known properties of the medium will be displayed.

**Eject:** "Eject" automatically opens the respective drive to remove the medium.

**Load disc:** Updates the capacity display.

**Finalize disc:** Click on this button if you wish your medium to be finalized after burning. This way, no additional data can be burned to this medium.

**Delete disc:** If you are using an RW medium (re-writable), i.e. a disc from which all data can be deleted so it can be overwritten, then you can click on "Delete disc" here to reformat it for burning.

### Burning options

**Simulate burning:** If you want to make sure that the burn will be successful, you can simulate burning. Simulation means that the burner behaves exactly as if it were burning without actually writing to your blank disc. This way you can test if the burn process will destroy your CD should it not be successful.

**Check disc after burning:** With this setting you can check that your medium has been burned correctly or if there are problems reading. This way you won't experience any unpleasant surprises the next time you need your CD or DVD and their files.

- **Quick:**With this setting it will be verified that the disc is readable and that all files are available.
- **Complete:**Here, each file on the disc is compared individually with its respective source file.

**Multi-session CD/DVD:** If there's still a lot of space left on your disc and you may wish to use it later, select this setting.

**Overburn disc:**With this setting you can exceed the actual capacity of your disc by a few megabytes (for CDs by 10-5- MBs).

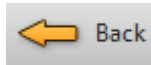
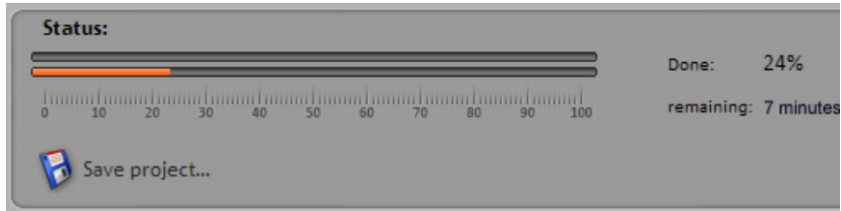
**Turn off PC after burning:** In case you've started burning and you don't want to have to wait around until it has finished, activate this setting and the computer will automatically shut down after the process has been completed, along with all other applications.

**Create video disc:** Please use this option only if you want to burn existing video files (VOB files) onto a video DVD, because the file structure will be

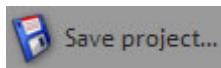
changed if the option is selected. The data structure will be correspondingly changed.

## Status

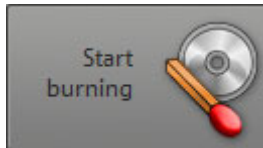
View the progress of the current burning process here.



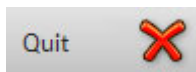
Click on this button if you wish to cancel the process. This brings you back to the start view and you can reselect an application and burning process.



Click this button to save your burn compilation to use and burn again later on.



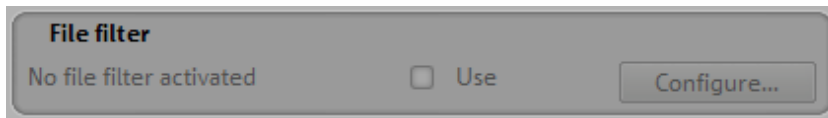
Once you have set all your burn settings to meet your requirements, click this button. The burn session will now start



This button will cancel the burn process.

## Advanced burning options

### File filter:



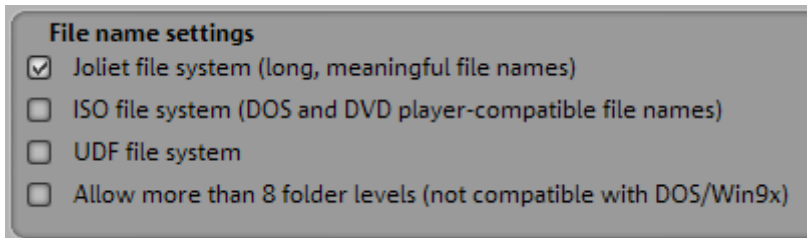
The file list can also be filtered, e.g. to exclude unwanted temporary files from the burning process.

- "Apply" switches on the filter. The applicable filter options are now displayed.
- "Configure..." lets you edit the filter options (view page 74).

**Note:** The ";" symbol allows multiple file types to be selected. Use the form "\*. (file extension)".

The filter can be positively edited, i.e. only the file types entered will be burned, or it can be used negatively. i.e. file types entered will be ignored. You can also include/exclude from the burn session by specifying a minimum/maximum allowable file size.

### File name settings



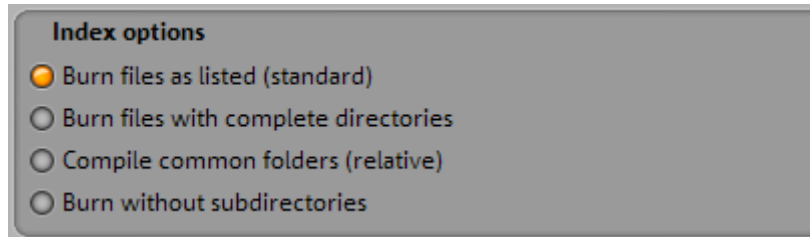
**Joliet file system:** Uses long file names. This can lead to incompatibilities when using the disc, meaning that some MP3 or CD/DVD players won't play them.

**ISO file system:** Short file names are used (8 + 3 characters). This makes the disc compatible with all MP3 CD and DVD players.

**UDF file system:** UDF is a platform-independent file system. With this setting, the file names can be up to 255 characters in length, and there are no limitations to the path depth.

**Allow more than 8 directory levels:** If your files are saved in folders more than 8 levels deep, then you can use this function to burn them without changing the structure.

## Index options



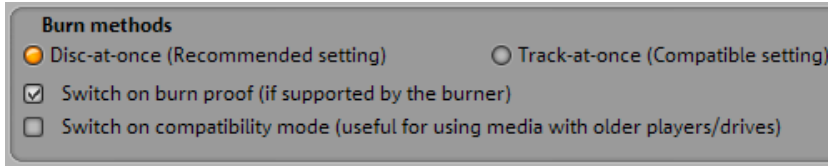
Here you can choose how the paths (folders) of your data should behave while burning. This option controls the creation of subfolders on the disc should you wish to compile data manually and burn it to disc.

**Burn files like in burning list (standard):** All files and folders will be burned onto CD/DVD as they are selected in the file browser. Subfolders remain unchanged. Folders at higher levels will not be burned.

**Burn files with complete folders:** The files/folders are burned with their full path, i.e. all folders of higher levels are also created on the disc. Please note that differing source drives will not be treated differently. If the list contains files with the same name and path (with the exception of drive letters), an error message will be displayed!

**Group common folders (relative):** If parts of the paths of the source files match, only the parts of the folder structure whose paths differ will be generated on the CD. The source drive is not considered!

**Burn files without subdirectories:** The files are saved without original paths and only with their file names in the root folder of the CD.

**Burn method:**

**Discs-at-once:** During this process, the laser does not "pause" to readjust during burning. The disadvantage of this process is that the medium cannot be used again during another burning session.

**Track-at-once:** This burning process allows another burning session to be added to a previously burned medium (if enough space is available).

**Burn proof:** This setting guarantees continual writing of the medium and ensures successful burning.

**Switch on compatibility mode:** Activate this function to be sure that the CD/DVD will be able to be played by older drives and players, too. An older file system will be burned. However, many limitations must be considered: No files larger than 4 GB can be burned, files may not be present in more than 8 folder levels, and the file names may not be longer than 64 characters/no special characters permitted.

Show this dialog before burning

To make sure that the burning options are set properly, you should switch on this feature before each burn session.

