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 Hi@raviya_voldo, Welcome to the HP Support Community I understand you are facing an issue with your HP Pavilion - 15-au172tx notebook . Not to worry I will help you to get a resolution to resolve the issue. Please try the following Troubleshoots steps. 1. Turn off the Unit.2. Disconnect the AC adapter.3. Remove any discs from the disc drive.4. Remove memory cards from the card reader slot.5. Disconnect all nonessential peripheral devices, such as printers, scanners, external hard drives, and USB flash drives.6. Disconnect the AC adapter press and hold the power button for approximately 15 seconds.7. Reconnect the AC adapter, and then turn on the computer. Step 2Turn off the unit and please press and hold the Windows key + letter B key and the power button together for 30 seconds after 30 seconds, 1st release the power button but keep holding the Windows key and B key for ten more seconds and then release these two keys If done correctly, you will see the display flashing once. Please attempt it thrice as this step andRestart the unit Step3 The unit has to be turned off, Press Win+ V while holding these two keys then Press the Power button, continue to hold all three keys for 30 seconds and then release the Power button first and then release these two keys Please attempt it thrice and then you may get a Pop-Up CMOS Check and it will restart the unitEven if you don't get a Pop-up restart the unit manually after 3 attempts.Run the Fast Test (about 4 minutes) When Windows doesn't start, begin the hardware diagnostics by running the Fast Test. The Fast Test is separated into a 1st pass and 2nd pass, with each pass running multiple tests. Hold thepowerbutton for at least five seconds to turn off the computer. Turn on the computer and immediately pressescrepeatedly, about once every second. When the menu appears, press thef2key. On the HP PC Hardware Diagnostics (UEFI) main menu, clickSystem Tests.If the diagnostics are not available when using the F2 menu, run the diagnostics from a USB drive. To download the latest version of the diagnostics, go to theHP Hardware Diagnosticswebsite. For instructions, seeHP PCs - Testing for hardware failures in Windows 10. ClickFast Test>Run once.While the test is running, the time remaining and the test result for each component is displayed on the screen. If a component fails a test, write down the failure ID (24-digit code) for when you contact HP Customer Support. The information is also available inTest Logson the main menu. If no test fails, clickContinue>Run onceto run the2nd Passof the System Fast Test. If a component fails a test, write down the failure ID (24-digit code) for when you contact HP Customer Support. The information is also available inTest Logson the main menu.Please check and update Windows and HP support assistances drivers And update Bios and other drivers please click on thelink.to update the drivers. I hope this helps! Keep me posted. Please click Accepted Solution if you feel my post solved your issue, it will help others find the solution. Click the Kudos/Thumbs Up" on the bottom right to say Thanks for helping! A_GayathriHP Support Community Administrator. The BIOS keeps a prioritized list of disk drives attached to your system. If your boot drive/disk drive is not listed in this priority list, Windows will fail to recognize this drive. Also, your computer needs a bootable drive to access the Operating System. It boots up using the first drive thats identified as a bootable drive. So, if youre installing a new disk drive (Harddrive, SSD), chances are your system will fail to start up and return back a black screen. You might even encounter a Boot Device Not Found error message on the screen. If your boot drive is not showing up in BIOS, this guide is prepared just for you. The causes and fixes below shall help you understand and ultimately fix your issue. So, lets get straight to the point! There are plenty of factors that contribute to your boot device failing to show up on the BIOS. From a damaged boot record to physical malfunctions, here are all the possible causes for the boot driver not showing up in BIOS:The disk drive is not initializedDamaged MBR (Master Boot Record)Unsuitable boot sequence on BIOSPhysical connection issuesBad sectors on your hard diskUSB is not enabled in the BIOSDamaged disk drive So, now that you have a general idea regarding the causes, we will start to work on the fixes. First of all, restart your computer and check if it resolved any issue. If it did, then thats that. However, if the issue still persists, follow the possible fixes that are listed below. If one doesnt work for you, make sure to try other methods as well. If your system tries to boot from an unbootable device, your OS wont startup. Hence, to fix this issue, you have to revert the BIOS back to its default settings. Doing so will set your system to boot from the correct disk and the OS could efficiently startup. Follow the process below to restore the BIOS settings: Restart your computer.Enter the BIOS and look for Setup Defaults.Click Yes when prompted.Press F10 to save your changes.Restart your computer. A common cause for your boot drive not showing up in BIOS is a faulty cable and damaged USB ports. Additionally, there might be a physical defect with your motherboard connector pins as well. So, verify that there are no hardware malfunctions on your disk drive. You can connect your device to a different system to check if it works properly or not. If it