
How To Update Windows 8

*How To Update
Windows 8*

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UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING WINDOWS 8 UP TO DATE

Windows 8, released by Microsoft in 2012, introduced a fresh, tile-based interface designed for touch and mouse use. While it has since been succeeded by Windows 10 and Windows 11, many users still rely on Windows 8 for compatible hardware or specific software. Keeping your operating system updated is essential for security, stability, and performance. This guide explains **how to update Windows 8** effectively, whether you are using the standard edition, Windows 8 Pro, or Windows 8.1. By following these steps, you will ensure your system receives critical patches, driver updates, and feature improvements.

PREREQUISITES BEFORE UPDATING WINDOWS 8

Before diving into the update process, you need to verify a few key points. First, confirm that your Windows 8 license is genuine. Unauthorized copies may not receive updates. Second, ensure you have a stable internet connection. Updates can be large, so a wired Ethernet connection or reliable Wi-Fi is recommended. Third, back up important files. Although updates rarely cause data loss, it is always wise to have a recent backup. Lastly, check your disk space. Windows Update requires several

gigabytes of free storage for downloading and installing updates.

Checking Your Current Windows Version

To determine which edition you are running, press **Windows Key + R** to open the Run dialog, type **winver**, and press Enter. A window will display your version and build number. If you see “Windows 8” without a decimal, you are on the original release. Windows 8.1 is a major update that should be installed before any subsequent patches. Knowing your starting point helps you follow the correct *how to update Windows 8* path.

METHOD 1: UPDATING VIA WINDOWS UPDATE (THE STANDARD WAY)

The built-in Windows Update tool is the most straightforward approach. Here is a step-by-step guide on **how to update Windows 8** using this method.

Accessing Windows Update in Windows 8

1. Move your mouse to the upper-right or lower-right corner of the screen to open the Charms

- bar.
2. Click **Settings** (the gear icon).
3. Select **Change PC settings** at the bottom of the Settings pane. This opens the PC Settings app.
4. In PC Settings, click or tap **Update and recovery** (the icon with two circling arrows).
5. Under “Windows Update,” click **Check now**.

Alternatively, you can open the Desktop, type “Windows Update” in the Start screen search, and select the result from the Control Panel.

Installing Available Updates

After clicking **Check now**, Windows will search for updates. It may take several minutes. When the scan completes, you will see a list of available updates. You can click **View details** to see individual updates. Typically, you should install all “Important” updates (usually labeled as Critical or Security updates). Optional updates, such as language packs or drivers, can be reviewed separately. To proceed:

- Click the **Install** button.
- If prompted, accept the license terms.
- Let the download and installation process run. Your computer may restart several times.
- After restarting, check again for any remaining updates. Repeat until no more updates are available.

Configuring Automatic Updates

To ensure your system stays protected, configure automatic updates. In the same Windows Update section of PC Settings, choose **Choose how updates get installed**. Select “Install updates automatically (recommended)” to let Windows download and install important updates without manual intervention. You can also set a specific time for restarts if needed.

METHOD 2: UPDATING TO WINDOWS 8.1 (A MAJOR STEP UP)

If you are still on the original Windows 8 release, upgrading to Windows 8.1 is a critical step. Windows 8.1 restored many familiar features like the Start button and improved app functionality. Moreover, Microsoft ended support for Windows 8 in 2016, while Windows 8.1 received extended support until 2023. Here is **how to update Windows 8** to Windows 8.1.

Using the Windows Store to Get Windows 8.1

In Windows 8, Microsoft offered the Windows 8.1 update through the Store. Follow these steps:

1. Switch to the Start screen by pressing the Windows key.
 2. Click or tap the **Store** tile (a shopping bag icon).
 3. If an update to Windows 8.1 is available, you will see a large banner or a notification at the top. It may read "Free update to Windows 8.1."
 4. Click the banner and then **Download**. The download is large (2–4 GB). Ensure a stable connection and sufficient disk space.
 5. Follow the on-screen instructions. The installation may take an hour or longer.
 6. After the upgrade, you will be running Windows 8.1. Check for additional updates as described in Method 1.
2. Use the search bar to find an update. For example, search for a specific KB number (e.g., KB4561600).
 3. Find the version that matches your system architecture (x86 for 32-bit, x64 for 64-bit).
 4. Click **Download** and then **Download** again on the pop-up.
 5. Save the .msu file to your desktop.
 6. Double-click the .msu file to install the update. Follow the prompts and restart if needed.

Be cautious: only download updates from the official Microsoft Catalog. Installing incorrect updates can destabilize your system.

