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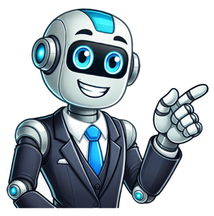

It's frustrating when a web page won't load. Your connection, software, or the website could be causing the problem. Here are a few ways totroubleshoot the issue and access a website, even if it's down. Check Your Network Connection First, check your network connection. Wireless connections can be flaky and drop out at any time, so make sure you're connected to the right network. An easy way to test this is to visit a popular website, like Google or Facebook. If the site loads, you're connected! If the site doesn't load, make sure your device isn't in Airplane Mode. On Smartphones, tablets, and many Windows desktop and laptop computers, you can disable all communications. Some Windows laptops also have dedicated Airplane Mode keys, which you can press by mistake. So, double-check your device settings, just in case. If you can't access any websites, make sure your computer is connected to your network. Check your Wi-Fi settings or, if you use a wired connection, make sure your Ethernet cable hasn't slipped out. If you're confident you're connected to your local network, it could be your internet connection causing the issue. The best way to check this is to look at the lights on your router or modem. Every router is different, but most have a clear indicator of the connection status. If the light next to the internet symbol is red or orange, you probably aren't connected to the internet. In many cases, rebooting your router and modemmight solve the problem. To do so, unplug your modem and router, wait for 10 seconds, plug it back in, and then try the website again. If the problem persists, you can connect to your local network hardware to get more information. Traditional routers have an admin panel you can access via your web browser. You can usually find the web address printed on the side of the network hardware, along with the default username and password. It's usually something like 192.168.0.1 or 10.0.0.1. If you have a mesh router system that relies on a mobile app, launch the app instead. Most routers provide information about your connection status. If you can't connect to the internet, you might be able to get more information or even an error code. You can then make a note of the error and get in touch with your service provider to try and resolve the issue. Error messages are handy because they let you know exactly what's going on. You can use this information to try and troubleshoot the issue, or at least rule out problems with your hardware or software. Some of the most common errors you encounter are: 403 Forbidden:You're not allowed to access this page. Check the address and try again. 404 Page Not Found:The page you're trying to access no longer exists. Check the address and try again. This could mean the webmaster has moved the page, or something has broken. 500 Internal Server Error:There's a problem with the server that hosts the website. This isn't something you can resolve, so try again later. Check out what these and other common website error messages mean in detail, and how you can resolve them. Ad-blockers are browser extensions that often interfere with website rendering. If you're running one of these extensions, try to disable it in your browser, and then reload the website. If this solves the issue, you might want to add the website to your adblocker's whitelist so it won't block the site in the future. Some security software can also interfere with your computer's internet connection. This includes antivirus, anti-malware, and firewalls, including third-party appslike NetLimiter (Windows) and Little Snitch (Mac). If you run any of these applications, disable them temporarily or review your block list, and then try to reload the page. It's also a good idea to scan for malware regularly. Some malware (particularly ransomware) prevents your computer from accessing the internet. You'll likely be having issues with multiple websites if this is the case. Some apps also block internet access. For example, TripMode is an app for Windows and Mac that prevents local software from accessing the internet when it's tethered to a mobile device to save data. It uses a whitelist of apps, so everything is blocked by default. If you're using TripMode (or something similar), don't forget to enable access where relevant. The same is true for some productivity-boosting apps, like Cold Turkey. Some websites don't get along with certain browsers. This often the case if you use a browser with a smaller market share, like Safari or Edge. It's always a good idea to install several browsers. Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox are good choices because they both have a large market share. If you try to load a website and you see a blank screen, your browser might be the issue. Try to switch browsers the next time you encounter unexpected behavior in web apps, inconsistent scrolling, or elements that don't display correctly. If the website you want to access is particularly old, you might want to see if it opens in Internet Explorer. The Domain Name System(DNS) functions like an address book. It matches domain names (like google.com) with IP addresses (like 1.2.3.4). If your DNS server is slow or encountering issues, you won't be able to access certain websites. Changing your DNS server could also speed up your connection. If you use servers like those provided by Google (8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4) and Cloudflare (1.1.1.1), they're almost certainly faster than those provided by your service provider. You can change your DNS servers on a per-device basis, or on your network hardware. If you choose the latter, it affects every device connected to your network. Check out this article to learn how to change your DNS server on any device.Which DNS server you choose largely depends on your location. You can go here to find out which is the fastest DNS server in your area. If you restart your local hardware, it can resolve many problems, including network issues. When you restart your computer, it resets the network connection and any software that could have crashed and caused the issue. And would this be a troubleshooting guide if we didn't suggest turning it off and on again? Try to access the website on a different device connected to a different network. A mobile device connected only to a cellular connection is a great choice. You can also try to connect to the site if your mobile device is on the same network. Depending on the results, it can help you isolate the issue as either a local network problem or a computer problem. Sometimes, websites just don't work. You won't always see an