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Switching between built-in Windows power schemes from the taskbar can be a bit of a pain, so the Keithbb1 reader shows us a few different ways to change them with a shortcut. I'm tired of picking plans from the system tray. It's just a bit clunky and clunky trying to control it with a trackpad all the time. Also, I'll jump at just any chance or excuse to make something like this happen with the keyboard instead. After watching this article on TechNet, which described how to change it from command tips. I got a few ideas. If you do this from prompt:powercfg-lit, you'll list all the plans available. Usually it will be three if you haven't done some of your own, which I did. You'll get a way out, which looks like this: Existing power schemes (active) ----- Power Scheme GUID: 381b4222-f694-41f0-9685-f55b260df2e (balanced) - Guid Nutrition Scheme: 8c5e7fda-e8bf-4a96-9a85-a6e23a8c635c (High Performance) Guid Power Scheme: a1841308-3541-4fab-bc81-f71556f20b4a (Power saver) What you're after is the guiD part (globally unique ID). If you want to switch to High Performance on the command line, from Run, from the batch file, from AutoHotkey, or from your favorite app launcher, such as Artist, SlickRun, Launchy and others, you'll use a command like the next, a goal for any shortening you prefer to use. Windows has a lot of great app launchers available, and they can make a heck of a lot more than just Read morepowercfg -s 8c5e7fda-e8bf-4a96-9a85-a6e23a8c635c There are a number of different ways to turn this into a shortcut. Here are my three favorites. Turning it into a keyboard shortcut with AutoHotkey: The easiest way is to match it to the keyboard shortcut in AutoHotkey. To do this, take the command we found above and put it in your AutoHotkey scenario as so:#Numpad6::Run, powercfg-s a1841308-3541-4fab-bc81-f71556f20b4aThis will install Windows in the Power Saver circuit when you hit Win-6 on the panel. Turning it into a keyboard shortcut with any app launcher: If you prefer to make it a shortcut in the app's launcher, you're using the same command. It should work in almost any launcher application that supports commands (the screenshot on the right shows this in The Artist). In SlickRun, they are called Magic Words, in The Artist, they are called Keywords, and so on. The key is to put the powercfg in Command, Filename, or Url box, and -s 8c5e7fda-e8bf-4a96-9a85-a6e23a8c635c in The Settings area. Then, just give it a keyword, and if you like, hot. Then you can either call the app launcher and enter the keyword, or hit hot key to change the power schemes without even picking up your fingers from the keyboard. A short desktop path or taskbar: Finally, you can also attach shortcuts to all your power schemes in the Start, Start menu, Or a desktop. I usually try to avoid this because it involves a mouse, which is something I've tried to get away from. However, if you want to do this, it's pretty simple. Just right to tap the empty desktop space and create a new label with this as a goal:powercfg.exe -s 381b4222-f694-41f0-9685-f55b260df2eDo others too if you want. From your desktop, you can change your icons and pin them to the launch menu or taskbar, or you can move/copy them to Fast Launch.You have several options, so even if you're not an AutoHotkey guru or die-hard user performer, you can always access these power schemes with a few clicks or clicks. Photo by ericvntr. Changing Windows power plans with a keyboard shortcut #tips have you ever wondered how these third-party customization programs allow you to add custom shortcuts for computer conversation? It's actually very easy. Note: this should work at least in Windows 7 and Windows 8, but it may work in Vista. Can. How to add shortcuts to your computer Dialogue in Windows Click Win and R keyboard combinations to bring up and run the box and then enter the following. %appdata%\microsoft-Windows-Network shortcuts then hit enter. This was to open up a place where Microsoft is looking for any additional shortcuts to display in the computer's dialog. So all we have to do is create a new label to what we want to be displayed. It could be a file, a folder, or even a program. When the Create Shortcut master opens, just enter the location of the item you want to create a shortcut to and click on. Then give your label a suitable name and click to finish. Voila! That's really all there is to it. Mastering the keyboard will not only increase the speed of navigation, but it can also help with wrist fatigue. Here are some lesser known Windows shortcuts to help you become a ninja keyboard. The remko van Dokkum Global Windows Shortcuts Win-1, 2, 3, 4, etc. image will run each program in the taskbar. It's helpful, then, to keep the most used programs at the beginning of your task bar, so you can open them one by one. It also works in Windows Vista for fast start icons. Win-Alt-1, 2, 3, etc. will open the jump list for each program in the taskbar. You can then use the arrows to choose which option to list the jumps you want to open. Win+T will cycle through the taskbar program. It's like just hovering over the item with your mouse, but you can run the program with Space or Enter. Win+Home minimizes all programs except the current window. It's similar to Aero Shake and can be disabled with the same registry key. Win+B chooses a system tray that is not always useful, but can if the mouse stops working. Win+Up/Down maximizes and restores the current window as long as this window has the ability to be as high as possible. It's just like clicking on button on the windows. Alt+Esc is similar to alt+Tab, but switches windows in the order in which they were opened, and has no fancy pre-overlay window. Win+Pause/Break will open your system's property window. This can be useful if you need to see the name of the computer or simple system stats. Ctrl-Esc can be used to open the start menu, but won't work as a Windows key replacement for other shortcuts. Ctrl-Shift-Esc will open the manager's task without having to hit Ctrl+Alt+Del in the first place. Alt+Space will open a menu system window that can be used to maximize (x), minimize (n), close (c), or move (m) window, which can be especially useful if your window is somehow behind the screen. This label can also be useful with windows that don't close with the Alt-F4 label, such as a command window. Windows Explorer Labels Here are handy shortcuts built into Windows Explorer that may have similar features in other programs too. Alt+Up will move up one level of the folder, as the arrow up the bar menu has been removed in Windows Vista. In addition, you can also make Backspace go for one level folder with a handy AutoHotKey script. Shift-F10 opens the contextual or right click menu for