**Restore backup**

To restore a backup, proceed as follows:

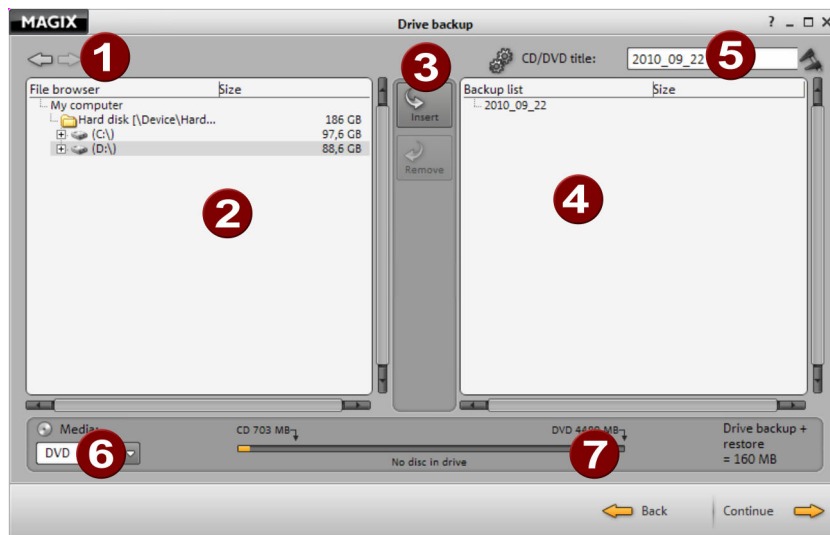
1. In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Secure data -> Restore backup".
2. Navigate to the backup in the format \*.mxd, \*.mbk or to a restore.ini if you want to restore from a CD/DVD. Depending on the format that is to be displayed, select this via file type.
3. Select the corresponding file and click "Open". MAGIX Restore appears.
4. Select how the backup should be restored, i.e. in the original folder or in a new one with a subfolder, etc.
5. To start the restore process, click "Restore backup".

## Drive backup

This is how you can back up entire drives with MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011:

**Step 1:** In MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, select "Secure data -> Create partition backup". The following dialog now opens:

**Note:** Individual contents of your hard drive will not be displayed (folders and files, etc.), but rather hard drives and their partitions which will be used to create the backup.



- 1 Back and forward:** Use these two arrow buttons to navigate through the hard drives and/or partitions.
- 2 File browser:** Displays all hard drives, even external drives and USB sticks, which can be used to create backups.
- 3 Add:** Click the "Insert" button to assign the selected partition to the burn list.
- 4 Backup list:** The hard drive/partition that you want to use to create the backup.
- 5 Title:** You can freely choose the future title of your backup.

- 6 Medium:** All media types that you can use for this particular burn process appear here. The format description of the medium you inserted appears once it is detected in the burner.
- 7 Backup size:** This indicator will tell you how much storage the backup will need, either on a different drive or burned to a medium.

**Step 2:** Select the drive which you want to back up and click "Insert".



Specify settings for the File filter (view page 74).



If you would like to back up a lot of data, but don't want the backup to become too large, you can increase the compression rate. The backup created will be smaller, but the amount of time required to create it will increase. If the compression rate is decreased, the time to create it is reduced, but the size of the backup file will increase.

**Step 3:** Click on "Continue" and select whether you want to create the backup on your hard drive or to burn it to DVD.

**Note:** Please make sure not to select the same hard drive, which you are backing up as the location of your backup. If this hard drive will become unusable, the backup will also be lost. If you have only one hard drive and one partition, we recommend that you burn the backup to disc(s).

### Burn backup

If you burn your backup on CD or DVD, the restore function will be added to the disc for restoring the backup. This makes sure that your backup can be restored on other computers which do not have MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 installed on them.

Large backups will be split across multiple CDs/DVDs. There is therefore no limit to the size of your backups.

**Note:** The backup can even be restored on the target computer without an operating system, since a "proprietary operating system (view page 63)" is included to start the restore process.

## Create backup on hard drive

If you create a backup and store it on the hard drive, then only the backup will be created. In contrast to backups which are burned to disc, these backups do not include the restore function.

**Caution!** Make sure that there is enough space on the hard drive for the image.

## Restore drive with boot disc

Drives that are bootable are scanned by default for corresponding media with start function when the computer is restarted. If a CD/DVD or a USB stick with a start function (like a boot disc) is inserted during PC start-up, it will be started.

**Step 1:** (Re)start your PC and insert the boot disc while the PC boots. The following interface should appear.

```

MAGIX Restore 1.0.1.0
-Source (CD/DVD drives and local disks)
1: [] DVD-DC DWJ670
2: [] H:\D:\STDVD-ROM GDR81648
[Search for backup on the hard disk...]

-Information on the current backup-
Name of the source disc: CDROM
Memory requirements for backup: 31 GB
Backup file system: NTFS
Type of backup: Partition backup
Backup time: 07.05.2008 17:22
Compression: ZIP

-Target-
WDC WD1200SE-00R0A0 112 GB
1: [Vista (1)] 20 GB | NTFS
2: [FAT32TEST] 21 GB (boot) | FAT32
3: [] 71 GB | NTFS
SAMSUNG SPI604N 149 GB
1: [WIN2000 (2)] 20 GB (boot) | FAT32
Extended partition
2: [MainXP (2)] 20 GB | NTFS
3: [] 20 GB | NTFS
4: [FAT32 (2)] 7.8 GB | FAT32
5: [NTFS (2)] 81 GB | NTFS
GAA-00BAA0 42 GB
1: [] 37 GB (boot) | Linux
Extended partition
2: [] 1467 MB | Linux Swap

[Q] -> Quit, [H] -> Help, [R] -> Reload view, [S] -> Restore
  
```

**Step 2:** If you saved the backup on a hard drive, make sure that the hard drive is connected properly.

If you saved the backup on a CD/DVD, remove the boot disc from the CD/DVD drive once you see this interface and insert the medium with the (system) drive backup.

**Step 3:** Press on "R" on your keyboard to refresh the display. The backup of the drive should now be listed in "Source". Please proceed as described in the following paragraphs.

**Note:** After recovering the data, the boot disc must be removed so that it is not detected again automatically when the computer is restarted!

### Using the restore program

**Note:** The mouse will not work on this interface!

- To switch between source and destination, you can use the left and right arrow keys on the keyboard; the "Tab" key (double arrow) can also be used.
- The up and down arrow keys can be used to move up and down in the "Source" or "Destination" sections.
- Choose the backup that you want to restore in "Source".
- In "Destination", select the hard drive and drive where you want to restore the data.

### Keyboard shortcuts

- Q** The "Q" key on your keyboard ends the restore program.
- H** "H" opens a small help file for the program.
- R** To search your entire PC and all connected hard drives/USB sticks for backups, press "R" on your keyboard.
- S** Once you have selected a backup and a destination via the arrow keys, then you can begin the restore process by pressing "S" (the "Enter" key also works).

### Source (CD/DVD drive and storage media)

All optical drives (CD, DVD, Blu-ray drives and burners) that are installed on your PC will be displayed here automatically. The manufacturer, type of drive, and the product description will also be indicated.

```
Source (CD/DVD drives and local disks)
1: [] VBOX CD-ROM *
[Search for backup on the hard disk...]
```

As soon as a medium with a backup is recognized, it will display a star ("\*") behind the name.

- **Search for backup on hard disk...**

If you activate this function with the "Enter" key, then all drives on your PC will be searched for backups. If one or more backups are located, then these will be listed below and can be selected via the arrow keys on the keyboard.

**Note:** Searching for backups can require a lot of time, since every file on the PC must be checked to find out if it is a backup file.

If you connected a hard drive or USB stick later on and want to search these for backups as well, activate the function again. Backups which have already been located will remain in the list; the hard drive will not be searched again.

- **Refresh view: R key**

Click "R" to search the computer with all connected and contained drives and USB sticks for backups.

**Note:** The described functions for searching for other backups also allows backups to be restored which do not include a restore function.

**Step 4:** Select the backup that is to serve as a basis for restoring.

### Backup information

All available information about the selected backup is displayed here.

```
Information on the current backup—
Name of the source disc: MAGIXBackupDisc
Memory requirements for backup: 7.5 GB
Backup file system: FAT32
Type of backup: Partition backup
Backup time: 31.08.2009 08:32
Compression: ZIP
```

## Destination

All hard drives which are currently connected to the computer are displayed under "Destination". Below the respective hard drive names, you'll find the drives that are set up on them.

```
Target
-----
UBOX HARDDISK 2.0 GB
 1: [ ] 1898 MB | Linux
    Extended partition
 2: [ ] 149 MB | Linux Swap
Ut165 USB2FlashStorage 7.5 GB
 1: [PLAYLISTS] 7.5 GB | FAT32
```

**Note:** In case a sensible pre-selection can be made, a drive for restoring the selected backup will be suggested to you. It will be displayed in the "Destination" area with a white background.

