

Learn about Superfetch (Sysmain) process on Windows

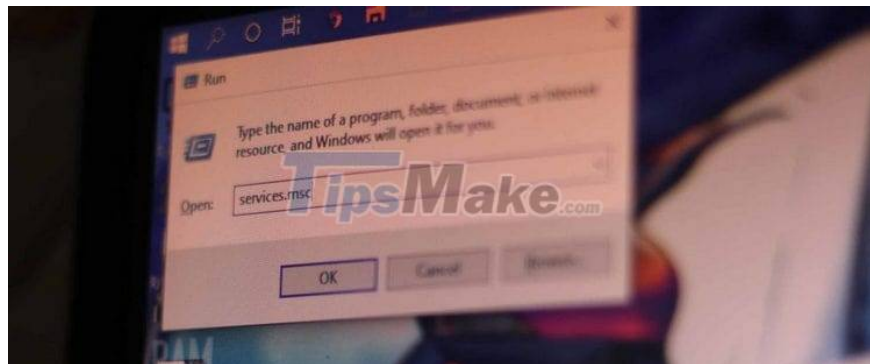
Learn more about the Superfetch (Sysmain) process, the true meaning of Superfetch, should the Superfetch (Sysmain) service be turned off?

In addition to an almost complete change in the user interface compared to Windows 7, Windows 10 also received a lot of improvements in features, performance and stability of the whole system during use and working. our users' work.

But that's on computers with mid-range configurations and using SSD hard drives , and for the rest, specifically low-end computers, using HDD hard drives, Windows 10 is really. a nightmare.

Old computers using Windows 7 operating system when upgrading to Windows 10 , the performance will be significantly reduced, often crashing, freezing and Full disk 100% during use. This situation even occurs even when just booting into the system.

To fix this, you have to apply a lot of tricks to optimize Windows 10 performance!



The causes of this problem are many, but the most popular and known to you is probably the Superfetch service.

So what is Superfetch? and why does it cause lag and crashes for older computers using Windows 10 operating system?

That question is also the content that I want to share with you today. Well, in this article we will take a closer look at the Superfetch process on the Windows operating system.

#first. What is the Superfetch process on Windows?

Superfetch actually appeared a long time ago, I remember correctly, from the Windows Vista version, but it wasn't until the Windows 10 version that it was noticed...

Simply because it is one of the causes of 100% Full Disk error for computers using traditional HDD.

According to Microsoft, Superfetch has the effect of maintaining and improving the performance of the system over time, so it is difficult to see its true performance in practice.

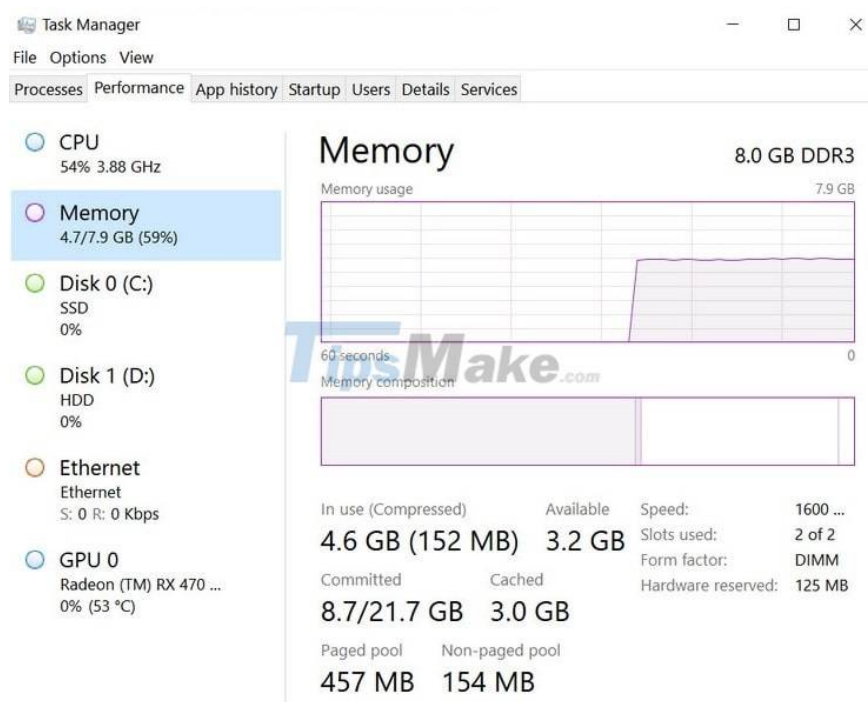
Instead, we often have the habit of turning off this service completely right after installing Windows 10 .

Since the update version of Windows 10 version 1803 onwards, perhaps this process is turned off by users too much, so Superfetch has been renamed by Microsoft to Sysmain so that users can no longer find Superfetch but turn it off.

Superfetch when active will always run in the background (running in the background) while you use your computer and slowly analyze RAM usage data and the applications you use most often.

Through multiple analyses, those apps will be classified as 'frequently used' and prioritized to preload data into RAM to improve performance.

From there, every time you start these applications, it will load a lot faster because all the necessary data is already pre-loaded into RAM, but how fast RAM is, you know.