doesnt, there might be an issue with your device altogether. Furthermore, check if your disk drive is correctly connected to your system. Generally, two wires are used to connect a drive to your system. The first cable connects to your motherboard and the second connects to the power supply unit. So, make sure that these are firmly connected in the right order. The storage controller driver controls the storage arrays of your computer. Hence, updating it might help you with your ongoing disk drive issue. Heres how to do so: Restart your PC.Enter the BIOS settings as mentioned above.Once youre in the BIOS, go to Advanced.Navigate towards Onboard Devices.Some computers have this option as Integrated Peripherals.Change the SATA Configuration to IDE.Press F10 to save your changes.Reboot your PC The MBR (Master Boot Record) is a part of your disk drive that works on the physical layer of your computer and stores information regarding the location of the operating system on your drive. So, Windows failing to start up and the boot drive not showing up in BIOS could be a result of your damaged MBR. Also, your system wont be able to start up properly if the BCD (Boot Configuration Data) is damaged as well. The BCD operates on the logical layer of your computer and contains sensitive data regarding your OS and the boot parameters. To fix the issue, Boot into your system using an external bootable media.On the prompt screen, select Repair your Computer.In the Windows Recovery Environment, select Troubleshoot > Advanced options. Then, select Command Prompt.Execute the following commands:bootrec /FixMBRbootrec /FixBootbootrec /ScanOsbootrec /RebuildBcdRestart your computer to check if the system boots-up normally. If you still are facing the problem, you want to execute a more advanced process of fixing the MBR and BCD. Do let us know if the fix provided in the links does any wonder on your system. Another reason for your boot drive not showing up on BIOS might be because of the disabled USB ports. Your motherboard can automatically disable unused USB ports from the BIOS. So, if thats the case, you can re-enable these ports from the BIOS. Here are the steps to do so: Restart your computer.Enter the BIOS by tapping the correct button configuration depending on your motherboards manufacturer.Once youre in the BIOS, go to Advanced.Navigate towards Onboard Devices. Some computers have this option as Integrated Peripherals.Go to USB Controller.Change this option to Enabled by using the appropriate keys.Press F10 to save your changes.Reboot your PC. Enabling USB boot support on your BIOS allows your system to startup using external disk devices such as a USB or an SD card. Here are the steps to enable USB boot support: Restart your computer.Enter the BIOS settings.Navigate to the Boot tab. Here, youll see all your system devices listed in terms of boot priority. So, youll have to move USB to the top of this list using the appropriate keys. This shall increase its boot sequence priority and your computer will be now able to start up using a USB device. Note that if you cant see USB on this page, it might be listed under the Hard Drive section. So, in this case, move the USB to the top of the Hard Drive section. Again, move Hard Drive to the top of the boot priority list. When you add a new disk drive to your system, it usually doesnt show up in the BIOS right from the start. So, you should initialize this drive first. Initializing a disk drive formats the drive and makes it appear in the File Explorer. Hence it will then appear in the BIOS as well. The steps below show how you can initialize your new disk. Press Windows key + R to open the run command box.Type diskmgmt.msc and hit Enter to open disk management.Right-click on the disk thats Not Initialized and click Online.Right-click this disk again and select Initialize.Select the disk partition style as per your preference.Right-click on the unallocated space and select New Simple Volume.Click Next.Select the size of the volume to allocate and hit Next.Set a drive letter and hit Next.Choose a file system you want to use.Finally, click Next and then, Finish. Error check utility is used to fix bad sectors in your disk drive. A bad sector is a part of a disk drive that is damaged beyond repair. When a sector is damaged, your system fails to read that part, and hence, all information within that sector is lost. So, your boot drive might not be showing up in the BIOS because of bad sectors within it and it can usually be fixed by using the error check utility. Error check utility is built into Windows OS and it can be performed by following the steps shown below. Open This PC.Right-click your disk drive and select Properties.Go to the Tools tab.Click on Check thats under Error-checking.When prompted, select Automatically Fix File System Errors > Scan For and Attempt Recovery of Bad Sectors.Finally, click Start. If nothing works, unfortunately, your disk drive might be physically damaged. You can try and take it to a repair shop, but if its damaged beyond repair, the only thing you can do is to replace it completely. Replace your disk drive and install Windows on it to finally fix your issue the hard way. A hard reset of your system erases all the data, including your profiles and settings. Its like reverting your system back to the state it was right off the box. So, a hard reset might re-establish the connection between your disk drive and BIOS. The steps below show how you can perform a hard reset of your PC. Shut down your PC.Pull the power cable