### Step 5:

- Confirm the pre-selection by pressing "Enter" on the keyboard (also possible via "S").
- If you want to restore the data to another hard drive or drive, then select it via the arrow keys. Confirm by pressing "Enter".

The process of restoring the drive is launched now.

**Note:** After recovering the data, the medium with the backup file must be removed from the drive so that it is not detected again automatically when the computer is restarted!

## System restore

In Windows XP and higher, restoration points are created (system check points) before significant system-changing alterations, enabling you to bring the system back to the old state. This may become necessary when new installations of programs, drivers, etc make the PC instable, or cause it to malfunction.

You may also set restore points manually. System restore may only be used when at least 200 MB free disk space is available. If this is not the case, Windows deactivates the function automatically.

During system restoration, personal data such as emails and bookmarks are not lost, but a backup can never hurt in case something goes wrong during restoration. You may also always undo system restore.

### System restore with Windows XP

**To restore the system using a system restore point in XP, proceed as follows:**

1. Close all programs before starting system restoration.
2. Open MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, switch to "Back up data", and click "System restore".

**or:**

Go to "Start -> Programs -> Accessories -> System programs -> System restore". The system restore wizard will be opened.

3. At the right in the wizard, select the task "Restore computer to an earlier time point" and confirm your selection with "Continue". A calendar will appear, with days, on which restore time points were created appearing in bold.
4. Now select an appropriate day in the calendar. In the list on the right you will see a restore point.
5. Select the desired restore time point and confirm with "Continue". The selected restoration point will be displayed.
6. Confirm your selection with OK. System restoration will start: The computer will turn off and restart. Afterwards, system restoration is finished and a note of its success will be made.

**Note:** If restoration did not work, a corresponding notice will appear. Try restoring to an older restoration point by starting the wizard again and selecting an older date with a restoration time point.

**Caution!** If the PC no longer starts, system restore will not be able to help. **You have two options:**

**A)** Press the F8 key while the PC boots and select "Last known functional configuration".

**or:**

**B)** Please insert the Windows installation CD/DVD and start the PC again, starting system repair.

### **Set system restore time point manually (XP)**

If you are planning large-scale program installations or deinstallations, or you want to install new hardware, it is recommended to set a restore time point manually. In case of error messages, you can restore your system, and your PC will run as stably as it did before.

To do this, proceed as follows:

1. Close all programs before starting system restoration assistant.
2. Open MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, switch into the "PC performance & Internet" and click on "System restore".

**or:**

Go to Start > Programs > Accessories > System programs > System restore. The system restore assistant will be opened.

3. At the right in the assistant, select the task "Set restoration time point" and confirm your selection with "Continue".
4. Enter a description of the restoration time point, so that you can readily recognize it in case you have to conduct a system restore. (Date and time will be added automatically.)
5. With one click on "Create", a restoration point will be created.

**Note:** After a restore point has been created, it may not be changed.

### Undo system restore with Windows XP

If you want to undo system restore, then proceed as follows:

1. Close all programs before starting the system restoration assistant.
2. Open the assistant by going to Start > Programs > Accessories > System programs > System restore.
3. At the right in the assistant, select the task "Undo last restoration" and confirm your selection with "Continue".  
System restoration will be undone and the old state will be restored.

### System restore with Windows Vista

In Windows Vista restoration points are created (system check points) before significant system-changing alterations, which enable you to bring the system back to the old state. This may become necessary when new installations of programs, drivers, etc make the PC instable, or cause it to malfunction.

#### To conduct a system restore, proceed as follows:

1. Close all programs before starting system restoration.
2. Log in to the user account, which you may use as an administrator.
3. Open MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, switch into the "PC performance & Internet" and click on "System restore".  
**or:**  
Go to Start > Control panel> left: Start page of control panel> System and Maintenance > Save and restore > left: Repair Windows using system restore.  
The system restore assistant will be opened.
4. By clicking on "Continue" you will reach a dialog, where you can select a desired restoration point.
5. Click on "OK" and "Finish", to start restoration. The PC will reboot, applying changes.

**Note!** If the PC no longer starts, system restore will not be able to help. You have two options to choose from:

**A)** Hold the F8 key while the PC boots and select "Last known functional configuration".

**or:**

**B)**Please insert the Windows installation CD/DVD and start the PC again, starting system repair.

### **Set system restore time point manually (Vista)**

Proceed as follows for creating system restore time points:

1. Close all programs.
2. Log in to the user account, which you may use as an administrator.
3. Open MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011, switch into the "PC performance & Internet" and click on "System restore".

**or:**

Go to Start > Control panel> left: Start page of control panel> System and Maintenance > Save and restore > left: Create restore point or change settings.

The system restore assistant will be opened.

4. Select hard drives (partitions), which are to be monitored. (No check mark means that automatic restore is deactivated and no restoration point is set.)
5. Click on "Create" and enter a descriptive name for the restore time point.
6. Confirm this by clicking on "OK". With one click on "Create", a restoration point will be created.

### **Undo system restore with Windows Vista**

If you want to undo system restore, then proceed as follows:

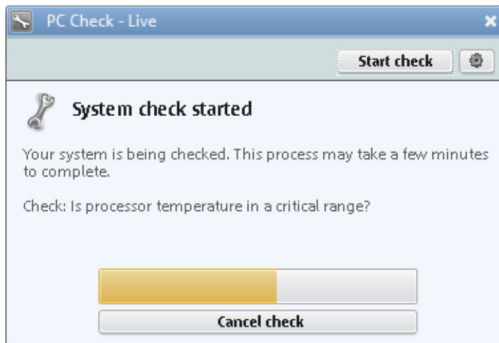
1. Close all programs.
2. Go to Start > Programs > Accessories > System programs > System restore.
3. Confirm by clicking on "Continue".
4. In the "System restore" dialog you may activate "Recommended restoration" or select "Another restoration point".
5. Click "OK" to confirm your selection.
6. Select the desired restore time point and confirm with "Finish". Your PC will be restored to this restoration point.

## Additional features and settings

In addition to the main functions, MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 also offers additional functions and settings, which make working in it easier.

### MAGIX PC Check Live

MAGIX PC Check Live a useful little program included with the installation of MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011. It starts as soon as you log on to your computer, it runs in the background, and is intended to provide your PC with permanent protection: Is a virus scanner, a firewall, etc. installed, current, and active? Do the values of the built-in hard drive(s) comply with norms, or could they be damaged?



If regular checks provide information about probable failures, then you will be notified so that you can respond in advance, e.g. to back up your data, activate a virus scanner, etc.



Click here to adjust MAGIX PC Check Live's settings. Here is where you set what should be checked and what shouldn't.

#### PC Check Live settings

**How often should the PC be checked?:** Here you can set the schedule with which the check should be conducted. Once an hour or once a day?

**Which messages should be displayed?:** Only system errors, i.e. serious errors or warnings that problems could occur or also warnings that point out problems that could happen later?

**What should be checked?**

Each area that is marked will be checked. Remove check marks correspondingly to leave out certain areas.

**Security programs are active and updated:** If you have a virus scanner, firewall, and anti-spyware software installed and registered as such in the system, then MAGIX PC Check Live will test whether these are active and current. If this type of software is not installed, then a warning will appear.

**Superfluous files:** Checks your PC for temporary files and for a full Windows Recycle Bin. You can set when messages about garbage data should appear below in percentages.

**Hard drive speed:** If blocks of data are fragmented on the hard drive due to read and delete processes (fragmented files), then your hard drive will react slower. This check informs you that your hard drive should be defragmented, i.e. cleaned up.

**Hard disk status:** The "S.M.A.R.T." technology checks your hard drive's functionality: It checks whether temperature, reaction time, etc. are in order and whether there are surface errors that could damage your hard drive in the long run. Activate this function to avoid sudden breakdown of your hard drive without a data backup.

**Hard drive memory:** Specify here when a warning should appear in case of reduced memory. This enables you to react in advance.

**Processor temperature:** Is the processor operating in the normal range, or is it too warm? Before there is a failure because the processor is too hot (above 65°C), you will receive a warning if this function is active.

**New drivers for your devices:** Checks the device drivers installed on the PC. If these are no longer up to date, then a message will appear that new drivers should be installed.

**New updates for installed products:** MAGIX PC Check Live checks all installed programs – in the case of MAGIX programs only the registered ones – to see if new updates are available online. If this is the case, then a dialog will appear to download and install the updates.