error message, either. In some instances, the page just appears to load forever. If this is the case, head to one of the following websites: downforeveryoneorjustme.com isitdownrightnow.com down.com Type or paste the web address you're trying to access into the relevant field and run the test. If the website is down for everyone else, the issue is most likely on your end. If the website is down or you've tried everything to access it, you might want to try to access a cached version of the site. A cached version of a website is a snapshot of it stored on another server. Google is the best resource for cached versions of websites because its search engine indexes more websites than any other. Head to Google Search, paste or type the website's URL into the search box, and then hit search. The website should be at the top of the search results. Next to the web address is a small, downward-facing arrow. Click it, and then click "Cached." This takes you to a cached version of the website. At the top of the page, you see when the snapshot was taken. If you click any links on the page, you will navigate away from the cached version of the website. You have to access the cached version of each page you want to view in the same manner. If you don't see the "Cached" button, Google hasn't indexed that website. Google Cache is only for websites that worked recently. If the website you want to access has been offline for a while, you might need to turn to the Wayback Machine. Run by the Internet Archive, the Wayback Machine is a website preservation tool that works in much the same way as Google Cache. On the Wayback Machine homepage, paste or type the website URL into the address field. Click "Browse History" to view any cached versions of that website. If a website is down, there's little you can do about it except try again later. If it's a high-profile website, like YouTube or Twitter, it will probably only be down for a few minutes. Smaller websites, though, could be gone for days before they reappear. Have trouble accessing some websites? Checking the website on a different device shows no issue. You may have also tried a different browser on your PC. A browser switch may not always work in these types of issues. Restarting your network connection every few minutes is also not an option. Here, we highlight some reasons why some websites do not load properly. We also provide information on how you can troubleshoot and fix each one. This is one of the sneakiest issues on this list. If your system date and time are wrong or invalid, the websites may fail to load completely. This is more of a security design than a flaw. A secure website is verified based on a secure certificate that expires after some time. The website owner needs to renew the certificate before the expiry date. This keeps their website from getting flagged by browsers. When visiting the website, the browser compares this certificate against your system date. If your system date-time is outside the expiry period, the browser stops the page from loading. Thus, always make sure the system date and time are up to date on your PC. Browser cache is known to impact website access. Cache gets accumulated over time with internet usage. You should clear cache every once in a while for a particular website to load new data properly. If that doesnt work, you can try flushing your DNS cache. This will remove any website residues that may be preventing you from loading the site. To clear your DNS cache, open your command prompt on windows and type, ipconfig /flushdns. JavaScript may cause the browser to slow down sometimes. But, most modern websites heavily depend on JavaScript. JavaScript does the task of loading the website pages in your browser correctly. If it is disabled in your browser, chances are most of the websites will be broken. To enable it, heres what you can do on google chrome: Go to Settings -> Privacy and securityNow choose Site settingsUnder Additional permissions, select javascript.If changed, please select Sites can Use JavaScript. If you want to be more specific, you can allow JavaScript on only particular sites. If the website is available from another device but inaccessible on your PC, your DNS settings may be causing you trouble. DNS Servers are responsible for mapping the website name to the correct website server address. An invalid DNS configuration can result in complete internet downtime in your computer. You need to confirm DNS settings to troubleshoot. If the website still fails to load, it is possible that the ISP-provided DNS server is down. You can change DNS setting to other custom DNS providers such as Cloudflare and Google. Open the TCP/IPv4 properties using the steps provided .Change the DNS option to Use the following DNS server addresses.Enter the following IP as Preferred DNS server: 1.1.1.1Enter the following IP as Alternate DNS server 8.8.8.8Click on OK. VPNs allow you to change your current location to the location of the VPN server. Some sites are geo-restricted. It means that your current location isnt allowed to access those websites. You need to change your location using a VPN server to access them. Check your browser extensions that can cause potential loading issues. Different add-ons behave differently and maybe cause websites to stop loading properly. Browser Add ons are freely available. This can have a risk of having malware installed on your browser. Some extensions track your browser activity and may restrict website access. It is important that you only install extensions from trusted sources. The best approach is to turn off all extensions and see if the loading issue gets solved. Then, turn on each extension one at a time to identify the culprit. Without going into the technical details, HTTPS is HTTP Secured. Modern-day browsers are designed to block non-HTTP websites. Check the website address to confirm if the site has HTTP or HTTPS. A browser automatically looks for an HTTPS address when you type the website address. If it cannot find one, it can throw an error message instead of loading the website. In such a case, you have to go back to the address bar and change the address from HTTPS to HTTP. Be warned that non-secure browsing is not recommended because of security concerns. If nothing works, check if the website itself is down. Sometimes due to hosting server issues, the website youre trying to access may not be available. Go to a website like isitdownrightnow.com and enter the address of the website. It will give you information on whether the website is down or not. Are you having trouble getting a website to load? Don't worry we're here to help. This article will show you how to fix the problem so you can get back