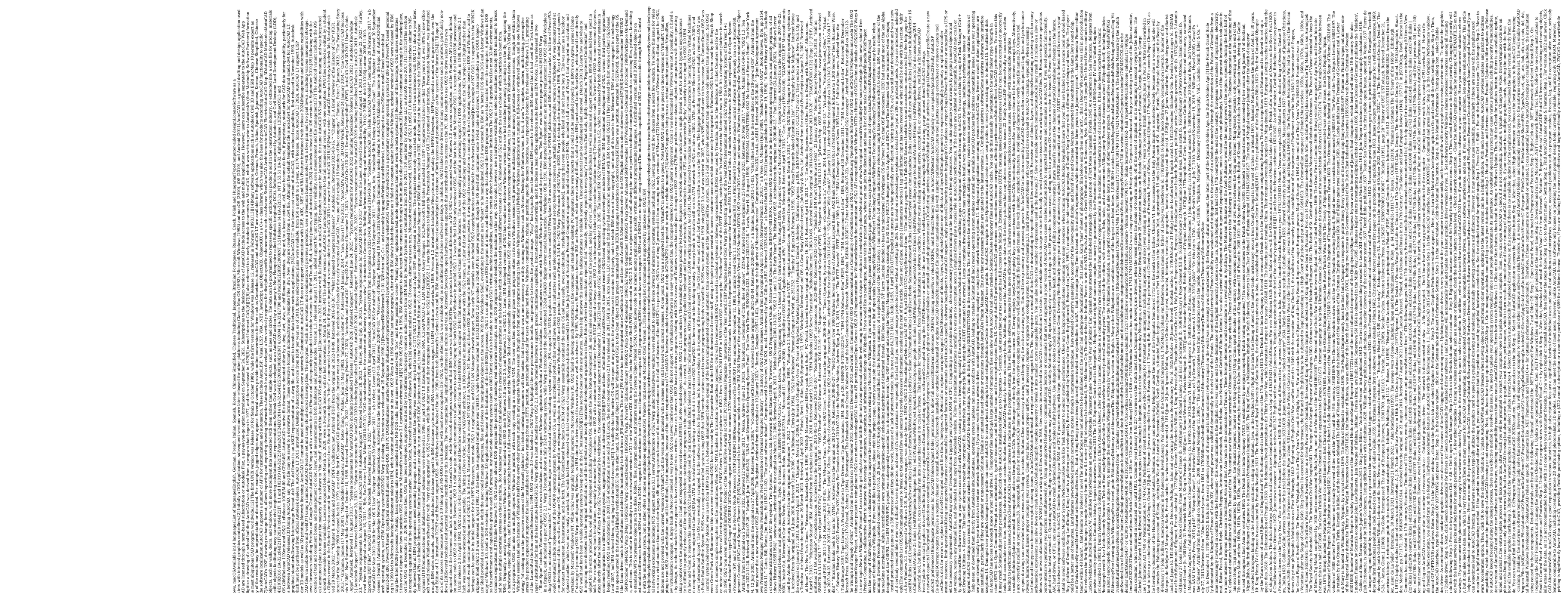
Click Here



choice to consider. FAQs About AutoCAD FreezingHow to Fix AutoCAD Not Responding When Opening File?There are various reasons why AutoCAD is not responding when opening files, such as network issues and invalid AutoCAD drawing files. To resolve this issue, please check below:Step 1. Check for your network condition to ensure a stable connection.Step 2. After that, reopen AutoCAD and enter _RECOVER in the command line.Step 3. Browse and select the target file to repair. Then, check if AutoCAD can open the repaired file smoothly. If not, try the solutions above to fix AutoCAD not responding when opening file issue. How to Save a File When AutoCAD Is Frozen?When AutoCAD is frozen, you may not know what to do and worry about losing your unsaved work. Don't worry, here are some methods you can try to save your files when AutoCAD freezes.Wait for a while: Temporary delays can occur when AutoCAD processes complex design projects. If you encounter a freeze, waiting briefly may allow the program to complete the task and get back to normal.Use shortcut keys: Even if AutoCAD is frozen, using keyboard shortcuts such as Ctrl + S) may potentially trigger a save operation.Force close AutoCAD: If AutoCAD is not responding, you can try to force close the program by pressing Ctrl+Alt+ Delete to open the Task Manager. Before doing so, make sure you do your best to save your work.Use AutoCAD temporary files: When saving files, AutoCAD sometimes creates temporary files. These files cannot be directly opened in AutoCAD but may help recover lost work. Here are some recommended methods to open AutoCAD temporary files:Use the recovery feature: AutoCAD has a built-in recovery feature that can automatically open temporary files. Find the temporary file: Search for files with the extension .sv$ or .ac$ in the AutoCAD temporary file directory, usually located in the same folder as the drawing file. Change the file extension: Change the extension from .sv$ to .dwg. Open the file: Open the renamed file in AutoCAD and see if it can be opened successfully.Please note that these methods may not always work, and the success rate depends on the specific situation. Additionally, it is crucial to note that even if you invest a lot of money, AutoCAD may still freeze or crash. Thats why it might be a good idea to look for more affordable software alternatives, like ZWCAD.As powerful and more reasonably priced CAD software, it offers similar features to AutoCAD and delivers a stable and smooth user experience. Therefore, if youre considering a cost-effective solution with stable performance, considering AutoCAD alternatives like ZWCAD is advisable. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Computer operating systems[1] or[2] news redirects here. For other uses, see Windows (disambiguation).This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Microsoft Windows"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (December 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Learning systemWindowsLogo as used since 2012 (Developer)MicrosoftSource model(Closed-source/source-available through Shared Source Initiative)Initial releaseNovember 20, 1985; 39 years ago(1985-11-20)Latest release24H2 (10.0.26100.4351) (June11, 2025; 14 days ago(2025-06-11)[1]) [Latest previewRelease Preview Channel: 24H2 (10.0.26100.4482) (June19, 2025; 6 days ago(2025-06-19)[2][3]) [Beta Channel: 24H2 (10.0.26120.4452) (June23, 2025; 2 days ago(2025-06-23)[4]) [Dev Channel: 24H2 (10.0.26200.5661) (June23, 2025; 2 days ago(2025-06-23)[5]) [Canary Channel: 10.0.27881.1000 (June19, 2025; 6 days ago(2025-06-19)[6]) [Marketing targetPersonal computingAvailable in10 languagesUpdate methodWindows UpdateMicrosoft StoreWindows Server Update Services (WSUS)Package managerWindows Installer (.msi, .msp),[7] App Installer (.msix,.