## Turbo mode

Thanks to Turbo mode, you can work at high speeds not just with large, CPU-intensive programs. Working on your PC gets to be truly fun.

When you activate Turbo mode, the following will take place:

- 1) All unused services will be deactivated.
- 2) Power saving settings will be changed in such a way that maximum PC performance can be achieved (high power savings).
- 3) All programs started AFTER activation of the Turbo mode will be given a higher priority.

**Activate Turbo mode:** Right-click on the taskbar symbol of MAGIX PC Check Live in order to open the menu. Select "Turn on Turbo mode".

**Deactivate Turbo mode:** Right-click on the taskbar symbol of MAGIX PC Check Live in order to open the menu. Select "Turn off Turbo mode". Restarting the PC also deactivates the mode.

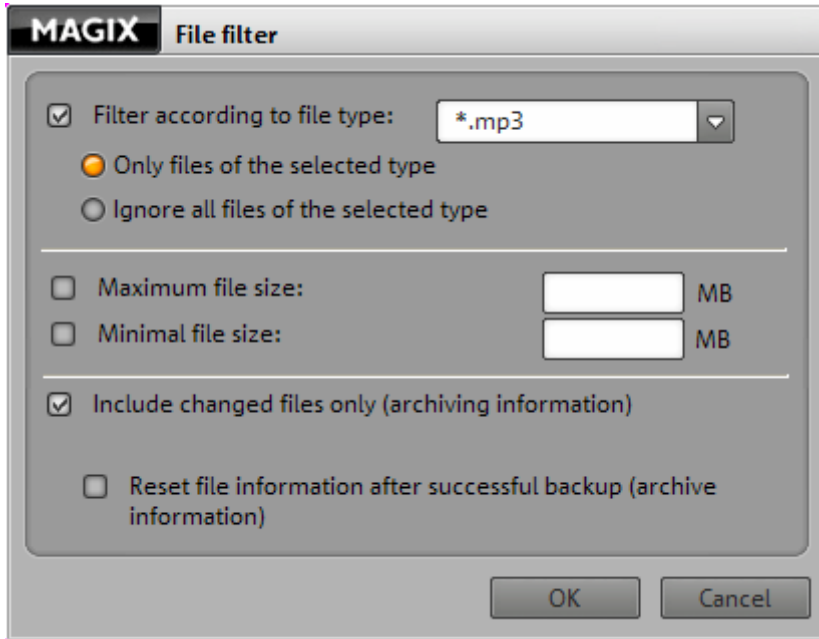
Application example:

If you would like to use a CPU-intensive program such as MAGIX Movie Edit Pro for video editing, you can set up your PC in such a way, that it prioritizes resources for this program. For this, activate Turbo mode and start MAGIX Movie Edit Pro AFTERWARDS.

All other programs started BEFORE Turbo mode activation will be treated with lower priority. This way, MAGIX Movie Edit Pro will be able to operate faster.

## File filter

With the help of the file filter you can search for only selected file types or exclude them, and you can also limit the search according to file size. Just click a check box in the desired filter and then enter the criteria (file type, exact size(s)).

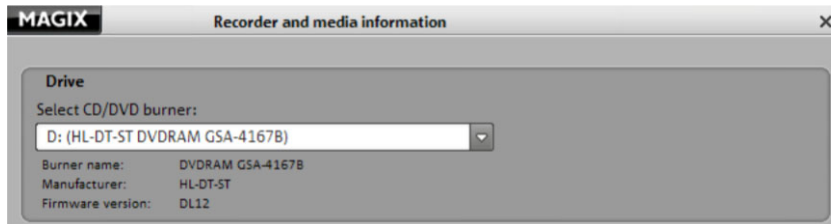


You can also include files according to their archiving information: Place a check if only those files should be included which were changed since the last backup.

## Recorder and media information

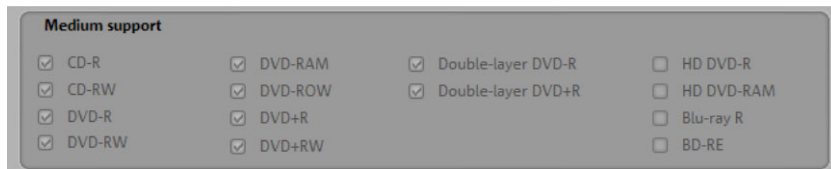
Use the recorder and media information to inform yourself about your burner, the supported formats, and the current medium inserted in the burner.

### Drive



If you have different recording devices installed on your PC, you can select them here to learn more about them. This function can also be used to find out the complete name of the burner, i.e. the manufacturer and which version, etc.

### Supported media



This displays which media (CD/DVD blanks) can be used in the selected burner. Not all burners support every type of medium. This will save you errors before you begin the burning process, since you will be aware of what medium types are suitable for your burner.

The chapter "Media types" explains the differences between medium types.

## Loaded disc

The screenshot shows a control panel titled "Loaded disc" with the following information and controls:

- Capacity: 635 MB
- Type: CD-ROM
- No. of sessions: -
- Still available: -
- Simulation:
- Erasable discs:
- Finalize discs:
- Multi-session disc:
- Write speed: 4.0x (dropdown menu)
- Read speed: 4.0x (dropdown menu)
- Buttons: Update, Eject, Erase disc, Finalize disc

If you have already inserted a medium into the burner, this will display information about it, i.e. which type of medium, how much free space is available, how much free space is available for burning, whether or not the medium can be deleted/overwritten, which read/write speeds are possible, and so on.

Update

If you have changed the medium in the drive and want to refresh the view, click here.

Eject

To eject the medium from the burner, press "Eject" and the burner will open.

Erase disc

Data on a rewritable CD or DVD can be deleted so that you can start again at full capacity.

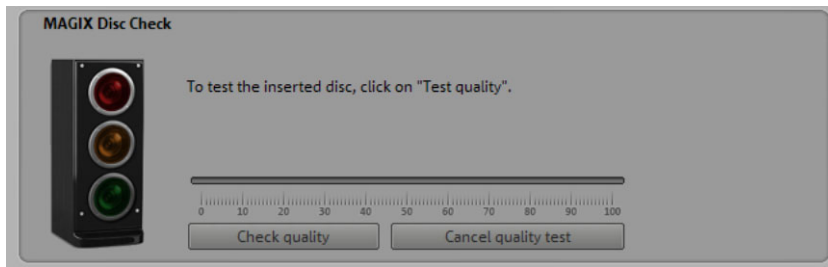
**Caution:** All data will be deleted forever!

Finalize disc

Click here if you want to finish the media after the burn session is completed. This ensures that the medium will be playable by most DVD players.

**Notes:** New editing or burning processes will not be possible on this CD/DVD if the sessions are closed!

## Safety check



Checks the quality of a CD/DVD in order to determine how secure your data is. After a certain amount of time, CDs and DVDs can no longer be read properly. The data cannot be accessed if the medium cannot be read.

## Help menu

Click the question mark in the main screen to open MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011's help file.

### Help

This entry opens the program file's start page. You can work through the help file step-by-step and jump to specific chapters via the tree structure on the right-hand side.

### Tutorial video...

MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 comes with several tutorial videos for fast access. You can play them via this submenu.

### Glossary

If you have questions concerning a term used in MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 or you would simply like to improve your PC skills, then just look into the glossary.

### Find knowledge & workshops...

You can find interesting workshops and useful tips on the topic of simple workflow with MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011.

**Hint:** This function requires an Internet connection.

### Open magix.info - the Multimedia Knowledge Community

Directly from within the program you'll be able to access magix.info the new MAGIX knowledge base (view page 87). You'll find answers to all the most frequently asked questions about MAGIX products and multimedia in general. Couldn't find an answer to your particular question? No problem – just ask the question yourself!

### Professional system analysis

With MAGIX Pro System Analysis, you can receive a detailed analysis of your PC configuration from our experienced experts.

You will first receive an activation code for a program, which you may download and install. This program analyzes your PC and connects you to our experts. You will receive a detailed analysis of your PC configuration and a personal recommendation for solving problems and errors and improving your system performance.

### MAGIX Screenshare

This function makes it possible for you to offer assistance to other users directly via the Internet, or to get help from others. To do this you have to register MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 first.

**Hint:** To inform the screensharing guests of exactly what is being shown, it is also a good idea to telephone or chat simultaneously.

