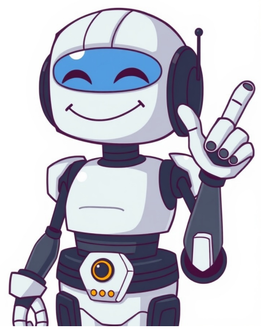
I'm not a bot



For me, a combination of top two answers resolved the issue (registry + Windows).My case was a Windows 10 UK installation that had two keyboards (Croatian default and US English as well as UK one). In Windows 10, the Croatian default was working fine, but after upgrading to Windows 11, I could not get the Croatian keyboard layout to be the default.If I went into Settings Time & language Typing Advanced keyboard settings , to try to override default input method, only the UK layout would be offered and not a Croatian or even the US one.However, after going into registry HKEY_USERS.DEFAULT\Keyboard Layout\Preload and deleting the UK layout things changed. After a restart, I could now go into Settings Time & language Typing Advanced keyboard settings and Croatian, as well as the US layout was now offered and the override worked. Logitech's receivers are not interchangeable.They're either not-really-wifi or not-really-bluetooth, they won't link to anything except the 'family' they're designed for.Logi change the dongle requirements over time. If you have an older keyboard & a newer mouse, even though they are supposedly "the same thing" they may be using different versions of the dongle technology. As far as I'm aware, nothing still uses the old Connect* software, which I think was for the receivers with a physical button. Later dongles were paired for life with the device they came in the box with, no mix & match at all. At least with the new Unifying dongles, you can manually pair several devices.Thanks to roaima for the comment - there's a re-pairing utility Logitech Connection Utility available [for Windows only] which may help.See How do Logitech keyboards coexist? What if I mix up the USB dongles? for how these 'mid-period' dongles worked.*These days, there's 'Logitech Options', 'Set Point' and the newest 'Logi Options+', depending on hardware/OS. For Excel 2016 (and I presume 2013), I added it to the Quick Access Toolbar (I got rid of the Save button because CTRL-S does that), and I replaced it with Fill Series. Go to the Home ribbonIn the Editing group, click on 'Fill'Right-click on 'Series'Select 'Add to Quick Access Toolbar' Now it should appear in the top left of the window. When you press ALT, a number should appear next to the new icon you've added. You can then customise the Quick Access Toolbar and put the 'Fill' option where you want. I got rid of 'Save' and put 'Fill' there instead, so I can now enter the first two values (e.g. '1' in cell A1 and '2' in cell A2), then select those two and more cells below, and hit ALT, 1, and Enter. The selected cells should then be filled with the series. The mouse is no longer required for this task. I think that (in a terminal under linux) you can hit Ctrl+v Ctrl+^ . Ctrl+v is by default bound to: quote-insert Add the next character typed to the line verbatim. This is how to insert characters like C-q, for example. In order to verify my claim I used xxd (xxd - make a hexdump or do the reverse.) which comes with vim. I typed the following keys: xxd Enter, Ctrl+v, Ctrl+^, Ctrl+d, Ctrl+d and the result looked like: % xxd^^0000000: 1e . Now the explanation is a little complicated: xxdEnter launches the application xxd.Ctrl+v, Ctrl+^ sends a 0x1e. In order to understand this you have to remember that Ctrl+x sends the character code of X (0x58, note: capital X) minus 0x40, that is 0x18. In case of ^ (0x5e) this results in 0x01eCtrl+d, Ctrl+d terminates the input. (I don't know why I had to type it twice though). And finally man ascii is really helpful in remembering all those character codes. Looking for a picture of an HP ProBook 430 which showed a keyboard large enough to read the keys well, I found this image: It shows an Fn key between the Ctrl key (actually called Strg in this picture, since the picture shows a German version) and the Start ("Windows" logo) key. Hold that down, and then the picture shown indicates M, J, U, 7 correspond to Numpad 0, 1, 4, and 7. So, there is a way to use a Numpad by holding down Fn. Try holding down Alt and pressing 0128 on the numpad. So, to do that on this computer, hold down Alt, then hold down Fn, and press M. Then, release Fn and hold down Fn again, and press J. Then, release Fn and hold down Fn again, and press K. Then, release Fn, and hold down Fn again, and press 8. Then release Fn. Finally, release Alt. (Yes, you should hold Alt down the entire time.) If that works well, you may wish to try again by just holding Alt, holding Fn, and typing MJK8 (without needing to keep releasing Fn), and then just release Fn and then Alt in the end. For Windows 10 or Windows 11 there is currently no feature to temporary disable the keyboard/keys with one button click from the settings sadly, but you can temporarily:Remove Device (with Windows Settings)Right-Click Windows Logo -> Settings -> Bluetooth and Devices -> Devices -> InputClick the three dots and Remove Device on the entry of your Keyboard(Name for example "wired keyboard" with cherry wired keyboard).Do the cleaning"Add" Device (Rescan Devices with Device Manager)Right-Click Windows Logo -> Device ManagerClick the Button Scan for hardware changes in the Top Menu.It should automatically appear again.Be aware that settings that are not stored on the Keyboard could be lost or not "mapped" to the Keyboard anymore.Yes, Device Manager can disable the keyboard.But in my case with one connected keyboard Device Manager shows five identical "HID-Keyboard" entries and disabling them or finding the right takes more time in my case...Yes, there is third-party software that is more easy to use but can never be faster/quicker than onboard options (find trustworhy software, download/install, get along with ui)Yes, there are other reasons users want to do this and microsoft should know/enable it:Microsoft Community Question: How do I disable my laptop built-in keyboard? Coming late to the party, I know, but I had a similar issue and I wanted to share my solution.So, I have this HP laptop and for some reason they've decided to remove the Insert key. I "live" in Windows, but I spend a lot of time in terminals on remote servers, Linux of course, so Ctrl+C and Ctrl+V are not an option and I have to rely on the good old Ctrl+Insert and Shift+Insert to do the job.After some time spent searching for alternatives, the Numpad-0 was not really such a good/handy solution, I've found that you can remap keycodes by fiddling with the registries. What's even better there's this little tool called SharpKeys that makes the job even easier.So the solution was to remap a "useless" key, in my case was PrtScn, to Insert and get my "flow" back. Depending on the situation and preferences one could use some other key. Some programs (e.g. ms html help viewer) have zoom-in features that only seem to work when you mouse wheel scroll. Is there a way to emulate mouse wheel scroll using the keyboard? Here is what the layout of an Italian keyboard looks like:As you can see, the curly braces, which are absolutely necessary towrite code in any of C, C++, JavaScript, Java, Objective-C, and others,appear in purple in this picture. This is because while the othercharacters can be seen visually as printed characters on most Italiankeyboards, these purple characters are actually usually not printedon the keyboard's keys. These characters, found in the upper rightcorners of the given keys, can usually be generated with thefollowing key combinations:(RIGHT SHIFT or LEFT SHIFT) + (RIGHT CTRL or LEFT CTRL) + (Alt or AltGR) + ([or])(Actually as the MSKLC application shows, SHIFT + AltGr + [and SHIFT + AltGr +]are enough to generate the curly braces.)Characters such as the at (@) sign (called 'chiocciola' in Italian) and thehash (#) key (called 'cancelletto' in Italian) found in the lower right handcorner of the keyboard can be generated easily as follows (AltGr + @) or(AltGr + #). Such characters are also fundamental to programming asthey can, for instance, be found in CSS, namely with media queriesand with selectors referring to the id html attribute.Upon further inspection, we can see that all of the US ASCII keyboard / programmer's keyboardare covered by the keys of the Italian keyboard, except for the following, which are thetilde, which is especially useful on the Linux command line and is used to refer to auser's home directory on such system, as well as the back-tick (`), also known as theback-quote, which is also very useful on the Linux shell when we want to turn the outputof a command into a command-line input.So, here comes the question:With all those empty upper-right hand corners of keys, why isn't there a betterway of generating these characters, perhaps through a CTRL-ALT-SHIFT modifier keycombination?All I've been able to find regarding generation of these characters are thefollowing ALT-codes:ALT code 96 corresponds to `ALT code 123 corresponds to {ALT code 125 corresponds to }ALT code 126 corresponds to ~and to generate a character via an ALT code, you make sure that the NumLock key on yourkeypad is toggled on, hold down the ALT key, enter the keycode, and release the ALT key.ALT code are documented at: someone knows of a better way of inserting these characters from an Italiankeyboard without switching the keyboard layout in the Control Panel, thenplease let me know. Thanks. This is a problem with many compact keyboards, because they lack dedicated Home, End, Page Up and Page Down keys.Doesnt use of AutoHotKey open up some increased risks from hacking?In any case the problem can easily be solved without use of AutoHotKey, by Windows users at least, using Microsoft PowerToys > Keyboard Manager > Shortcuts as mentioned above by Riz.I use Win+left = Home, Win+right = End, Win+ up = Page Up, Win+down = Page Down. You can map any combination you like, but it is best to avoid use of the Ctrl key. The reason is that Powertoys does not offer StartofDoc or EndofDoc as Mapped To options but these are pre-installed in many programs, using the Ctrl key.You do not need fancy Autotype scripts (or anything extra) for this. Just press and hold Ctrl, then use your chosen shortcuts for home or end. In my case, after using Powertoys as above:Ctrl+Win+left takes the cursor to start of document, andCtrl+Win+right takes the cursor to end of document.This works for me in Word and in R (everything I tested), where the start/end of document keyboard shortcuts (Ctrl+home, Ctrl+end) seem to be installed by default.If necessary you can install them in any program that allows you to customize keyboard shortcuts. In Word 2003 for example, this is under Tools > Customize > Keyboard (where the required shortcuts are present by default, but you can add to them if so desired).One point for those new to PowerToys: Keyboard Manager must be enabled (with PowerToys running in the background) for remapped keys and shortcuts to be applied. You can set these to load at start-up.

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