to surfing the web.Note: If you're having trouble with a website, click the padlock icon in the address bar to see if Firefox has blocked insecure parts of the page. See Mixed content blocking in Firefox for details. First, let's figure out where the problem isWith a little detective work, we can narrow down the cause of the problem. The problem only happens with certain websitesIf you see any of these error messages, it might just be a problem with Firefox's cache:The connection was interruptedThe connection was resetThe connection has timed out Do these steps and then reload the website you're having trouble with. Click the menu button to open the menu panel. Click and select In the Time range to clear: drop-down, select Everything. Below the drop-down menu, select both Cookies and Cache. Make sure other items you want to keep are not selected. Click Clear Now. Click the menu button to open the menu panel. Click and select In the When: drop-down, select Everything. Below the drop-down menu, select both Cookies and site data and Temporary cached files and pages. Make sure other items you want to keep are not selected. Click Clear.If clearing Firefox's cookies and cache didn't work, it's probably a sign that there is a problem with the website itself. In that case you'll just have to wait for it to get fixed. With big sites like Twitter or Facebook this may only be a few minutes.If you don't see any of the error messages above, check to see if any of the specific problems below match what you see:The website loads but doesn't work properlyIf the website doesn't look right or doesn't work the way it's supposed to, you should check out the following articles:The problem only happens on a secure (https) websiteLook at the web address in the location bar. Does it start with https:// (notice the "s")? If so, check if you see one of the following error messages: The problem only happens in FirefoxIf another web browser works just fine, one of following solutions should fix things: If you see the following error messages, Firefox is trying to access the Internet through a proxy server:The proxy server is refusing connectionsUnable to find the proxy serverIf you connect to the Internet through a proxy, compare Firefox's settings to Internet Explorer's see Microsoft's guide to proxy settings.See Enter proxy server settings on Mac at Apple Support for more information on proxy settings.To check your connection settings in Firefox:In the Menu bar at the top of the screen, click and then select or , depending on your macOS version.Click the menu button and select . In the panel, go down to the Network Settings section.Click Settings. The Connection Settings dialog will open.Change your proxy settings:If you don't connect to the Internet through a proxy (or don't know whether you connect through a proxy), select No Proxy.Close the Connection Settings dialog.Close the page. Any changes you've made will automatically be saved. The problem happens in all web browsersThis is probably a problem with your Internet connection. See Firefox and other browsers can't load websites for some troubleshooting suggestions.Other, less common problemsA website reports that Firefox is outdated, incompatible or not supported - see How to reset the default user agent on Firefox.Malicious website errors - if you see a "Suspected Attack Site!" or "Suspected Web Forgery!" warning, Firefox has blocked access to the website you're visiting to protect you from malware or web forgery (phishing). For more information, see Phishing and Malware Protection (Mozilla.org).Offline mode - if you see a message about offline mode, you may have set Firefox not to use your network connection. Make sure your computer has a network connection and then:Click the menu button , click and make sure is unchecked.Click File in the Menu bar (you can press and release the Alt key to temporarily show the Menu bar), then make sure is unchecked.The page isn't redirecting properly - this problem can be caused by problems with cookies. See Websites say cookies are blocked - Unblock them for more information.If you get a File not found error, try the troubleshooting steps in these articles: Content Encoding Error - if you get the error message Content Encoding Error or The page you are trying to view cannot be shown because it uses an invalid or unsupported form of compression, use these steps to diagnose and fix them: This address is restricted - this error occurs when you are attempting to connect to a web server on a port that is reserved for another application. If the website you are trying to visit contains a colon followed by a number in its address (for example,), try removing that portion ( ) or replacing it with :80 ( ). If this doesn't work, you may have been given an incorrect address.DNS cache is invalid - DNS is the service that converts a website's domain name into the IP address that Firefox uses to connect to a website. This information is saved to your computer's DNS cache in order to improve speeds. However, if the DNS cache record is corrupt or the website has changed IP address, Firefox may be directed to the incorrect server. The Firefox and other browsers can't load websites article explains how to flush the DNS cache. For additional information, see on information from Error loading websites (mozillaZine KB) These fine people helped write this article: AliceWyman, Chris Ilias, philipp, David Tenser, Cheng Wang, Tonnes, Michael Verdi, scoobidiver, Swarnava Sengupta, Joergen, Jason, NicoleRipp, Mozinet, Wesley Branton, scootergrisen, Artist, Fabi If you're having the same problems loading websites on every browser, these are some possible causes and ways to fix them. Note: Before you... This article describes problems where Firefox cannot load websites but other Web browsers (such as Microsoft Edge or Internet... If you have a problem connecting to a website, you may see error messages like Server Not Found. This article describes how to troubleshoot... It's frustrating when a web page won't load. Your connection, software, or the website could be causing the problem. Here are a few ways totroubleshoot the issue and access a website, even if it's down. Check Your Network Connection First, check your network connection. Wireless connections can be flaky and drop out at any time, so make sure you're connected to the right network. An easy way to test this is to visit a popular website, like Google or Facebook. If the site loads, you're connected! If the site doesn't load, make sure your device isn't in Airplane Mode. On Smartphones, tablets, and many Windows desktop and laptop computers, you can disable all communications. Some Windows laptops also have dedicated Airplane