### Register as host for a screen transfer

1. If you want to start a screenshare instance yourself, then you have to register as a host first. To do this open the menu "Online" and then select "Screen transfer as host...".
2. In the dialog you can enter a name for the screen session. Your user account name is used here by default.
3. Now click on "start session". A small window will now open in the bottom right corner which displays the status of your screen session. A number will also be displayed (session ID) which serves as a password for your guests.
4. Start the screenshare instance.

### Register as guest of a screen session

1. You have to register as a guest to view a screensharing instance. To do this open the menu "Online" and then select "Screen transfer as guest...".
2. Enter the password you received from your host (8-digit session ID).
3. Now click on "start session". A window will open displaying a smaller version of your host's screen.

## **Register online**

This option opens the MAGIX homepage for online registration where you can register yourself as a MAGIX user.

Registration grants you access to the MAGIX support website <http://support.magix.net> (see support) where various program updates and help programs can be downloaded.

With the registration form supplied (start menu under "MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 -> Service and support -> Register") you can register via post or fax. Simply print it out, fill it in, and send it off!

## **Online Update**

Connects directly to the online update page where you can get the latest version of your program.

## **Show instruction dialog again**

Once installed, MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 displays a number of security queries and instructions in various parts of the program. Each of them can be switched off by clicking the small box at the bottom that says "Don't show this message again". If you would like to see all these dialogs again, click on "Show all instructional dialogs again".

## **Reset repair of Windows registry to original state**

Before optimizing your PC for the first time, MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 saves the current state of all affected settings and files. Thus, you can always reset your PC to this original state.

## **Reset registry to original state**

The state of all services, monitored and optimized by MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 is recorded before the first optimization. This allows you to return to the original state.

## **Reset cleaning of Windows registry**

Click here to restore the Windows registry to its original state before the first cleaning.

## **About MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011**

Displays copyright info and version number of MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011.

## Tips & tricks - Problems & solutions

Here you will not only find useful tips & tricks which may help you with your computer, but also some background information.

### What is a backup?

Copying of files to a different file storage medium to secure these files is called backing up, or creating a backup.

There are three different variants of data backups:

- **Full backup:** All marked files will be compressed and saved in one file.
- **Incremental backup:** Only files that have changed **since the last backup** will be compressed and saved.
- **Differential backup:** Only files that have changed or have been added **since the last full backup** will be compressed and saved.

### Safe mode

If Windows can no longer start due, for example, to erroneous drivers, safe mode offers an opportunity to conduct some repairs. In it, you may backup all files used by you.

**Note:** Save these files on a different hard drive - best on an external drive. There, they are independent of the system and may be used on a different PC if needed.

In safe mode, only the absolutely necessary drivers are loaded, so that Windows operates on bare minimum resources. You may select this start option to remove or change registry entries to broken drivers.

In this mode virus protection programs may also access files and system components which are usually protected by the operating system. For this reason, safe mode is also recommended for searching for errors.

**In Windows XP/Vista you can enter safe mode by following these steps:**

1. Restart computer
2. To enter the expanded Windows start menu, press the F8 key several times before the Windows logo appears.  
If you have several operating systems installed on your computers, press F8 when the selection menu for operating system appears.
3. In the expanded Windows start menu, select the "Safe mode" option.

**In the selection menu, you may also select the following start options:**

- **Safe mode:** Windows starts in safe mode with the Windows GUI screen.
- **Safe mode with network drivers:** Windows starts in safe mode with the Windows GUI screen and loads the most important services and drivers for working on the network.
- **Safe mode with command prompt:** Windows starts in safe mode in DOS mode (command prompt) without a Windows screen and network drivers.

## Problems during boot-up?

**PC beeps when switched on, but doesn't boot.**

**Possible cause:** The sounds are generated by the main board BIOS and signal a deficient or broken hardware configuration. The number and length of the tones indicate the precise error code. Unfortunately, different manufacturers use different codes.

**Possible solution:** Please look in your main board's manual for the precise meaning of the tone succession and follow their advice.

**Windows starts with a blue screen: IRQ not less or equal or similar.**

**Possible cause:** An IRQ assignment is apparently false, and for this reason an IRQ is probably doubly assigned.

- or
- an introduced card (graphics, sound, TV, network and so on) or a device on the main board uses an IRQ that is already used.

**Possible solution:**

1. Set automatic IRQ assignment in BIOS. (To open BIOS, boot your PC and press the "Delete" key or "F2".)
2. Switch the slots of inserted PCI cards.
3. It is recommended that you reserve exclusive IRQ slots for certain cards in BIOS (for example, graphics card).

**Windows starts with a blue screen: Memory error or similar.**

**Possible cause:** The memory is not functioning or functions incorrectly with your main board.

**Possible solution:** It is recommended to conduct a complete RAM test.

This may be accomplished, for example with a free program called Memtest86+. You may download it at [www.memtest.org](http://www.memtest.org).

Download the current the current ISO image. With this ISO image you may create a bootable CD containing Memtest86+. All you have to do is insert this CD into your PC before it is booted, and Memtest86+ will start automatically.

**Tip:** It is recommended to let Memtest run a few times.

**Windows starts with a blue screen: Defective driver or SYS file, or similar.**

**Possible cause:** An important driver was accidentally erased or an incompatible driver installed.

**Possible solution:**

1. Start the PC and hold the F8 key during booting to enter the Windows start menu.
2. Now select "Start Windows in safe mode". This will start only the necessary devices and drivers.
  - **If you would like to start Windows in safe mode:**  
Go to the command line (entry prompt: for Windows XP select "Start > Execute...") and enter "sfc /scannow" (without quotation marks). All important protected system files will be reset to their default settings.

Afterwards, restart your PC and conduct all updates (Windows Update Service) and install all necessary drivers in needed.

- **If Windows won't start, even in safe mode:**

Try using Windows-own repair service.

Please insert the Windows installation CD/DVD and start the PC again. You may also first change the boot order in BIOS, so that the PC will first boot from the CD-ROM drive.

You will be asked if you wish to conduct repairs. Confirm with the R key. After repairs, you should install all important updates and update the drivers for you devices.

## PC turns off on its own

During calculation-intensive processes such as, for example, video encoding, the PC turns off on its own.

**Possible cause:** The computer gets too warm and turns off for safety reasons.

**Possible solution:** After the crash, check the temperature in BIOS (most likely in the section "PC Health"). If a very high temperature is shown there, check whether the built-in ventilators work. If needed, ask a technician to check if your PC's cooling takes place correctly.

## Windows XP repair function

If the safe mode doesn't help, there is a last option of using the Windows repair service. All system files are restored, and the PC will be returned to a functional state.

If you have Windows XP, proceed as follows:

1. Please insert the Windows XP installation CD/DVD and start the PC again.
2. Press any key (for example the space bar), to boot from the CD. If the PC is not booting from the CD, you have to adjust your BIOS. To do this, please proceed as described below.
3. Let the installation program run and when you see the welcome dialog, press "Enter" to start Windows installation and the repair function located there.

**Warning:** Don't start the repair console. This is not the same as the repair function.

4. Agree to the license conditions by pressing "F8".

The set-up routine automatically searches the hard drive for existing operating systems. If the program finds Windows XP, even if it is defective, the installation routine will offer to repair it.

5. Using arrow keys, select the partition (if you have multiple), where your Windows XP is installed and press enter.

6. Now, press the R key to start repairs. Installation files for repairs will be copied to your PC.

7. Follow the program's instructions and after a restart, your computer should work again.

**Warning:** After repairs, install up-to-date device drivers and updates for Windows XP itself (Service Pack 2 and 3), to update the system.

### **Boot function (start from CD)**

If the boot function is not activated on the CD-ROM proceed as follows to start from your Windows CD:

1. To open BIOS, boot your PC and press the "Delete" key or "F2". Here you can change important system settings.

2. In BIOS find the list determining the order of boot drives (boot sequence, boot device or others) and set it to CD-ROM.

**Note:** It is recommended that you use your main board's manual to set up your BIOS. All the steps and functions should be described precisely.

3. If you haven't already done so, place the installation CD into the CD-ROM drive.

4. Confirm the change, so that BIOS is updated, and restart the PC. The CD drives will be searched for bootable programs and the Windows CD will boot.

## Windows Vista repair function

If the safe mode doesn't help, there is a last option of using the Windows repair service. All system files are restored, and the PC will be returned to a functional state.

