Learn Task Manager, how to use Task Manager on Windows

Detailed instructions on how to use Task Manager, learn and explore all the useful features in Task Manager on Windows

Task Manager is a feature available on Windows and it is considered a very perfect feature, you can do a lot of things with it, for example, you can see which apps or software is taking up system resources. slow down the computer or shut down applications that are hanging on the computer .

And perhaps anyone using the Windows operating system should know how to use this feature.

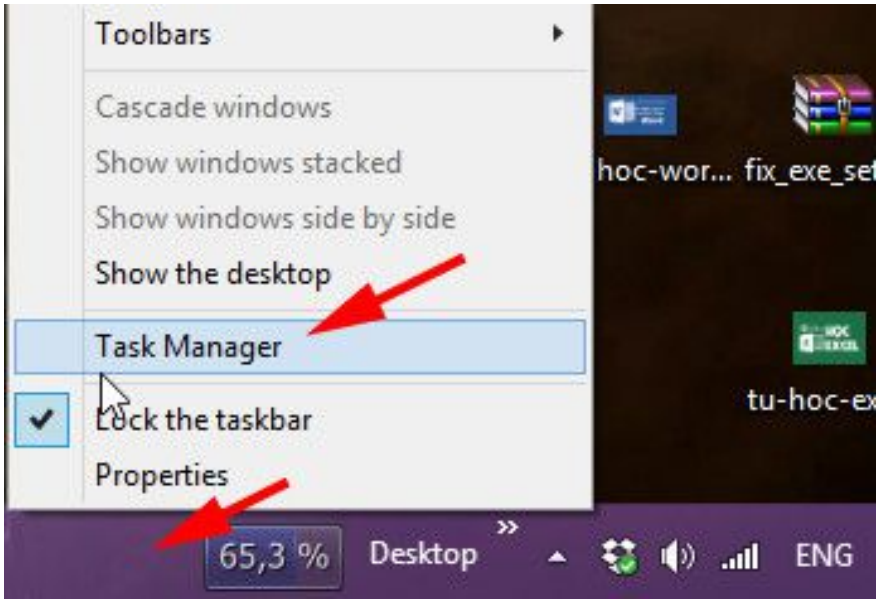
Since Windows 8 and later, the interface of Task Manager has been completely changed, it is much simpler and easier to use. And importantly, it displays more information that makes it easier for the user to use.

Yes ! On the main issue in today's article, we will learn and thoroughly exploit the features in Task Manager on Windows 8 / 8.1 and Windows 10. You will discover more interesting things.

I. How to open the Windows Task Manager

We have 2 very simple ways to open the Task Manager that is using the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + Shift + Esc or Ctrl + Alt + Del

Or alternatively, right-click the Taskbar and select Task Manager.