Mode keys, which you can press by mistake. So, double-check your device settings, just in case. If you can't access any websites, make sure your computer is connected to your network. Check your Wi-Fi settings or, if you use a wired connection, make sure your Ethernet cable hasn't slipped out. If you're confident you're connected to your local network, it could be your internet connection causing the issue. The best way to check this is to look at the lights on your router or modem. Every router is different, but most have a clear indicator of the connection status. If the light next to the internet symbol is red or orange, you probably aren't connected to the internet. In many cases, rebooting your router and modemmight solve the problem. To do so, unplug your modem and router, wait for 10 seconds, plug it back in, and then try the website again. If the problem persists, you can connect to your local network hardware to get more information. Traditional routers have an admin panel you can access via your web browser. 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In some instances, the page just appears to load forever. If this is the case, head to one of the following websites: downforeveryoneorjustme.com isitdownrightnow.com down.com Type or paste the web address you're trying to access into the relevant field and run the test. If the website is down for everyone else, the issue is most likely on your end. If the website is down or you've tried everything to access it, you might want to try to access a cached version of the site. A cached version of a website is a snapshot of it stored on another server. Google is the best resource for cached versions of websites because its search engine indexes more websites than any other. Head to Google Search, paste or type the website's URL into the search box, and then hit search. The website should be at the top of the search results. Next to the web address is a small, downward-facing arrow. Click it, and then click "Cached." This takes you to a cached version of the website. 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To enable it, heres what you can do on google chrome: Go to Settings -> Privacy and securityNow choose Site settingsUnder Additional permissions, select javascript.If changed, please select Sites can Use JavaScript. If you want to be more specific, you can allow JavaScript on only particular sites. If the website is available from another device but inaccessible on your PC, your DNS settings may be causing you trouble. DNS Servers are responsible for mapping the website name to the correct website server address. An invalid DNS configuration can result in complete internet downtime in your computer. You need to confirm DNS settings to troubleshoot. If the website still fails to load, it is possible that the ISP-provided DNS server is down. You can change DNS setting to other custom DNS providers such as Cloudflare and Google. 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This article will show you how to fix the problem so you can get back to surfing the web.Note: If you're having trouble with a website, click the padlock icon in the address bar to see if Firefox has blocked insecure parts of the page. See Mixed content blocking in Firefox for details. First, let's figure out where the problem isWith a little detective work, we can narrow down the cause of the problem. The problem only happens with certain websitesIf you see any of these error messages, it might just be a problem with Firefox's cache:The connection was interruptedThe connection was resetThe connection has timed out Do these steps and then reload the website you're having trouble with. Click the menu button to open the menu panel. Click and select In the Time range to clear: drop-down, select Everything. Below the drop-down menu, select both Cookies and Cache. Make sure other items you want to keep are not selected. Click Clear Now. Click the menu button to open the menu panel. 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If so, check if you see one of the following error messages: The problem only happens in FirefoxIf another web browser works just fine, one of following solutions should fix things: If you see the following error messages, Firefox is trying to access the Internet through a proxy server:The proxy server is refusing connectionsUnable to find the proxy serverIf you connect to the Internet through a proxy, compare Firefox's settings to Internet Explorer's see Microsoft's guide to proxy settings.See Enter proxy server settings on Mac at Apple Support for more information on proxy settings.To check your connection settings in Firefox:In the Menu bar at the top of the screen, click and then select or , depending on your macOS version.Click the menu button and select . In the panel, go down to the Network Settings section.Click Settings. The Connection Settings dialog will open.Change your proxy settings:If you don't connect to the Internet through a proxy (or don't know whether you connect through a proxy), select No Proxy.Close the Connection Settings dialog.Close the page. Any changes you've made will automatically be saved. The problem happens in all web browsersThis is probably a problem with your Internet connection. See Firefox and other browsers can't load websites for some troubleshooting suggestions.Other, less common problemsA website reports that Firefox is outdated, incompatible or not supported - see How to reset the default user agent on Firefox.Malicious website errors - if you see a "Suspected Attack Site!" or "Suspected Web Forgery!" warning, Firefox has blocked access to the website you're visiting to protect you from malware or web forgery (phishing). For more information, see Phishing and Malware Protection (Mozilla.org).Offline mode - if you see a message about offline mode, you may have set Firefox not to use your network connection. Make sure your computer has a network connection and then:Click the menu button , click and make sure is unchecked.Click File in the Menu bar (you can press and release the Alt key to temporarily show the Menu bar), then make sure is unchecked.The page isn't redirecting properly - this problem can be caused by problems with cookies. See Websites say cookies are blocked - Unblock them for more information.If you get a File not found error, try the troubleshooting steps in these articles: Content Encoding Error - if you get the error message Content Encoding Error or The page you are trying to view cannot be shown because it uses an invalid or unsupported form of compression, use these steps to diagnose and fix them: This address is restricted - this error occurs when you are attempting to connect to a web server on