If you have Windows Vista, proceed as follows:

1. Please insert the Windows Vista installation CD/DVD and start the PC again. If the PC is not booting from the CD, you have to adjust your BIOS. To do this, please proceed as described below.
2. Enter the desired language and click "Continue".
3. Click "Computer repair function" in the next window.
4. Select the operating system to be repaired. (If you have several operating systems installed, all will be listed.)
5. Select "System restoration options > complete Windows PC restore". Restoration will start and Windows will be repaired.

### Boot function (start from CD)

If the boot function is not activated on the CD-ROM proceed as follows to start from your Windows CD:

1. To open BIOS, boot your PC and press the "Delete" key or "F2". Here you can change important system settings.
2. In BIOS find the list determining the order of boot drives (boot sequence, boot device or others) and set it to CD-ROM.

**Note:** It is recommended that you use your main board's manual to set up your BIOS. All the steps and functions should be described precisely.

3. If you haven't already done so, place the installation CD into the CD-ROM drive.
4. Confirm the change, so that BIOS is updated, and restart the PC. The CD drives will be searched for bootable programs and the Windows CD will boot.

## Start file rescue from CD

You have the option of opening the "Restore deleted files" function via the installation CD. This way, you can rescue data without installing MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011 before.

The advantage is that the deleted files won't be "accidentally" overwritten by new data from MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011. This would the old files unusable.

By opening the CD, you may also access File rescue functionality (view page 49).

# MAGIX services in detail

## magix.info

**Share your knowledge & get answers** This MAGIX service offers you and the MAGIX Community at large a central platform for exchanging knowledge, photos, videos, and music, for discussing and evaluating, for communicating with one another, for presenting yourself, and networking with other members.



You will find the sections "Questions & Answers", "Show & Discuss", "Online Training", and "Chat" where you can play an active or passive role in the MAGIX Community. For this there's not only the [www.magix.info](http://www.magix.info) <http://www.magix.info/uk> portal, but [magix.info](http://magix.info) directly in your product.

### Ask questions online

If you have questions or problems with your MAGIX program or you're looking for tips & tricks concerning multimedia, then you're at the right place.

### Display all questions & answers...

Use the questions which other community members have asked and the collective knowledge of the answers to improve your own working methods, to solve problems, and to get to know the details of MAGIX PC Check & Tuning 2011.

### Launch the online training center

Learn not only theoretically, but also practically what the program is capable of: "learning by doing", quickly and uncomplicated.

### Let your friends view the contents of your MAGIX.info screen over the Internet on their PCs.

Ideal for viewing photos and videos together or for receiving support for questions arising during your creative workflow while using the program (a licensed client will be installed for this purpose).

## MAGIX Online Album

In the MAGIX Online Album you can post your favorite photos online and then send the link to your friends. All photos are immediately available from anywhere in the world on a professionally-designed photo website, in well-organized photo galleries, as full-screen slideshows, or in the form of a personal photo e-card.

- Personalized photo website in many designs.
- Unique Internet address (URL).
- Upload your pictures directly from a camera phone, send the link, and share the picture with other camera phone users.
- Full-screen online slideshows with fade effects and music.
- Send custom designed e-cards with your own photos.
- Share your photos with friends, including Internet management and password access to private albums.

### Your photos online

MAGIX Online Album is available in three versions, of which the smallest (the FREE album with 500 MB webspace for your photos) is entirely free.

The larger versions (CLASSIC or PREMIUM) are available for a monthly charge, but also come with many handy features, such as a faster website, 5,000 MB or 10,000 MB storage space, more website designs or access by mobile phone/PDA.

More information about prices and services is available at the MAGIX WEBSITE.

Using your **MAGIX Online Media Manager**, you can quickly manage your photo website, upload photos and music, create new albums, add designs and text, and much more. All **online** without even having to download any extra software! Worldwide, easy and quick in just a few clicks. At <http://www.magix-photos.com>

The following options are also available:

Send e-cards and photo emails

Send your photos as unique ecards with great designs or as a photo email to your friends and family.



Order photo prints and gifts

Order paper prints or great photo gifts from your MAGIX Online Album and have them delivered directly to your home, or pick them up from a photo lab in your area. Delivery time is usually just 2 - 3 days.

## MAGIX Online Print Service

MAGIX Online Print Service gives you the opportunity to order photo prints and gifts, for example, t-shirts or mugs. With just a few clicks, your photos are uploaded into the Web and the finished photos or gift items are delivered to your home within a few days.

- High-quality prints in all standard formats or poster size
- Fun photo products like t-shirts, calendars, mugs, mouse pads, etc.
- Convenient round-the-clock order service from your home
- Fast delivery within just a few days directly to your doorstep
- Easy to reorder online with just one click of the mouse

**Quality prints and great photo gifts from your digital pictures – it's that easy**

### 1. Select photos

Click on "Order" on the MAGIX Website <http://www.magix-prints.de> and on "Upload photos now" if you would like to select, edit and order your photos without MAGIX Photo Manager.

Click the arrow button to upload, and then select the images which you would like to print and click on "Upload images".

### 2. Format and select

Select the desired texture, amount and the print format (10 x 15...) or photo gift (cup, t-shirt...).

One great option is the crop function for your prints. To do so, click on the "Image format" while preview of your photo. In the preview window you can see how your photo print will come out.

### **3. Send order**

After you have made your settings selections, click on the button "OK". Now simply enter your address and the delivery method.

You receive an order confirmation by email which contains a link providing you with the status of your order.

### **Home delivery**

Have your prints and photo gifts delivered to your house, or pick up them up directly at a local photo lab, and save on delivery costs. Delivery time is usually 2 - 3 days.

You can also read the FAQ (frequently asked questions) on the Internet.

## **MAGIX Website Maker**

Not only is Internet surfing easy! Thanks to MAGIX Website Maker creating websites also becomes child's play!

### **This service offers:**

- Your desired domain (www.desiredname.com) and a subdomain (http://your-name.magix.net/website).
- 250 MB memory space with 5 email accounts, 1 GB each.
- Website Maker with website templates, intros. Also animations, text effects, form and design objects, picture and graphic templates, and buttons. And everything without any ad banners!
- Photo (\*.jpeg), video (\*.wmv) & music (\*.mp3) options.
- Additional software: MAGIX web mail for managing your email inbox.

MAGIX Website Maker offers 3 months of free, non-binding service. This way, you have enough time to find out everything about MAGIX Website Maker and all existing possibilities for editing and managing your homepage.

**MAGIX Website Maker offers everything for the perfect Flash® website:**

- **Design templates:** Numerous high-quality website templates in the latest professional Flash® design with pre-finished, customizable subpages, start pages, profile pages, photo pages, video pages, and much more.
  - **Text & text effects:** Freely positionable text fields with fantastic fonts and animated text effects can be added and individually formatted with ease.
  - **Multimedia content:** Select your favorite photos, spectacular slideshows, videos and an online video player with your own background music, or integrate it all as an online music player with playlists.
  - **Decorative elements:** Attractive design objects, plenty of vector shapes, background images, buttons, and much more offer more possibilities for designing unique websites than ever.
  - **Animation objects:** Large selection of dynamic, impressive animation objects for breathtaking, moving websites.
  - **Links:** Easily add links to your own or external websites.
  - **Top extras:** Enhance your website with a visitor counter, guest book, contact form, and many other useful extras.
- Export function:** Conveniently add individual components of your website (e.g. video player, slideshow, online music player) or even the entire website to external sites as an embedded website.

**Proceed as follows:**

After registering your desired domain, you can start creating your website right away.

1. First, select a design for your website in MAGIX Website Maker
2. If you would like to place an intro (start animation) at the start of your domain, select your intro as a next step.
3. Now you can replace the mock text with your own text as you see fit. All free-standing elements on all webpages can also be moved as you please. To do so, click to select the element and move it using your mouse.
4. Once everything is just how you want it, you can put your page online, so that your domain can be accessed.

## MAGIX Blog Service

YOU make the news – Create you own online journal with MAGIX Blog Service!

Easy to use and lightning fast – Design your own online journal (blog) however you want: Categories, keyword for quick searching, calendar, archiving, and much more. No HTML knowledge required!

Create an account and add up to 5 individual blogs; you decide what your subdomain should be (<http://your-name.magix.net/blog>) – all without any banners.