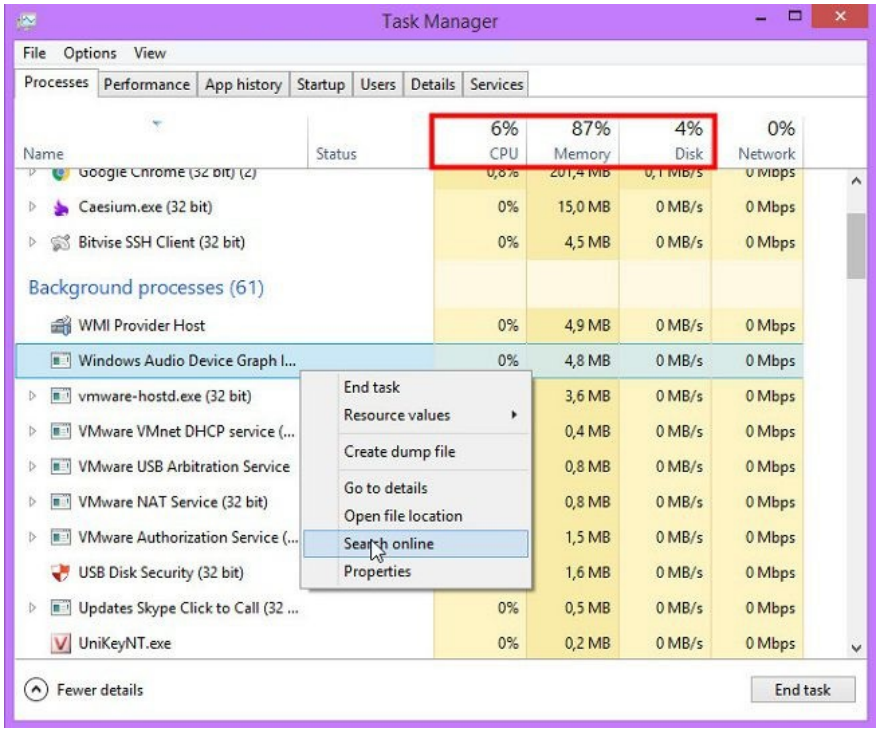
II. Instructions for using Task Manager

You click More details to expand and view details.

1. The Processes tab

The Processes tab will display a list of applications, software, system files that are running and consuming resources.

Here, you pay attention to 3 important parameters that are CPU, Memory and Disk. Once these 3 parameters are too high, if> 90%, it starts to happen very uncomfortable jerky and lag.



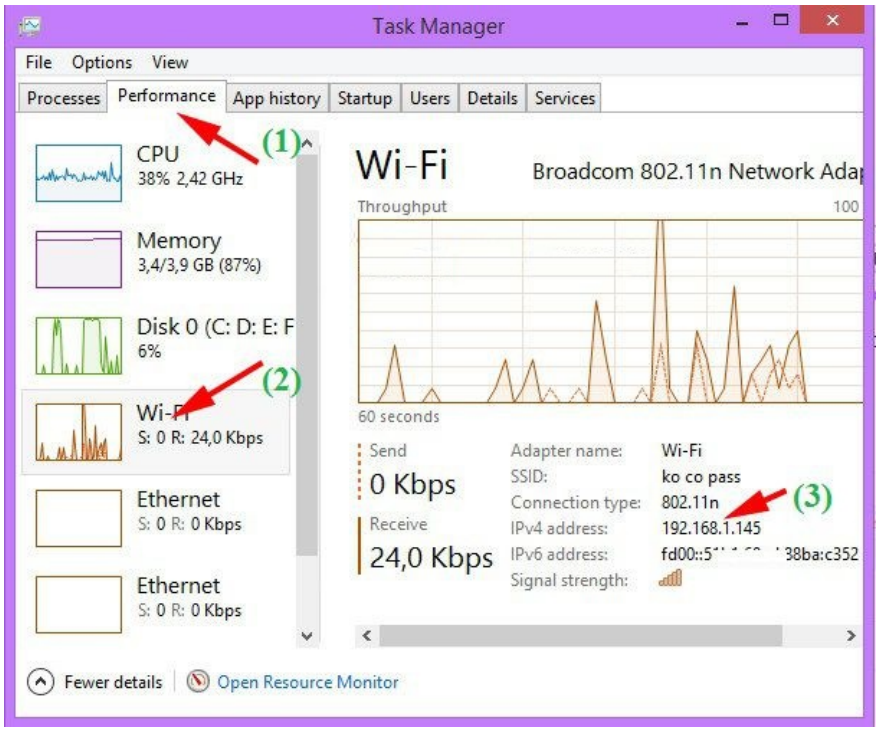
If you are unsure about a process, or suspect it is a spy process, you can right-click on that process and select Search online to find information about that process.

2. Performance tab

+ Here will display details of system resources being used in chart form. In addition, we can quickly see the IP address of the computer without having to see the normal way, which will save you time.