a port that is reserved for another application. If the website you are trying to visit contains a colon followed by a number in its address (for example,), try removing that portion ( ) or replacing it with :80 ( ). If this doesn't work, you may have been given an incorrect address.DNS cache is invalid - DNS is the service that converts a website's domain name into the IP address that Firefox uses to connect to a website. This information is saved to your computer's DNS cache in order to improve speeds. However, if the DNS cache record is corrupt or the website has changed IP address, Firefox may be directed to the incorrect server. The Firefox and other browsers can't load websites article explains how to flush the DNS cache. For additional information, see on information from Error loading websites (mozillaZine KB) These fine people helped write this article: AliceWyman, Chris Ilias, philipp, David Tenser, Cheng Wang, Tonnes, Michael Verdi, scoobidiver, Swarnava Sengupta, Joergen, Jason, NicoleRipp, Mozinet, Wesley Branton, scootergrisen, Artist, Fabi If you're having the same problems loading websites on every browser, these are some possible causes and ways to fix them. Note: Before you... This article describes problems where Firefox cannot load websites but other Web browsers (such as Microsoft Edge or Internet... If you have a problem connecting to a website, you may see error messages like Server Not Found. This article describes how to troubleshoot... It's frustrating when a web page won't load. Your connection, software, or the website could be causing the problem. Here are a few ways totroubleshoot the issue and access a website, even if it's down. Check Your Network Connection First, check your network connection. Wireless connections can be flaky and drop out at any time, so make sure you're connected to the right network. An easy way to test this is to visit a popular website, like Google or Facebook. If the site loads, you're connected! If the site doesn't load, make sure your device isn't in Airplane Mode. On Smartphones, tablets, and many Windows desktop and laptop computers, you can disable all communications. Some Windows laptops also have dedicated Airplane Mode keys, which you can press by mistake. So, double-check your device settings, just in case. If you can't access any websites, make sure your computer is connected to your network. Check your Wi-Fi settings or, if you use a wired connection, make sure your Ethernet cable hasn't slipped out. If you're confident you're connected to your local network, it could be your internet connection causing the issue. The best way to check this is to look at the lights on your router or modem. Every router is different, but most have a clear indicator of the connection status. If the light next to the internet symbol is red or orange, you probably aren't connected to the internet. In many cases, rebooting your router and modemmight solve the problem. To do so, unplug your modem and router, wait for 10 seconds, plug it back in, and then try the website again. If the problem persists, you can connect to your local network hardware to get more information. Traditional routers have an admin panel you can access via your web browser. You can usually find the web address printed on the side of the network hardware, along with the default username and password. It's usually something like 192.168.0.1 or 10.0.0.1. If you have a mesh router system that relies on a mobile app, launch the app instead. Most routers provide information about your connection status. If you can't connect to the internet, you might be able to get more information or even an error code. You can then make a note of the error and get in touch with your service provider to try and resolve the issue. Error messages are handy because they let you know exactly what's going on. You can use this information to try and troubleshoot the issue, or at least rule out problems with your hardware or software. Some of the most common errors you encounter are: 403 Forbidden:You're not allowed to access this page. Check the address and try again. 404 Page Not Found:The page you're trying to access no longer exists. Check the address and try again. This could mean the webmaster has moved the page, or something has broken. 500 Internal Server Error:There's a problem with the server that hosts the website. This isn't something you can resolve, so try again later. Check out what these and other common website error messages mean in detail, and how you can resolve them. Ad-blockers are browser extensions that often interfere with website rendering. If you're running one of these extensions, try to disable it in your browser, and then reload the website. If this solves the issue, you might want to add the website to your adblocker's whitelist so it won't block the site in the future. Some security software can also interfere with your computer's internet connection. This includes antivirus, anti-malware, and firewalls, including third-party appslike NetLimiter (Windows) and Little Snitch (Mac). If you run any of these applications, disable them temporarily or review your block list, and then try to reload the page. It's also a good idea to scan for malware regularly. Some malware (particularly ransomware) prevents your computer from accessing the internet. You'll likely be having issues with multiple websites if this is the case. Some apps also block internet access. For example, TripMode is an app for Windows and Mac that prevents local software from accessing the internet when it's tethered to a mobile device to save data. It uses a whitelist of apps, so everything is blocked by default. If you're using TripMode (or something similar), don't forget to enable access where relevant. The same is true for some productivity-boosting apps, like Cold Turkey. Some websites don't get along with certain browsers. This often the case if you use a browser with a smaller market share, like Safari or Edge. It's always a good idea to install several browsers. Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox are good choices because they both have a large market share. If you try to load a website and you see a blank screen, your browser might be the