**Spam guard:** Captchas make the commenting function even more secure against spam and comments which come from IP addresses or contain links that are listed in different blacklists.

**Manage it:** MAGIX Blog Service lets you invite authors for your blogs to work together on their growth. Up to 10 authors can work together on a single blog. Every editor can be assigned specific rights: Editor and chief editor - entries by an editor must be authorized by the chief editor before going live. The chief editor does not require any authorization!

**Webspace:** All media that you use in MAGIX Blog Service is managed in the storage space for MAGIX Online Album. If you still don't have MAGIX Online Album, then you will receive a free album with 500MB worth of space when you register for the blog service. Upgrade to classic subscription with 2,000 MB, or you can switch to the premium service with 5,000 MB of memory at any time for a small fee.

# Glossary

## A

### ActiveX

ActiveX is a software component developed by Microsoft for active contents, which may also be used by other applications and software development programs.

The control elements included in ActiveX serve, for example, for creation of dynamic Internet pages and may even act as independent programs. This provides Internet users with a comfortable experience while visiting websites.

**Note:** The ability to execute programs on the Internet user's computer with the help of ActiveX presents a risk that dangerous codes (such as viruses, Trojans, malware) may get into your computer.

### Autostart

"Autostart" is a Microsoft Windows function which allows an automatic program start along with system boot. A folder exists, where a list of programs or processes is found, which are executed when Windows is started or a login takes place. Some of the processes and programs are necessary for Windows, while others are optional.

## B

### Backup disc

Copying of files to a different file storage medium to secure these files is called backing up, or creating a backup.

### BIOS

Abbreviation for "Basic Input Output System". Is a small representation of the operating system, and is stored in a chip on your main board. When the start button is pressed, BIOS starts the first loading of the components. It checks the built-in hardware and creates connections between various components of the computer. It carries on the start process to the point where the operating system can take over. The operating system cannot start without BIOS.

**Note:** Settings in BIOS are retained even after the PC is turned off.

**Bit rate**

Bit rate is the data stream during playback of audio or video data. It is given in kilobyte per second (kbit/s or kbps) and also determined the file size. An MP3 file that is 3 minutes long and has a constant bit rate of 128 kbit/s is ca. 2.8 MB in size.

**Blue screen**

The blue screen is a critical Windows error message. It is issued only when significant errors for the computer's function are found in the core, drivers or hardware. Because the errors are not caused by programs, which may be simply shut down, the computer has to be restarted.

**Blu-ray**

Since early 2008, Blu-ray discs are viewed as successors to DVDs and offer especially high storage capacity of up to 27 GB in a single layer (double-layer up to 54 GB) with very few write errors. The high storage capacity of the Blu-ray disc suits high definition videos and slideshows in high quality perfectly, since these are characterized by large file sizes (depending on material approximately 40 MB/sec) and very high memory use.

The term Blu-ray Disc comes from the blue color of the laser. Because a color cannot be registered as a trademark, the letter "e" was removed from the word "blue".

**boot-capable**

Storage devices are boot-capable if they feature a sector that helps load an operating system.

**Browser**

A browser (also known as web browser, or Internet browser) is a computer program that displays websites. The best-known browsers are Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari, and Opera.

**Button**

Refers to an element of the graphic user interface of a program. The button initiates an action in the program via left mouse click.

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## C

**Cache**

Simply stated, this is a temporary folder where frequently accessed files are saved so that they can be quickly launched while you are working.

**Clipboard**

The clipboard is used to temporarily store objects during execution of commands like "copy" and "cut".

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**Codec**

The term "codec" combines the words **compressor** and **decompressor**. It is a process or program which describes compression in the compressor and decompression in the decompressor of a file. The process may be used for various multimedia files, in order to compress them in order to save space, but still be able to play them back in realtime (decompress).

**Cookies**

Cookies are information about websites and the Internet user as well as his data, which are saved by the Internet browser on the PC.

**Warning!** Cookies save personal information, which wind up on the web during surfing various pages. If a hacker or a special program gets this information, they may use it against you. For this reason, you should never let sensitive information (such as bank data, passwords) be saved for longer periods in cookies. Different Internet browsers (Firefox, Internet Explorer and others) have a function for deleting cookies or for not allowing them to be created in the first place.

**Copyright**

Protection of intellectual and creative property against unauthorized copying.

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Protection of intellectual and creative property against unauthorized copying.

**CPU**

**Central processing unit:** The name for the main processor of the computer (CPU). Modern computers have even two or more processors, or one processor with several cores.

**D****Defragmentation**

Defragmentation is the rearrangement and collection of files and data distributed on the hard drive.

A fragmentation in data carriers comes about from fragmented recording of data in the form of data blocks. The reason for this is the construction of hard drives, where constant writing takes space away and deleting creates new space. This leads to eventual distribution of free data blocks all over the hard drive. When saving a new file, it is separated into fragments and distributed over the still free memory blocks.

**Dialog**

A dialog opens in a new window and lets the user interact with the program. This means that the dialog can present information to the user and/or expects to receive input from the user.

A dialog can contain various user elements which can be manipulated by a simple mouse click. Keyboard entries are also possible.

**Disc types**

The disc types determines the format and medium (CD, DVD, Blu-ray disc, etc.) to which the current project will be burned.

**Double-layer**

DVDs can consist of one or two storage layers, and both of these can be written to. Video DVDs increase the capacity up to 4.5 or 8.5 GB.

During the write and read process, each layer can be accessed without damaging data on the other layer. One of the biggest challenges of development of this medium was making normal DVD players able to playback these discs.

**Drag & drop**

Enables files and objects to be moved freely between various applications (or within an application) by dragging the object and letting it drop using the mouse cursor.

**Drivers**

A driver is a control program for technical devices. Drivers send the operating system important commands which enable connected devices to interact. The Windows system itself already includes numerous drivers for various devices to make devices that are connected available automatically. Most drivers are delivered by the device's manufacturer and are often available for download via the Internet from the manufacturer's homepage. Driver updates may also be available from these pages.

**F****Firewall**

A firewall is a technical system for protection against unwanted external access or hacker attacks.

There are hardware and software firewalls. Hardware firewalls are mostly technical devices with network interfaces (for example, router or proxy), and are therefore sometimes called network firewalls. Software firewalls run as a program on an operating system and control outgoing file traffic as well as attacks from the web. They also protect against unwanted secret sending of data from the computer by other programs.

**Note:** It may come to a blockade of communication between programs or processes in your own system if your security level is set too high.

**H****Hard disk**

Storage medium with the largest storage capacity where the operating system(s), programs, and files are saved. A hard disk can be built into the computer, but there are also external hard disks which can be used with different computers via a USB connection (portable drives or external hard disk).

**Hard disk drive**

Storage medium with the largest storage capacity where the operating system(s), programs, and files are saved. A hard disk can be built into the computer, but there are also external hard disks which can be used with different computers via a USB connection (portable drives or external hard disk).

**Hardware**

The all-encompassing name for all internal components of a computer. For example hard disk, graphics card, mainboard, etc. External peripheral devices

are also considered hardware, i.e. printer, scanner, monitor, etc. The synchronization of single hardware components is coordinated by the software.

**HD DVD**

The HD-DVD is intended for playback on HD-DVD players and cannot be played on normal DVD players. By default it is created in "1080i" (1920 x 1080 pixels) format. The amount of data is four-times that of normal DVD formats.

**Advice:** Toshiba declared at the beginning of 2008 that the manufacture and further development of the technology (including devices) would be stopped. This makes Blu-ray the official successor to the DVD.

**HDD**

Storage medium with the largest storage capacity where the operating system(s), programs, and files are saved. A hard disk can be built into the computer, but there are also external hard disks which can be used with different computers via a USB connection (portable drives or external hard disk).

**I****Image**

An image is a representation of a CD, DVD, hard drive, or another storage medium that is saved as a file.

The difference from a copy or backup is that an image contains information about the structure of the original storage medium, and not just individual files. This enables 01:01 copies of complete storage media to be created.

**Caution!** Copyright laws forbid copying of commercial CDs/DVDs, and for this reason, this process can be prohibited by copy protection.

**IRQ**

IRQ stands for "Interrupt Request". This interrupts running programs in order to complete other tasks with a higher priority. The command sent to the processor for this interruption is called an IRQ. The reason for these interruptions is to enable input and output devices such as mice, keyboards and hard drives to react quickly.

