System power management

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To adjust power and sleep settings in Windows 11, select Start > Settings > System > Power & battery > Screen, sleep, & hibernate timeouts.

Under Screen, select how long you want your device to wait before turning the screen off when you"re not using your device.

Windows power management makes computers instantly accessible to users at the touch of a button or key. It also ensures that all elements of the system--applications, devices, and user interface--can take advantage of the vast improvements in power management technology and capabilities.

The Windows operating system uses power-management hardware to put the computer into a low-power sleep state instead of shutting down completely, so that the system can quickly resume working. The operating system will automatically enter the sleep state when the computer is idle or when the user presses a button to indicate that the current work session is over. To the user, the system appears to be off. While in the sleep state, the computer"s processor is not executing code and no work is being accomplished for the user. However, events in the system from both hardware devices and the real-time clock can be enabled to cause the system to exit the sleep state (that is, "wake up") and quickly return to the working state.

When the computer is in the sleep state, the computer hardware, the system, and applications running on the computer must be capable of responding immediately to the power switch, communications events, and other actions. If all applications handle power state transitions gracefully, the user will perceive a more elegant and integrated system. Applications that do not handle these transitions can fail when the power is turned off and then on, because of data loss or a dependency on a device that may have been removed.

The following are benefits of Windows power management:

Microsoft Windows supports a power management architecture that provides a comprehensive approach to system and device power management. This power management architecture is designed to meet ever-increasing user requirements, which include:

Customers are demanding that their computers be automatically available at all times, even when turned off. For example, network administrators want to manage computers late at night, and home users want to use their computer to receive faxes. Users with computers hidden away under desks want to be able to turn them by

pressing a button on the keyboard or monitor.

Customers want to decrease the amount of power and total energy that a PC uses, whether the power comes from an electrical wall outlet or a battery.

To meet these ever-increasing user requirements, Windows must be able to manage the power that is used by any device in the system, including add-in boards such as graphics cards, network adapters, modems, and sound cards. To effectively manage power, the PC software, hardware, and Windows must work together in a framework that enables every device to be power managed in a consistent manner.

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