

A few notes when upgrading for computers

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But the problem is what to upgrade and how to ensure both efficiency and cost savings. Please refer to the notes below that we can collect.

1- Microprocessor

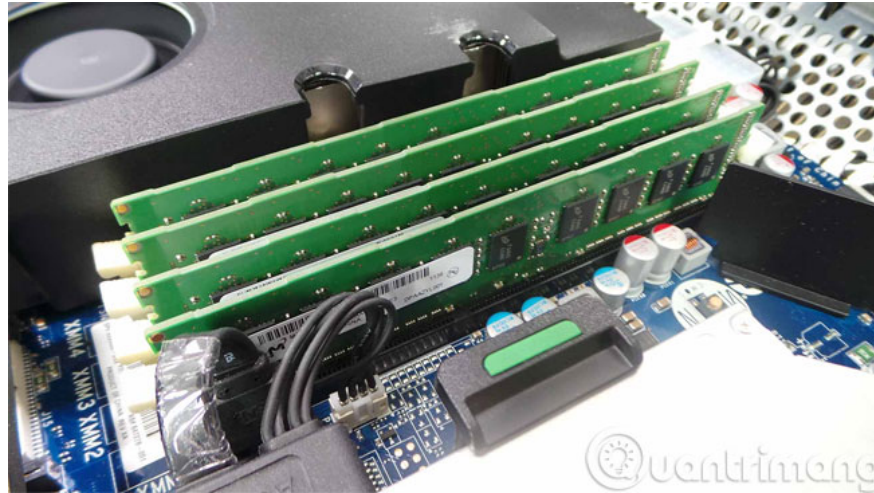
Often this is the most expensive component in a computer system but does not mean that it is not possible to choose cheap product lines. There will be two cases where users upgrade the CPU, upgrade to a new generation of CPUs or build a higher-end product.



If you choose to upgrade the new generation CPU, it brings many performance benefits to the ability to use power. Regular upgrade of CPU generations is not really necessary, because it costs you 1 extra for the motherboard. But this upgrade also brings many things, such as supporting other hardware, especially better RAM. If your CPU and Mainboard are "too old", buy a new combo for your system with newer generations.

If you have a more powerful CPU with the same generation, it will bring breakthrough performance to the system, especially in tasks that require high processing speed such as media content export. Even gentle tasks like surfing the web are somewhat influenced by the speed of the processor. Lifetime for the CPU in this case only when you need a much more powerful CPU to handle heavy tasks.

2- Ram



After the CPU, Ram is the second factor affecting the speed of the computer. At the present time, **8GB of RAM** is quite enough for an average configuration so you can just watch movies, play games and still surf the web.

3- Graphics card



If you are working in the field of graphic design, it is very important to have a discrete VGA, but before installing it, you should also check if the CPU and power supply are strong enough to "tolerate" the new graphics card. In addition, consider purchasing a line of products designed specifically for graphics tasks, typically NVIDIA's Quadro series.

4- Hard drive



If you are using a traditional HDD, you should buy an SSD because the read and write speed of up to **500 MBps** is completely "broken" compared to the **100 MBps** of HDD. It will help your computer boot faster or avoid a **Full Disk** error. Of course, you should still keep the old HDD to store large data.

5- Operating system

After upgrading all the hardware, think about the solution to upgrade the operating system you are using. New versions of operating systems such as **Windows 10** have many improvements in both features and performance.



However, it is also a double-edged sword, which can help your system run faster or may also slow down. Some new operating systems require more hardware, making everything extremely bad when you have finished upgrading. So, if your operating system has no errors and has identified the cause of your hardware, leave the operating system intact and choose to purchase the hardware according to the above sections.

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Good luck!

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