By default, Superfetch will tend to take up all the free memory that Windows has not used to store application data.

But as soon as the system needs it, for example to load other applications' data, all the RAM that Superfetch is occupying will be freed by it immediately if needed.

On Windows there is also a feature similar to Superfetch called Prefetch and can be considered Superfetch as a successor of Prefetch.

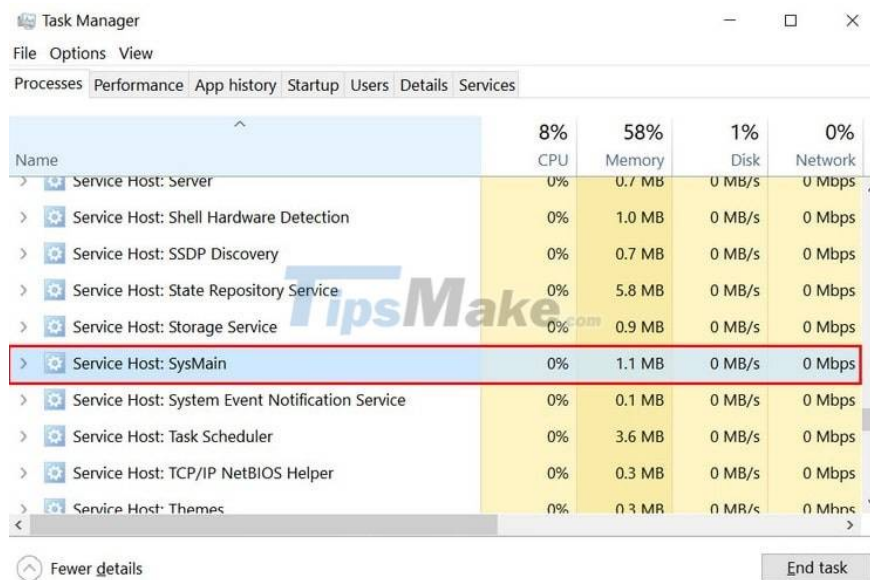
The difference is that Prefetch does not perform analysis of usage data over time and adjusts data preload parameters appropriately.

#2. Is Superfetch Really Necessary With Windows PCs?

Most of us will turn off the Superfetch service because it is the main cause of the extremely annoying Full Disk error for computers using HDD hard drives. But in fact, Superfetch is really very useful for the operation of Windows 10.

And as you can see in the picture above, if you have a computer with a mid-range or low-end configuration like me, and have an SSD hard drive, Superfetch works so smoothly that you It doesn't even recognize its existence.

In its normal state, it only uses 1.1 MB of RAM and barely touches other system resources such as CPU, hard drive, network and GPU.



Name	8% CPU	58% Memory	1% Disk	0% Network
> Service Host: Server	0%	0.7 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: Shell Hardware Detection	0%	1.0 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: SSDP Discovery	0%	0.7 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: State Repository Service	0%	5.8 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: Storage Service	0%	0.9 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: SysMain	0%	1.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: System Event Notification Service	0%	0.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: Task Scheduler	0%	3.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: TCP/IP NetBIOS Helper	0%	0.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
> Service Host: Themes	0%	0.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps

However, there are still a few problems that you will encounter when Superfetch is enabled on Windows 10:

1/ Because Superfetch is always running in the background, sometimes it will consume a lot of RAM and system resources, causing lag during use, of course this is very rare with SSD drives and RAM capacity > 4GB.

2/ Preloading a large amount of application data from the HDD into RAM will also make the boot process significantly slower, because the speed of the HDD is very slow.

And at the same time, this is also the cause of the 100% Full Disk error that makes the computer freeze for a short time after booting, so the solution that most people choose will be to turn it off completely. Superfetch goes as you already know.

3/ Plus, if you're using Windows 10 with an SSD, it's almost impossible to notice the performance difference that Superfetch brings, because the SSD's speed is already very fast, the preloading Data is not needed anymore.

In addition, Superfetch can also cause lag when we play games, especially with computers with only 4GB or less.

The reason has not been found so far as not all of them experience this phenomenon, but this condition is related to 'RAM consuming' games because these games constantly require more RAM to cause translation. Superfetch service has to load and then release data from RAM continuously and continuously.

So in short, Superfetch is so useful, is it okay to turn it off? Any influence? The answer is: No, there will be no effect on your Windows 10 if Superfetch is disabled.

In case the computer works smoothly and does not have the problems that I mentioned above, leave it as it is, there is no need to turn off Superfetch, guys.

If you still regularly experience 100% Full Disk status, taking up a lot of RAM and overall performance is reduced when running RAM-intensive tasks, turning off Superfetch will help to fix it somewhat. Otherwise, re-enable this service on Windows 10.

#3. Conclude

So, you and I have just finished learning about the Superfetch service, also known as Sysmain in the new updated versions of Windows 10, a system service that is probably too familiar to many people.

Hopefully, through this article, you will understand more about the Superfetch (Sysmain) process, as well as the true meaning of Superfetch and should you turn off the Superfetch service (Sysmain) or not?

Good luck !

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