from the outlet.Now, hold the power button for about 20 seconds to dissipate the remaining electrical charge from the system.Plug in and turn on your system again.Select Start Windows normally when prompted. Hey, I have the same problem. I downloaded the compatible bios update exe from hp drivers page and when I double clicked it there was a window popup which extracted something in the ' C ' drive and then nothing happened, there was no other window popup or on screen instructions for the further process and didn't prompt me to restart the machine.After a research I figured out that it was because of the bitlocker. I would suggest you to disable/suspend the bitlocker before running the update executable. Hello, @zooropaMay I ask if you have prepared a USB flash drive with a capacity of 1GB or more?We recommend referring to [Motherboard] How to use USB BIOS FlashBack? for further clarification of your operating steps.Based on your description, after pressing the BIOS button, please wait until the light goes out, indicating that the BIOS updating process is complete.Additionally, have you made any hardware changes? If you don't have specific requirements, such as hardware updates or requests for a particular BIOS version, we generally suggest sticking with a stable BIOS version.Meanwhile, ASUS offers three methods for updating the motherboard's BIOS: updating through the BIOS menu (EZ Flash), the Windows system (EZ Update), or using USB BIOS FlashBack, and the TUF GAMING B550M-PLUS (WI-FI) supports these three updating methods.If necessary, please refer to the [Motherboard] How to update BIOS of the motherboard ?(Include different generation CPU) and try other methods to update the BIOS.Please be aware that updating the BIOS carries the risk of not booting up. It's advisable to back up your data before proceeding with the BIOS update.The UEFI BIOS is a special software program that connects your computers firmware to its operating system (OS). In fact, the BIOS is the first program that runs when you turn on your PC. It checks to see what hardware components your PC has, wakes the components up, and hands them over to the OS. But while trying to open the UEFI BIOS menu, you might find that youre unable to access the UEFI Firmware Settings. This could hinder you from fixing several system issues. Now, if you can't find the UEFI Firmware Settings on your PC, well show you how to bring them back. Why Are the UEFI Firmware Settings Missing? Depending on your PCs manufacturer, you can access the UEFI BIOS settings in various ways. But if you can't locate them, you're probably wondering, "why are the UEFI Firmware Settings not showing?" Well, if you cant find UEFI Firmware Settings in the BIOS menu, here are some common reasons for this issue: Your PCs motherboard doesnt support UEFI. The Fast Startup function is preventing you from accessing the UEFI Firmware Settings menu. Windows 10 was installed in Legacy Mode. Let's now explore some solutions for the "Windows 10 no UEFI Firmware Settings" issue. Before attempting any potential fix, you need to verify that your PCs motherboard is equipped to support UEFI. If your PC is an older model, the chances are that the UEFI Firmware Settings are unavailable. Heres how to check your PCs BIOS Mode: Press Win + R to open the Run command dialog box. Type msinfo32 and press Enter to open the System Information screen. Select System Summary on the left-hand side pane. Scroll down on the right-hand side pane and locate the BIOS Mode option. The BIOS Mode value should either be "UEFI" or "Legacy." If it's "Legacy," then you don't have UEFI Firmware Settings on your PC. The Fast Startup function allows you to boot up your PC quickly. When enabled, the feature could cut off the delay in loading some UEFI BIOS menu options. But then this feature could also prevent you from accessing the UEFI Firmware Settings. So, bypassing the Fast Startup function could help resolve the "UEFI Firmware Settings missing Windows 10" issue. Here are the steps for bypassing this function: Open the Windows Start Menu and select the Power icon. Hold the Shift key and then select Shut down from the power options. This will bypass Windows 10 Fast Startup and shut down your PC completely. Finally, power on your computer again and start pressing the dedicated BIOS Setup key. If this helps, you might consider disabling the Fast Startup feature to make the UEFI Firmware Settings easily accessible. However, bear in mind that this will mean slightly longer boot-up times. Alternatively, create a desktop shortcut that forces your PC to boot directly into the UEFI Firmware Settings menu. Here are the steps you need to follow: Right-click on a blank space on the desktop, select New, and then select Shortcut. Type shutdown /r /fw in the "Location" box and click the Next button. Pick a suitable name for the shortcut and then click Finish. Right-click on the shortcut, select Properties, and then select the Advanced button. On the next screen, check the Run as administrator box and hit OK. Select Apply > OK to apply these changes. To use the shortcut, simply double-click on it. This should restart your PC directly into the UEFI Firmware Settings menu. Your Windows PC either uses a Master Boot Record (MBR) or a GUID Partition Table (GPT) disk. Even if your motherboard is equipped with UEFI capabilities, UEFI Firmware Settings wont be accessible if your drive is equipped with an MBR disk. To resolve the issue, youll need to switch the BIOS from Legacy to UEFI by converting the MBR