METHOD 4: PERFORMING A CLEAN INSTALLATION OR IN-PLACE UPGRADE

If your Windows 8 installation is corrupted or you want a fresh start, you can reinstall the operating system while keeping your data (in-place upgrade) or completely wiping the drive. This also helps you get the latest version. Here is **how to update Windows 8** via an in-place upgrade.

Creating a Windows 8.1 Installation Media

- Visit the Microsoft Software Download page for Windows 8.1 (you may need to use a direct link if the page redirects to Windows 10).

Note: If the Store no longer offers the free upgrade, you may need to install Windows 8.1 manually using an ISO from Microsoft. This is detailed in Method 4.

METHOD 3: USING MICROSOFT UPDATE CATALOG (FOR ADVANCED USERS)

Sometimes Windows Update fails to find certain patches, or you need a specific update file. The Microsoft Update Catalog is a website where you can download updates as standalone packages. This method is useful when troubleshooting **how to update Windows 8** when normal channels fail.

Downloading from the Catalog

1. Open a web browser and go to catalog.update.microsoft.com.

- Download the **Media Creation Tool** or a standalone ISO file.
- Use the tool to create a bootable USB drive (at least 4 GB) or burn a DVD.

Running the Upgrade

1. Insert the USB drive or DVD and run **setup.exe** from the media.
2. Choose **Install now**.
3. Select “Keep Windows settings, personal files, and apps” to perform an in-place upgrade without losing data.
4. Follow the wizard. The process will replace system files and apply the latest Windows 8.1 version with all integrated updates.
5. After completion, run Windows Update again to catch any newer patches.

This method is especially useful for resolving update errors that prevent normal updates.

TROUBLESHOOTING COMMON WINDOWS 8 UPDATE ISSUES

Even with clear instructions, you may encounter problems. Below are frequent obstacles and solutions related to **how to update Windows 8**.

Update Stuck at “Checking for Updates”

A common issue is that Windows Update hangs indefinitely. To fix this, run the

Windows Update Troubleshooter. Press **Windows Key + W** to open Search, type “troubleshoot”, and select “Troubleshooting”. Then click “Fix problems with Windows Update”. Alternatively, you can manually stop the Windows Update service, delete temporary update files, and restart the service. Steps:

1. Open Command Prompt as Administrator (right-click Start button, select Command Prompt (Admin)).
2. Type **net stop wuauserv** and press Enter.
3. Type **net stop cryptSvc** and Enter.
4. Type **net stop bits** and Enter.
5. Type **net stop msiserver** and Enter.
6. Rename the SoftwareDistribution folder: **ren C:\Windows\SoftwareDistribution SoftwareDistribution.old**
7. Rename the Catroot2 folder: **ren C:\Windows\System32\catroot2 catroot2.old**
8. Restart the stopped services: **net start wuauserv, net start cryptSvc, net start bits, net start msiserver**.
9. Close Command Prompt and run Windows Update again.

Error Codes (0x80070002, 0x800F0906,

etc.)

These often indicate corrupted system files or missing prerequisites. Run **System File Checker**: Open Command Prompt as Admin and type **sfc /scannow**. Let it complete and restart. Also, install the latest Servicing Stack Update (SSU) for Windows 8.1, which fixes the update infrastructure. You can download SSU from the Microsoft Update Catalog.

Insufficient Disk Space

Updates require free space. Use the Disk Cleanup tool: Right-click the C: drive in File Explorer, select Properties, then Disk Cleanup. Delete temporary files, previous Windows installations, and empty the Recycle Bin. You may also move personal files to an external drive.

BEST PRACTICES FOR ONGOING WINDOWS 8 MAINTENANCE

Updating is just one part of a healthy system. To complement **how to update Windows 8**, consider these habits:

- **Schedule Regular Checks:** Even

with automatic updates, manually review once a month.

- **Update Drivers:** Use Windows Update or manufacturer websites for graphics, network, and chipset drivers.
- **Run Windows Defender:** Keep your antivirus definitions current—Windows 8 includes built-in Defender.
- **Review Installed Programs:** Remove outdated software that may conflict with updates.
- **Consider Moving to Windows 10 or 11:** As of January 2023, Windows 8.1 is also end-of-life. For security, upgrading to a supported OS is strongly recommended.

CONCLUSION

Keeping your Windows 8 system updated is vital for security, compatibility, and overall performance. Whether you choose the automatic Windows Update route, upgrade to Windows 8.1, or use manual tools like the Microsoft Update Catalog, the process is manageable with this guide. Remember to back up your data before major updates and troubleshoot any issues promptly—steps outlined above address the most common pitfalls. By mastering