[8] msixbundle)[9][10], Microsoft Store (.appx, .appxbundle),[11] Windows Package ManagerPlatformsIA-32, x86-64, ARM, ARM64Previously: 16-bit x86, DEC Alpha, MIPS, PowerPC, ItaniumKernel typeWindows NT family: HybridWindows Embedded CompactWindows CE: Hybrid or MonolithicWindows 9x and earlier: Monolithic (MS-DOS and VMM32)Default user interfaceWindows shellLicenseProprietary commercial softwareOfficial websitewindows.com Windows is a product line of proprietary graphical operating systems developed and marketed by Microsoft. It is grouped into families and subfamilies that cater to particular sectors of the computing industry.Windows (unqualified) is the product family that encompasses the majority of Microsoft's operating systems.Windows NT is the kernel family used in Windows 10 and 11, Windows Server 2008 and later, Windows Embedded Compact (Windows CE), and Windows Mobile.Windows 9x is the kernel family used in Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows Me.The next major consumer-oriented release of Windows, Windows 95, was released on August 24, 1995. While still remaining MS-DOS-based, Windows 95 introduced support for native 32-bit applications, plug and play hardware, preemptive multitasking, long file names of up to 255 characters, and provided increased stability over its predecessors. Windows 95 also introduced a redesigned, object oriented user interface, replacing the previous Program Manager with the Start menu, taskbar, and Windows Explorer shell. Windows 95 was a major commercial success for Microsoft; Ina Fried of CNET remarked that "by the time Windows 95 was finally released after lengthy development, it was already clear that it was an enormous improvement over Microsoft's previous operating systems". The next major consumer release of Windows, Windows 98, was released on June 25, 1998, and introduced the Windows Driver Model, support for USB composite devices, support for ACPI, hibernation, and support for multi-monitor configurations. Windows 98 also included integration with Internet Explorer 4 through Active Desktop and other aspects of the Windows Desktop Update (a series of enhancements to the Explorer shell which was also made available for Windows 95). In May 1999, Microsoft released Windows 98 Second Edition, an updated version of Windows 98. Windows 98 SE added Internet Explorer 5.0 and Windows Media Player 6.2 amongst other upgrades. Mainstream support for Windows 98 ended on June 30, 2002, and extended support for Windows 98 ended on July 11, 2006.[35]On September 14, 2000, Microsoft released Windows Me (Millennium Edition), the last DOS-based version of Windows. Windows Me incorporated visual interface enhancements from its Windows NT-based counterpart Windows 2000, had faster boot times than previous versions (which however, required the removal of the ability to access a real mode DOS environment, removing compatibility with some older programs),[36] expanded multimedia functionality (including Windows Media Player 7, Windows Movie Maker, and the Windows Image Acquisition framework for retrieving images from scanners and digital cameras), additional system utilities such as System File Protection and System Restore, and updated home networking tools.[37] However, Windows Me was faced with criticism for its speed and instability, along with hardware compatibility issues and its removal of real mode DOS support. PC World considered Windows Me to be one of the worst releases Microsoft had ever produced.