disk to a GPT disk. Considering that you are converting a system disk, its best to create a system image to back up your system. In fact, it's highly advisable to consider backing up your system first since there's the potential for data loss during this process. If you know that your partition is the MBR-type and your system can boot from UEFI, then youre ready. You can go ahead with converting your drive to GPT format. Otherwise, heres how you can check whether your PC is equipped with an MBR or GPT disk: Press Win + R to open the Run command dialog box. Type diskmgmt.msc and click Enter to open the Disk Management window. Right-click on Disk 0 (or the disk that contains the Windows installation) and select Properties. Click the Volumes tab in the Properties screen. Next, look for the Partition style option under Disk Information. If the partition style is GUID Partition Table (GPT), then theres no need to continue with the MBR-to-GPT disk conversion. Are you still struggling to resolve the "No UEFI Firmware Settings Windows 10" issue? As a last resort, you can reset the CMOS settings from your PCs motherboard. This will help restore your computer to its default BIOS settings. But before clearing the CMOS settings, you have to locate the CMOS battery and jumpers through these steps: Turn off your computer and unplug it from the power source. Remove the bottom cover of your PC and look for the CMOS battery and jumpers on the motherboard. To easily locate the CMOS battery, look for a CLR CMOS reading on the motherboard. The battery should be somewhere near this reading. Next, locate the jumpers. Usually, youd find three pins where the CMOS jumpers are located. The jumpers will be located on only two of the three pins. Now, let's check out how to clear the CMOS settings: If the CMOS jumpers are on the first and second pins, temporarily shift them to the second and third pins. If your motherboard has only two pins, the jumpers will likely be plugged into one pin. In this case, temporarily plug the jumpers on both pins. Next, remove the CMOS battery from its slot. From there, wait for about 15 seconds and then put it back on. Move the CMOS jumpers back to their original pins. Put the computer cover back on, plug in your computer, and then power it on. This should resolve the "no UEFI Firmware Settings" error. On more advanced motherboards, youll find a designated button for resetting the CMOS settings. This will be labeled CMOS, CMOS_SW, or something similar. You can reset the CMOS settings by pressing this button and holding it down for a few seconds. If you struggle to find any hardware components on your PC, check your motherboard manual for assistance. Alternatively, check your PC's model name and research about it online. The UEFI Firmware Settings are helpful when it comes to troubleshooting various Windows system issues. So, if you encounter the "missing UEFI Firmware Settings in Windows 10" issue, try any of the solutions we've covered. If your motherboard doesnt support these settings, then its time to consider an upgrade. Normally, pressing the manufacturer-recommended key during POST takes you to the motherboards BIOS. But even if spamming the key doesnt work and your operating system boots up instead, theres certainly an underlying issue. In such scenarios, you can load the UEFI Firmware Settings from Windows Recovery Environment. If this works, Fast Startup, BIOS Logo Display, or related configurations could be the culprit. Adjust these settings, and you should be able to access the interface normally from the next boot. If the BIOS still doesnt show up, clearing CMOS can help, which is exactly what I usually do. Also, keep in mind there could be possible hardware issues that may require further troubleshooting. Catering to your needs, I have compiled a range of solutions, starting from basic to advanced, that should help you regain access to the BIOS settings. Lets start with the most generic fix. If you havent been to the BIOS interface before, youre probably facing an issue with the correct timing on using the dedicated key, or youre simply using an incorrect one. Even though most motherboards and laptops use Del or F2, these are still not the standard ones. While they are the first ones you should try, your PC could instead utilize a different key F1, F10, Esc, F12, or some other. Example: ASUS ROG Splash Screen with BIOS key message In general, the splash screen displays the appropriate one you need to press. To be precise, you should encounter a message like, Please press Del or F2 to enter UEFI BIOS settings. Otherwise, you may simply refer to your user manual. Even if pressing the right key doesnt work, reboot your computer. This time, keep holding it down from the startup, and this should show your UEFI/Legacy BIOS Utility. If your computer boots up without even displaying the manufacturers logo, theres a chance Fast Boot is enabled or some configuration could be responsible. Your PC is skipping some steps during the POST, which is why the key press isnt being registered. In such cases, I suggest adopting some other techniques to enter the BIOS interface. One of my favorites is from the Windows Recovery Environment (only works for UEFI BIOS). You can press Restart (from the Start menu) while holding Shift. Then, follow the below instructions: Once youre in the Choose an Option screen, select Troubleshoot. Next, choose Advanced options. In the last screen, pick UEFI Firmware Settings. Now, hit the Restart button and wait until the BIOS shows up. Once