the file/daddy. This can be very handy for speed, especially if you know which option you want to choose. Look for an emphatic letter in each version to know which email you can click for faster access. Shift+Del removes the file without sending it to the bin because who wants to clean their trash can anyway? Ctrl-Shift+N creates a new folder in the current catalog. Alt+Enter opens file properties so you can view file size, sharing settings, and creation date. F2 renames a file or folder. F3 will open the explorer and choose the search bar. If you already have a window explorer open this will set out the search bar. In some programs, it will also open a search dialogue to search within the program. F6 loops objects in the current window. In the explorer this will cycle between the location of the bar, the options bar, the left glass, and the right glass. It also works with varying success in other programs. F10 switches file menus to Explorer. Last updated September 28, 2020 brain confusing network information. We don't remember a single fact, but instead we are interconnected by association. Whenever we experience a new event, our brains link the sights, smells, sounds and our own experiences together into a new relationship. Our brain remembers things by repetition, association, visual images and all five senses. By knowing a little about how the brain works, we can become better learners by absorbing new information faster than ever. Here are some research tips help you start:1. Use Flashcards Our brains create ingrained memories through repetition. The more times we hear, see or repeat something for ourselves, the more likely we are to remember can help you learn new subjects quickly and efficiently. Flash cards allow you to learn anywhere at any time. Their portable nature gives them quick training sessions on the bus, on the move, at lunch, or in the doctor's office. You can always pop out your flash card for a quick 2 to 3 minute study session. To create effective flash cards, you need to put one point on each flash card. Don't download the entire map with information. It's just overload. Instead, you should devote one concept to each map. One of the best ways to make a flash card is to put one question on the front and one answer on your back. So you can repeatedly quiz yourself into you have mastered any topic of your choice. Commit to reading through flash cards at least 3 times a day and you'll be amazed at how fast you pick up new information. As Tony Robbins says: Repetition is the mother of craftsmanship. Create the right environment For the times you study can be just as important as how you study. For an optimal learning environment, you will want to find a good place that is pretty peaceful. Some people may not stand deafening silence, but you certainly don't want to learn near constant distractions. Find a place you can call your own, with plenty of room to spread your belongings. Go there every time you study and you find yourself adapting to a productive learning schedule. Every time you study in the same place, you become more productive in this place because you associate it with your studies.3 Use acronyms to remember informationIn your quest for knowledge, you may have once heard of a strange term called mmonics. However, even if you haven't heard of this word, you've certainly heard of its many applications. One of the most popular mnemonic examples is Every Good Boy doing well. This is an acronym used to help musicians and students memorize notes on triple stave key. An abbreviation is simply an acronym formed using the initial letters of the word. These types of memory tools can help you learn a large amount of information in a short period of time. Listen to MusicResearch has long shown that some types of music will help you remember the information. Information received while listening to a particular song can often be memorized simply by playing songs mentally in your head.5. Rewrite your notes! can be done manually or on your computer. However, you should keep in mind that handwritten writing can often stimulate more neural activity than when writing on a computer. Everyone should study their notes at home, but often times, just rereading them too passively. Rereading notes can cause you to disconnect and To get most of your research time, make sure it is active. Rewriting notes turns passive learning time into an active and attractive learning tool. You can start to start This method is by buying two laptops for each of your classes. Dedicate one of the notepads to notes during each class. Dedicate another notebook to rewriting notes outside of class.6. Participation of your emotions Emotion plays a very important role in your memory. Think about it. The last time you went to a party that people you remember? The lady who made you laugh, the man who hurt your feelings, and the guy who screamed in the hallways are the ones you remember. They were the ones who had the emotional impact. Fortunately, you can harness the power of emotion in your own training sessions. Increase your memory with five senses. Don't just see and hear the words in your mind. Create a vivid visual picture of what you're trying to learn. For example, if you are trying to learn many parts of the human cell, start a physically rotating cell in your eyes minds. Imagine what each part can feel. Start taking the cell piece by piece and then reconstructing it. Paint of a human cage with bright colors. Increase the cell in your mind's eyes so that it is now six feet tall and put on your personal comedy show. This visual and emotional mind game will help you deeply encode information into your memory.7. Make AssociationsOne out of the best ways to learn new things to link what you want to learn with something you already know. It's known as association, and it's the mental glue that controls your brain. Have you ever listened to a song and were inundated with memories that were associated with it? Have you ever seen an old friend who evoked memories from childhood? That's the power of association. To maximize our mental abilities, we must constantly look for ways to connect new information with old ideas and concepts that we are already familiar with. You can do this with mindmapping. A map of the mind is used to chart words, pictures, thoughts, and ideas into an interconnected network of information. This simple practice will help you connect everything you learn into a global network of knowledge that can be learned from at any time. Read more about mindmapping here: How Mind Card visualize your thoughts (with Mind Map Examples) Featured Photo Credit: Alyssa De Lewa via unsplash.com unsplash.com how to shutdown computer with keyboard shortcuts windows 7

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