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## M

**Menu**

Menus contain practically all function of a program. They can be opened using a simple mouse click on the corresponding menu. Keyboard shortcuts, if available, are also found at the end of menu entries.

The graphical surface of a CD/DVD will also be represented as a menu.

**Menu bar**

Almost every program has a menu bar. It can normally be found underneath the title line of the program. A simple mouse click opens a corresponding menu.

**Motherboard**

This is the centerpiece of hardware components of a computer. All other hardware components like CPU, RAM, hard disk, additional drives, graphics cards, as well as other cards for specialized uses are connected to the motherboard.

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## O

**Operating system**

After the computer is turned on, the operating system will be loaded. Without this software, you would not be able to work on the computer. It executes the most important functions and allows other programs to start. Microsoft Windows is the most commonly used operating system. Other systems besides Windows exist, one example being Linux.

**P****PAL (Europe)**

Phase Alternating Line, or **PAL**, is a process for color transmission for analog TV that is primarily used in Europe, but also in Australia, South America, and many African and Asian countries.

The image repetition rate for PAL is 25 Hz.

**Partition**

A hard drive's storage space can be divided up into several areas which can be used as separate, independent hard drives. These areas are called partitions. Every partition in Windows receives its own drive letter.

Hard drives may only be partitioned after being re-formatted, or cleaned of all data.

**Note:** There are special programs, which can partition unformatted hard drives. However, they do not guarantee that this happens without any data loss!

**PCI bus**

The PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect) bus is a standardized bus system, which supplies a PC with expansion cards.

PCI components are mostly self-configured, or plug-and-play enabled. The main processor may quickly access the most important input and output components (such as the sound card or network card) locally via the PCI bus.

**Performance**

Performance describes the capacity of the data processing system. A PC's performance indicates the computational strength of the system or how much memory is available. This is a relative value and serves to compare the system to others.

**Plug-in**

Plug-ins are additional programs that expand the functionality of the main program. They are inserted into the main program.

**Process**

A process is a running program. You may view all programs being run at the time in the Task Manager. You will see many processes, even if no windows

are open. This is because a program may be active without letting it be known. These programs are called "running in the background".

## R

### **RAM**

RAM stands for Random Access Memory and is part of a PC's hardware. RAM is also often called working memory. RAM is needed to temporarily save files. This type of storage is erased when the computer is shut down or reset. The larger this storage is, the faster you can work with programs in order to change and save files.

### **RAM (Random Access Memory)**

This is a hardware component of a computer. RAM is needed to temporarily save files. This type of storage is erased when the computer is shut down or reset. The larger this storage is, the faster you can work with programs to change and save files.

### **Ratio:**

The aspect ratio is the ratio between the height and width of a rectangle. In practice these are photos, screens or projection screens. This method can also be used to describe the aspect ratio of pixels.

Here are some examples of typical aspect ratios: at home **4:3**, **16:9** (typical for TV sets), or **16:10** (widescreen flat screens, widescreen notebooks), **3:2** for 35 mm films and photos. In cinemas you mostly find **1.85:1**

### **Registry**

Also called registry database. Information about Windows, system services and processes, as well as other programs and settings are saved here. A serious error in the registry may cause your system to become instable or not start at all.

### **Reset**

"Reset" signifies the reset button located on the PC encasing. It returns the PC to the start position and forces a reboot of the operating system. A reset (cold start) is often necessary if a PC no longer responds after a system crash. Unsaved data will be lost.

In contrast to resetting, a so-called "warm start", which is started by pressing "Ctrl + Alt + Del", will skip the majority of the test and initialization procedure of the BIOS.

**Restore**

Restoration of files originating from a backup will be called "Restoring".

**S****Safe mode**

A limited start-up of the Windows operating system is called "Safe Mode".

During PC start-up, before Windows loading, the start options menu may be opened by holding the F8 key. For repairs and for conducting tests, a limited Windows operating system may be booted. The limitations consist mostly of device drivers and auto-start objects, which are not loaded.

**Note!** The key for opening the start options menu may be other than F8 in different Windows versions!

**Screenshot**

A screenshot is an image composed of all visible screen elements (messages, open dialogs, etc.) at a certain time. By pressing the "Print screen" key on the keyboard, this image is saved into the clipboard. Next, open a program which can edit images and select "Insert" (shortcut "Ctrl+V") in a new document to add the screenshot for editing and saving.

Note: Press "Alt + Print screen" on the keyboard to capture the active window only.

**Setup**

In computer jargon, the word "setup" is often applied to different concepts.

"Setup", above all in the Microsoft Windows environment, usually indicates the installation and setting up of new programs on the system. That's why the installation file is often named "setup.exe". Once the product is installed, "setup" often translates into a window or dialog that provides the basic settings for the program.

**Slider**

Used for visual input of values. Similar to volume control on a mixing board, you can control various parameters by sliding the fader. A very common example for this is the zoom slider that lets you see a picture in more detail.

**SMTP**

Stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol and enables the exchange of emails across computer networks.

**Software**

The name for all non-physical functional components of a computer. This primarily includes computer programs and files that are meant to be used by computer programs.

**Submenu**

Besides normal entries, a menu can contain submenus that offer additional functions. This makes menus more comprehensive.

**swapfile**

If the system's RAM is occupied (e.g. limited to 1024 MB) because a lot of programs and files are open, then files are saved on the hard drive from RAM in the so-called "swap file". Windows decides if files are continuously accessible or not, and files that are accessed less often are moved to the swapfile.

**System restore**

After a program or driver is installed, it may happen that the Windows operating system no longer functions properly. In this case, a restore point should be set via the Windows system restore feature. This enables the operating system to be reset to the condition before the driver or program was installed.

**T****Taskbar**

The taskbar is a part of the user interface (desktop). In Windows and other operating systems that utilize graphical user interfaces, this bar is usually on the bottom edge of the screen. The task bar, sometimes also called the start bar, provides a better overview of currently running programs and makes different functions like program selection menus, quick-start program icons, clock display, and so on available.

**Toolbar**

All basic functions of the corresponding program can be found here. The corresponding functions can be called up via mouse click.

**Toolbar**

Here you will find small buttons that provide a function when clicked. For example, you can cut out a selected object by clicking on the scissors.

**U****Universal Plug & Play; UPnP**

Universal Plug 'n' Play (UPnP) is a network protocol which enables data exchange between different devices (PCs, hi-fi systems, video cameras, PDAs, and webservers). UPnP allows various devices to participate in network-wide communication, i.e. the initialization of functions and other device functions. Long-winded configuring or installing of drivers is not required as the devices can handle their own functions and data sources by themselves. Find out more at [www.upnp.org](http://www.upnp.org).

**Hint:** To work with UPnP you have to activate it first. This can be found under "Options" ("Y" -> UPnP).

**Update**

An update or software update changes an existing program version to the most current published version.

Updates make sure that a software application is up-to-date. This affects programs with security functions above all, for example anti-virus or firewall programs, to seal any security leaks. Updates are usually offered by the software's manufacturer via the Internet.

**USB**

USB stands for "Universal Serial Bus", which is a system for connecting an external device with the computer.

These devices (storage devices, printers, scanners, etc.) may be connected and recognized while the computer is running. The system is a serial bus system, where individual bits of a data package are transmitted one after the other and not in parallel. A USB controller with USB ports on the computer is required. Data transfer speed is based on the system clock of the USB speed. USB 1.0, for example, has a data rate of 1.5 Mbits/s, or up to 12 Mbits/s. There are various USB connectors with DIN IEC norms which are differentiated by type. The most common connector is the USB type A, which is used for USB sticks, for example.

## V

**Virtual memory**

"Virtual memory" is a technology that is applied in nearly all operating systems. Programs are "fooled" into "believing" that there is more RAM available than there really is.

The logic in this case is that programs that require a lot of memory may still be able to be operated when the memory is actually being "consumed" elsewhere. For memory-intensive applications this is advantageous, since data that is not necessarily required may be replaced with data which is more important.

**VST and DirectX plug-ins**

Plug-ins are additional programs that expand the functionality of the main program. They are inserted into the main program.

Two standards exist for audio editing: VST (Steinberg) and DirectX (Microsoft). VST has asserted itself stronger in the current market.

## W

**WMA**

A process developed by Microsoft for compressing audio files with properties similar to those of MP3.

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