issue. Try to switch browsers the next time you encounter unexpected behavior in web apps, inconsistent scrolling, or elements that don't display correctly. If the website you want to access is particularly old, you might want to see if it opens in Internet Explorer. The Domain Name System(DNS) functions like an address book. It matches domain names (like google.com) with IP addresses (like 1.2.3.4). If your DNS server is slow or encountering issues, you won't be able to access certain websites. Changing your DNS server could also speed up your connection. If you use servers like those provided by Google (8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4) and Cloudflare (1.1.1.1), they're almost certainly faster than those provided by your service provider. You can change your DNS servers on a per-device basis, or on your network hardware. If you choose the latter, it affects every device connected to your network. Check out this article to learn how to change your DNS server on any device.Which DNS server you choose largely depends on your location. You can go here to find out which is the fastest DNS server in your area. If you restart your local hardware, it can resolve many problems, including network issues. When you restart your computer, it resets the network connection and any software that could have crashed and caused the issue. And would this be a troubleshooting guide if we didn't suggest turning it off and on again? Try to access the website on a different device connected to a different network. A mobile device connected only to a cellular connection is a great choice. You can also try to connect to the site if your mobile device is on the same network. Depending on the results, it can help you isolate the issue as either a local network problem or a computer problem. Sometimes, websites just don't work. You won't always see an error message, either. In some instances, the page just appears to load forever. If this is the case, head to one of the following websites: downforeveryoneorjustme.com isitdownrightnow.com down.com Type or paste the web address you're trying to access into the relevant field and run the test. If the website is down for everyone, there's nothing you can do but try again later. If the website isn't down for everyone else, the issue is most likely on your end. If the website is down or you've tried everything to access it, you might want to try to access a cached version of the site. A cached version of a website is a snapshot of it stored on another server. Google is the best resource for cached versions of websites because its search engine indexes more websites than any other. Head to Google Search, paste or type the website's URL into the search box, and then hit search. The website should be at the top of the search results. Next to the web address is a small, downward-facing arrow. Click it, and then click "Cached." This takes you to a cached version of the website. At the top of the page, you see when the snapshot was taken. If you click any links on the page, you will navigate away from the cached version of the website. You have to access the cached version of each page you want to view in the same manner. If you don't see the "Cached" button, Google hasn't indexed that website. Google Cache is only for websites that worked recently. If the website you want to access has been offline for a while, you might need to turn to the Wayback Machine. Run by the Internet Archive, the Wayback Machine is a website preservation tool that works in much the same way as Google Cache. On the Wayback Machine homepage, paste or type the website URL into the address field. Click "Browse History" to view any cached versions of that website. If a website is down, there's little you can do about it except try again later. If it's a high-profile website, like YouTube or Twitter, it will probably only be down for a few minutes. Smaller websites, though, could be gone for days before they reappear. It's frustrating when a web page won't load. Your connection, software, or the website could be causing the problem. Here are a few ways totroubleshoot the issue and access a website, even if it's down. Check Your Network Connection First, check your network connection. Wireless connections can be flaky and drop out at any time, so make sure you're connected to the right network. An easy way to test this is to visit a popular website, like Google or Facebook. If the site loads, you're connected! If the site doesn't load, make sure your device isn't in Airplane Mode. On Smartphones, tablets, and many Windows desktop and laptop computers, you can disable all communications. Some Windows laptops also have dedicated Airplane Mode keys, which you can press by mistake. 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If it's a high-profile website, like YouTube or Twitter, it will probably only be down for a few minutes. Smaller websites, though, could be gone for days before they reappear. While browsing the web, you might face a strange issue where some websites are not opening in any browser like Chrome, Firefox, Edge, etc. A website not loading issue is annoying. Especially when all other sites work fine, and only some websites are not loading in any browser. This may happen with Windows 7, 8/8.1 & Windows 10/11, or even on macOS X.You may have tried many different solutions to fix this error, like restarting the WiFi router and computer, trying safe mode in Windows, and disabling a few Windows services. If it is still not working for you, you probably came to the right place.There may be several reasons your computer is blocking access to a particular website.Try to recall what you were doing before getting this issue. Did you install new software, patch, crack, or keygen?Or maybe you started getting this issue out of nowhere.This problem mainly occurs when a program tries to change the DNS server address of your computer and affects it in different ways, like changing proxy settings, DNS addresses, and other connection settings or blocking your WiFi.Or your ISP is having a problem with their default DNS server address.A website not loading issue can occur if your computer is affected by a malicious program or virus. Or the website is down, or it is blocked in your region.Above are the reasons why websites are not loading.There may be different reasons behind the issue; you must try different fixes for your laptop/PC. These tips worked for many users. You can try them one by one to fix the issue.Here are some tips and tricks you can try, but the most successful solution is to change your ISPs DNS to Googles public DNS.The default DNS server provided by your ISP may not be working correctly. You can try to change the DNS server to some of the free and secure public DNS provided by Google, Open DNS, DNS Watch, OpenNIC, and UncensoredDNS.Follow the steps below to change the DNS server on your Windows computer-1.Go to Start and open the control panel. On Windows 10/11, search for the Control Panel.2.Look for Network and sharing center and open it. You will find it under the Network options. Or click to show All control panel items.3.Find your network interface, in simple words, theinternet