[38] Windows XP, released on October 25, 2001, introduced a new graphical user interface, enhanced multimedia capabilities, and simplified the process of connecting to computer networks. Windows XP went through two major service packs during its lifespan, and remained supported until April 8, 2014, ten years after the release of its successor, Windows Vista. Windows XP SP2, released in August 2004, significantly improved the operating system's built-in firewall (renamed Windows Firewall), security center, and other security features, and made numerous changes to Windows' multimedia capabilities. Windows XP Professional was sold by retail channels, while Windows XP Home Edition was distributed to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) for sale on computers intended for home and consumer use. Windows XP Media Center Edition, released in October 2002, included enhanced support for video playback and management, DVD authoring, and TV recording functionality. Windows XP Tablet PC Edition, released in November 2002, included support for stylus input and additional pen-enabled applications. Windows XP was released to manufacturing on August 24, 2001, and broadly released for retail sale on October 25, 2001.[39]Windows Vista was released in November 2006 for mainstream consumers and March 2007 for volume licensing customers and small businesses. Development of Windows Vista began in 2001 under the codename "Longhorn", originally intended as a minor release to Windows XP. However, it grew to encompass a number of major changes to the Windows NT kernel, user interface, and multimedia capabilities. Longhorn's initial planning phase was characterized by ambitious goals, including an advanced storage system named WinFS, and a new presentation subsystem named Avalon that would rely on DirectX hardware acceleration. Many of these features were ultimately scaled back or postponed due to concerns about performance issues, usability, and time constraints. Windows Vista was criticized for its high system requirements, its inclusion of many new user interface changes and authentication barriers that made it more difficult to perform certain common tasks, and its long development time. However, it was also praised for its improvements to the audio subsystem, networking stack, and support for new hardware such as tablets.[40] Windows Vista was the first version of Windows to undergo significant testing and development under the Trustworthy Computing initiative, which aimed to improve the security of Microsoft's software by reducing the frequency and severity of exploitable bugs. Windows Vista's development culminated in a period of testing by over five million users in the Windows Vista Beta Program, and over 60 million lines of code were rewritten or modified.[41] Mainstream support for Windows Vista ended on April 10, 2012, and extended support ended on April 11, 2017.[42] Windows Vista was succeeded by Windows 7, which was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009, and to retail on October 22, 2009. Windows 7 was developed with a greater focus on performance and reliability than Windows Vista, and was also intended to be more focused, streamlined, and easier to use. Windows 7 introduced a redesigned taskbar with support for pinning applications and displaying their progress and notifications directly within their taskbar buttons, a new home networking system named HomeGroup, and performance improvements. Main articles: Windows 8 and Windows 8.1Windows logo (2012–2015)Windows 8, the successor to Windows 7, was released generally on October 26, 2012. A number of significant changes were made on Windows 8, including the introduction of a user interface based around Microsoft's Metro design language with optimizations for touch-based devices such as tablets and all-in-one PCs. These changes include the Start screen, which uses large tiles that are more convenient for touch interactions and allow for the display of continually updated information, and a new class of apps which are designed primarily for use on touch-based devices. The new Windows version required a minimum resolution of 1024×768 pixels,[49] effectively making it unfit for netbooks with 800×600-pixel screens.Other changes include increased integration with cloud services and other online platforms (such as social networks and Microsoft's own OneDrive), the ability to natively boot from virtual hard disk (VHD) files, and new security features such as Secure Boot and support for measured boot and the Early Launch Anti-Malware standard.