youre able to enter the firmware interface (from the Windows RE or using other methods), its time to make changes to a few BIOS options that might be preventing you from accessing it. Even though holding down the BIOS key usually helps, in some systems, you might be unable to enter UEFI Utility when Fast Boot is enabled. Thats exactly what happened in my case with the ASUS ROG STRIX B450-F GAMING motherboard. Example: Fast Boot option in ASUS ROG BIOS Likewise, if you have disabled BIOS Logo Display, Splash Screen, or similar options, it does help increase the startup time. However, this directly boots up the OS, and you might get late pressing the dedicated key. The location of these options varies based on the motherboard/laptop model. Usually, they are available under Boot Configuration, Windows OS, Boot, or similar sections. Since the issue mainly persists due to Fast Boot, here are the locations on some popular motherboards: MotherboardAvailable Fast Boot OptionsUEFI BIOS LocationASUSFast BootBoot > Boot ConfigurationMSIFast Boot / MSI Fast BootSettings > Boot /Advanced > Windows OSGigabyteFast Boot / Ultra Fast BootBIOS > Fast BootASRockFast Boot / Ultra Fast BootBoot > Fast BootFast Boot UEFI BIOS Location on popular motherboards In case youre using a Bluetooth keyboard, the key presses may not be registered during the startup since the related drivers execute only after the OS boots up. That being said, you need to switch to a USB keyboard (even the wireless with a dongle should work). There are still exceptions, though. For instance, if you have a Bluetooth adapter that supports HID Proxy mode, you should be able to use it. Likewise, Intel has also introduced support for Bluetooth keyboards during POST. Check the supported list on their official website. Also, ensure the input device is not faulty. If the keyboard doesnt work even after logging into Windows, know that this could have been preventing you from getting to BIOS. Demonstration: Remove and reseat the CMOS battery to reset BIOS In case youre unable to get to the BIOS screen or facing issues even after disabling Fast Boot, I suspect some other configurations could be the culprit. So, resetting the motherboards firmware to its factory defaults would be the best way to resolve this. If youre able to access your BIOS Setup page from the Windows Recovery Environment (as mentioned above), manually load the optimized defaults. Otherwise, you need to clear RTC RAM by removing the CMOS battery, using the CLEAR CMOS button, or shorting the 2-pin/3-pin headers with a jumper cap. For users with a multi-monitor setup (where one display is connected to the MB port and another to the discrete GPU), only the latter one will display the BIOS screen. However, enabling integrated graphics and setting the primary video device to IGFX, IGPU, or a related option should let you access it from the other monitor. But note that only one screen can be used for BIOS. Demonstration: Setting Primary Video Device to Integrated Graphics on ASUS PRIME BIOS Similar is the case on laptops connected to an external display. While some systems support mirroring the firmware interface, others only prioritize their laptop displays. Few devices might support an external display after closing the lid or forcing it to display on the external screen (using dedicated buttons, like Fn + F4). this might not work for everybody. In my case, I can use an external monitor with my ASUS NX580VD laptop for tweaking BIOS settings. But after attempting multiple times, I can confirm that my Samsung Notebook Pro 9 doesnt support this. If youre in the same boat, the only possible way is to use the laptops display for configuring your firmware settings. Caution: Interruption during the firmware update can potentially brick your device. Remember to take precautions before proceeding, especially ensuring there wont be a power-related issue in the middle of the upgrade. A common issue I have encountered is the monitor not detecting DP during the POST (despite Windows booting up normally later). While most users are able to solve this problem by switching to an HDMI or DVI cable, you probably want a better solution if you wish to continue using DisplayPort. The issue persists mainly because the outdated VBIOS doesnt support DisplayPort 1.3/1.4 features. As it is more prevalent with NVIDIA graphics cards, a firmware update is already available online. Downloading NVIDIA Graphics Firmware Update Tool for DisplayPort support All you have to do is download NVIDIA Firmware Updater and let it check for a possible update automatically. If found, proceed to update the VBIOS. In case youre experiencing a similar issue with AMD GPUs, check for a similar firmware upgrade on their official support page. Likewise, flashing your motherboards BIOS has also worked for a majority of users. Inspect the description well (ensuring it includes graphics card compatibility or something related to VBIOS). Demonstration: ASRock Dr. Debug error code The aforementioned solutions should be enough to make the BIOS show up. However, if your Windows isnt booting or your PC isnt POSTing, this becomes another discussion altogether. The best solution for a PC not booting to BIOS would be to examine the Beep or LED codes. Then, look up your user manual or appropriate documentation to get the right solution. Note that this varies on every motherboard: BIOS LED/Beep Codes on popular motherboards Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. 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