connection name, and click on it.4.Now, you will get another window with connection status; click on Properties here.5.Under properties, double-click Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4).6.Now, another dialog box will appear with the IP address and DNS server address; here, you need to select Use the following DNS server address and assign the following DNS address:-Preferred DNS server: 8.8.8.8Alternate DNS server: 8.8.4.4The above DNS server address is Googles public DNS, one of the fastest DNS servers around the globe.7.Now, hit OK on every dialog box to save your changes.Try to visit the affected websites now; if they work, then great if not, try restarting your computer.Here is a list of Secure public DNS; if Google DNS is not working, then you can try any of these-Google DNS 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4Open DNS 208.67.220.220 and 208.67.222.222Cloudflares lightning-fast DNS 1.1.1.1 and 1.0.0.1 (This DNS offers you safer and private Internet)DNS Watch 84.200.69.80 and 84.200.70.40OpenNIC 206.125.173.29 and 45.32.230.225UncensoredDNS 91.239.100.100 and 89.233.43.71The above method of changing DNS should work; however, if certain websites not loading with new DNS, then follow the next-1.Delete temporary files Press the Win+ R key on your keyboard, type %temp% in the Run dialog box, and hit OK; itwill take you to the temporary files. Select all and delete them.2.Delete history, cache, and cookies from browsers.3.Reset your browsers to their default settings.How to reset Google ChromeHow to reset Mozilla Firefox.4.Check the Hosts file in Windows if a particular website is not working.Go to This PC > C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc, locate the Hosts file, and open it with Notepad. If you find that particular website listed there, then put # before the site name or delete it from the hostfile and save it.A regular hosts file will look like the above picture; if you have something different, make it like this.If you cannot edit the hosts file, you need to change the security setting for the files. Go to hosts file properties, select Security, then allow it for your user account.After the changes, revert to the original security settings.Restart your computer and open the affected sites; if they are still not working, try the following method.Whenever you visit websites, Windows OS creates a small database in your computer to keep a record of visited websites for faster access next time.These records are created when you visit a website for the first time.It is like a phone book where you dont have to remember the numbers; in the same way, this database records the DNS address and IP of visited websites.Whenever you try to open the same website again, the DNS cache fetches the websites IP from the DNS cache for faster access.Due to technical faults or malware attacks, the DNS cache may get corrupted and get wrong entries for particular or many websites.To reset this DNS database, you must perform DNS flushing and erase all the entries.Follow these steps Go to start and find cmd. Or press Win+X on Windows 8/8.1 and 10 or Windows 11.Open cmd as administrator.Type ipconfig/flushdns and hit enter to clear the DNS cache.You will get the Successfully flushed the DNS Resolver Cachemessage after executing the command.Malware may affect your browsing experiences by injecting adware, redirects, pop-up ads, and many other annoying banner ads. These may be due to different types of malware on your Windows computer.Malware changes the DNS records and redirects your favorite website to some ads or blocks them completely.If the malware exists in your computer, it will re-enter the harmful entries into the DNS server even after DNS Flush.You must run a malware scan using a good antivirus programto remove them.Or you can Download Hitman Pro and run a quick scan; it comes complimentary for the first 30 days.Delete all the found malware, be careful. It may give false-positive results too. It may mark some important DLL files as malware, just uncheck them before deleting them.Now reboot your computer and check whether the particular website is working.There may be different network adapters installed on your Windows computer. Sometimes it may be the culprit behind the issue. You need to disable and re-enable the network adapter.1.Open the Control Panel and go to the Network and Sharing Center.2.From the options in the right pane, selectChange Adapter Settings.3.Find your network adapter, right-click on it, hit disable, and then enable.4.If there is more than one network adapter, disable all other adapters leaving the one currently connected.Are you trying to open some websites blocked by your ISP, Government, or region? Then none of the above options would work. If there is specific censorship by Govt or organization, you wont be able to access some websites.For example, specific YouTube videos may not play in your country, or some Netflix shows may be unavailable. You can unblock these sites using a VPN service. The VPN will bypass such restrictions.You can download the VPN apps for your device, select some other countries, and access blocked websites. Check these VPN services and download them accordingly.There may be a scenario when certain websites are not opening over WiFi, but it works pretty well on a wired connection on your laptop or PC. This issue is mainly caused by a router firewall or misconfiguration in the routers settings.You need to access the router interface by logging into the admin area. Check the default URL to access your router; generally, it is 192.168.1.1 or 192.168.1.0 for most routers, and username admin, password- admin.If you are unsure, you can find the default URL, Username, and password on the Internet.Once logged in, check if your router has an internal firewall. If it has, then disable it for a certain period. Now check if you can access blocked websites.If it does not have a firewall, then you can reset the modem/router. Before any reset, note down the configurations or take screenshots. After the reset, assign a valid SSID and password for your router. You may also call your ISP if you cannot do it alone.If you still face the issue, you can try resetting the network settings and socket.1.Go to Start and open the Settings app on Windows 10/11.2.Click on Network & Internet and open Advanced network settings.3.Find Network reset under more settings and click on it.4.Click to Reset Now button and confirm the action.5.Wait till your computer restarts and then connect to WiFi.A corrupt network socket can cause a particular website to malfunction. Here is how you can rest the socket and IPV4.1. Search for cmd, right-clickon it, and Run as administrator.2. Execute