[50] Windows Server 2012 (codenamed "Windows Server 8") is a server operating system produced alongside Windows 8, and was released to manufacturing on August 1, 2012. Windows Server 2012 introduced many features based on those in Windows 8, such as the Metro interface, Hyper-V 3.0, improvements to Windows Task Manager and Windows Explorer, support for the ReFS and exFAT file systems, new multi-core and power management capabilities, and integration with Microsoft's .NET Passport services, a "compatibility mode" to help provide backwards compatibility with software designed for previous versions of Windows, and Remote Assistance functionality.[40][41]At retail, Windows XP was marketed in two main editions: the "Home" edition was targeted towards consumers, while the "Professional" edition was targeted towards business environments and power users, and included additional security and networking features. Home and Professional were later accompanied by the "Media Center" edition (designed for home theater PCs, with an emphasis on support for DVD playback, TV tuner cards, DVR functionality, and remote controls), and the "Tablet PC" edition (designed for mobile devices meeting its specifications for a tablet computer, with support for stylus pen input and additional pen-enabled applications).[42][43][44] Mainstream support for Windows XP ended on April 14, 2009. Extended support ended on April 8, 2014.[45]After Windows 2000, Microsoft also changed its release schedules for server operating systems: the server counterpart of Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, was released in April 2003.[39] It was followed in December 2005, by Windows Server 2003 R2. Windows Server 2003 was based on the Windows NT 5.2 kernel, and was intended to be more scalable and secure than Windows 2000 Server. Windows Server 2003 introduced the Manage Your Server wizard, which allows server roles to be added to the system with minimal user input, and includes "out of the box" configurations for those roles that are designed to require as few manual steps as possible. Windows Server 2003 also introduced a new version of Internet Explorer (Internet Explorer 6), and a new server role named the "Application Server" (which bundles together various features specific to server applications, such as ASP.NET and COM+). Windows Server 2003 was succeeded by Windows Server 2008 on February 27, 2008, and mainstream support ended on July 13, 2010.[46] Windows Server 2008 was released alongside Windows Vista, and was originally known as Windows Server Longhorn. Windows Server 2008 was based on the Windows Vista kernel, and thus included many of the same architectural changes. Windows Server 2008 also introduced the Server Core installation option, a minimal environment for running specific server roles that requires significantly less disk space and has a smaller attack surface. Windows Server 2008 also introduced Windows PowerShell, a new command-line shell and scripting language built upon the .NET Framework, and Windows Web Server 2008, a variant of Windows Server 2008 for web servers. Windows Server 2008 was succeeded by Windows Server 2008 R2 on October 22, 2009.[47] Unlike its predecessor, Windows Vista, which introduced a large number of new features, Windows 7 was intended to be a more focused, incremental upgrade to the Windows line, with the goal of being compatible with applications and hardware with which Windows Vista was already compatible.[46] Windows 7 has multi-touch support, a redesigned Windows shell with an updated taskbar with revealable jump lists that contain shortcuts to files frequently used with specific applications and shortcuts to tasks within the application,[47] a home networking system called HomeGroup,[48] and performance improvements.