the following commands one by one-netsh winsock resetnetsh int ip resetnetsh in ip reset resetlog.txt1.If this happens for the first time, try restarting your Mac.2.Try clearing the browser history cache and cookies, and clean your browser using the free cleaning tool Ccleaner. Ccleaner is a popular tool for both Windows and Mac, and it works well with every browser, like Safari, Chrome, Firefox, etc.1. From the Apple menu, click on Preferences. And the below window will appear.2. Select Network and you will get another window as below. Select your network interface by default; the active internet connection is already selected.3. Click on the Advanced option, and from the next window, select DNS.4. Click + to add a new DNS server address. If it already has other DNS servers, remove them by clicking on the sign.5. Add new DNS server 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4 (Google DNS)6. Click OK and Apply to save the changes.Now try to visit those sites; restart your Mac if it does not work.You can also use OpenDNS by Cisco instead of Google DNS.OpenDNS server address is:208.67.222.222 and208.67.220.220Go to the Search option on the right top of the menu bar.Search for Terminal.Open Terminal and type dscacheutil -flushcacheand hit Enter.A website not opening issue is a prevalent issue; there are chances that some websites may not open due to different reasons. You have the above options to fix such problems with your Windows 7,8.1, Windows 10, or Windows 11.Mac users can fix it by changing and flushing the DNS as well. I hope the above solutions work for you; whether it is working or not, please let me know in the comments.Also Read:-Why are some websites not loading?If you are unable to access a particular website, then it might be due to a corrupt DNS cache, a problem with the DNS server, blocked from the Hosts file, or the site might be down. You can try changing the DNS server, clearing the DNS cache, and checking the Hosts file on the PC.Why is website stuck on loading?This could happen due to browser cache and cookies. You can clear the browser cache and delete all the cookies. Also, try to reset browser settings to the default and relaunch your browser.Can Clear Cache delete everything?No, when you delete the cache, it removes the data from websites or apps you browse. It does not delete any personal or important files like your photos or documents. Though websites might load slower for the first time, when it builds cache again, it will load faster.Is Google Public DNS good?Googles public DNS, 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4, is considered safer and faster than your ISPs DNS. You can use Googles DNS on all devices. If you want more privacy and speed, then try Cloudflares DNS.Are you having trouble with a particular website? Trouble with every website? Here's a list of general purpose troubleshooting steps that you can take which might help. They're not going to fix every problem, but they're some good "First steps" to take and they might just fix your problem straight away. Sometimes when you load a webpage, things just don't work quite right - for too many reasons to list, a page might just simply not load correctly the first time. So the first thing to try is simply reloading the page. Forcing a complete refresh of a page tells your web browser to try downloading and displaying everything again. Follow the guide to forcing your web browser to fully reload a webpage for instructions on how to do it with your web browser. While all websites should aim to work as best as possible without relying on JavaScript, the fact is that most websites these days do unfortunately require JavaScript to be enabled. If you don't have JavaScript enabled then some websites won't load at all, or will only partially load, so making sure you've got it enabled in your web browser is a good place to start. Start by checking our detection page to find out: is JavaScript enabled? If it's not enabled in your browser, here are some guides to help you enable JavaScript. This alone might be enough to fix a website that's not loading properly or looking weird. The next step is to check whether cookies are enabled. You should only ever need "First-party cookies" enabled ("Third-party cookies" are only usually used by advertisers and social network trackers) - but if you need to, you can check if Third Party cookies are enabled as well. If normal/first-party cookies aren't enabled in your browser, you can try enabling them to see if it helps. follow the guides to enable cookies. When your web browser loads the pages that you look at, it normally stores a copy of the files it uses to show these pages on your computer/phone. This helps speed up your browsing, because if you reload the page it doesn't have to download everything again. And also, if you go to a different page on the same website it doesn't have to re-download everything to make the page work - for example, the logo and the icons are already temporarily stored on your computer so it doesn't need to waste time and data re-downloading them. Normally this is great because it saves your browser from having to keep re-downloading common elements of the site. However if the collection of cached temporary files gets out of sync with the live website, it can cause problems. You can fix this by clearing your cache and cookies. If you're using a very old web browser then it might be having trouble working with modern websites. First, check if your web browser is up to date and if it isn't, follow the instructions to update your web browser. It might sound strange that simply restarting your web browser might solve the problem you're having with a website, but web browsers occasionally do just get a bit "mixed up" - we've found that restarting them is a simple and quick way of going back to a more "fresh" state, so give it a go. Not all web browsers are created equally - some have more features than others, and some might have bugs or limitations with certain features that prevent some websites from working properly. You might be trying to use a website that's just not built to work well with your web browser, so you might need to try a different web browser and see if the website you're having trouble with works in it instead. If you're still having trouble with a website, you can browse our list of website tutorials to find a fix. I can't log in to a website A website looks weird I hope this guide helped you.

How to troubleshoot website not loading. If website is not working how would you troubleshoot. Website not working troubleshooting steps. How to troubleshoot a website. How to troubleshoot if website is not working. How to fix website not loading.