Here you can get the following information:

1. Connection type: Standard connection is 802.11n.
2. IPv4 address: IP address of the computer.



+ Click on each chart (hardware) to see detailed information about them. For example, I will click on the chart of Memory:

Here, you can know a lot of information about the RAM you are using. For example, look here you can see:

1. The RAM you are using has 4GB of memory - standard DDR3.
2. In use (Compressed): Number of Ram that the computer is using.
3. Available: Number of Ram Remaining System.
4. Committed: This is the ratio of used memory to the total available (usable).
5. Cached: The amount of Ram is used as a Cache.
6. Page: Virtual memory divided into small units called 'page'. The physical memory is divided into the Page frame callback units.
7. Paged pool (means paging): The total amount of Page File (virtual memory) used by the core Windows components.
8. Non-Pager pool (no paging): The total amount of RAM used by the core Windows components.
9. Speed: Bus Ram speed.

10. Slots used: Number of Ram slots on the computer.
11. Hardware reseved: The amount of RAM that the hardware on the computer is using.

+ Next, switch to the tab CPU (chip, processor) to view information.

Here you can see the following information:

1. Intel (R) Core (TM) i5 - 5200U CPU @ 2.20GHz: Name of the CPU chip.
2. Utillzation: Using 4% CPU.
3. Speed: The current speed is 0.79 GHz.
4. Processes: Processes in progress, as shown above is the CPU processing 142 processes.
5. Threads: An object within a Process. It runs program instructions to execute operations within a process concurrently.
6. Handles: This is a value used to uniquely identify a resource, such as a file or a Registry key , for a program to access it.
7. Up time: The time that the CPU has been active (continuous).
8. Maximum speed: The maximum speed of the CPU is 2.20 GHz.
9. Sockets: 1
10. Cores: There are 2 cores.
11. Virtualization: Virtualization technology is being activated.

+ Continue, let's click on the Disk chart (hard drive) to see information of the hard drive.

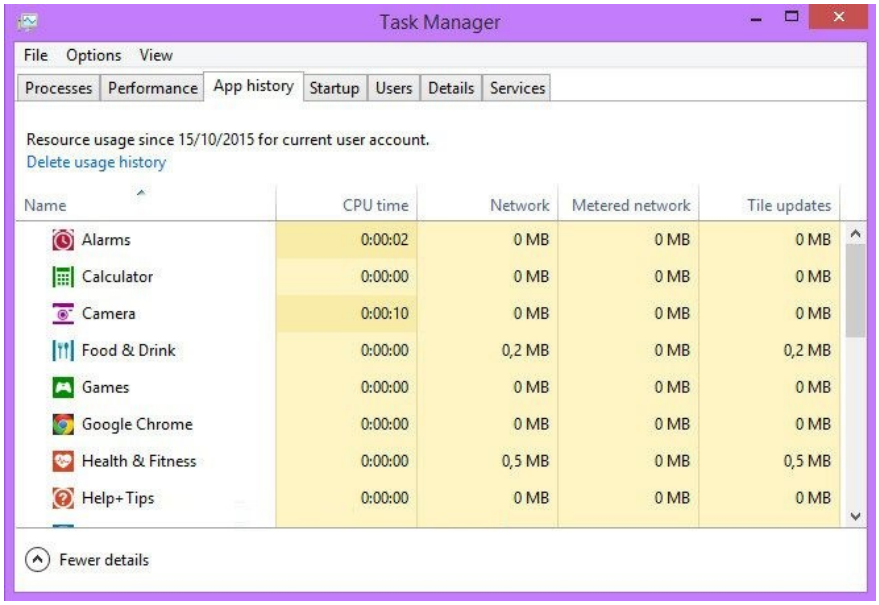
Here you can see the name of the hard drive, the type of hard drive you are using. In addition, you may also know the following information:

1. Page file: Virtual memory is enabled.
2. Read speed: Read speed of the hard drive.
3. Write speed: Write speed of the hard drive.

Note: To check the read and write speed of the hard drive, please turn on a certain software to use it or copy a large file from one partition to another.

3. App history tab

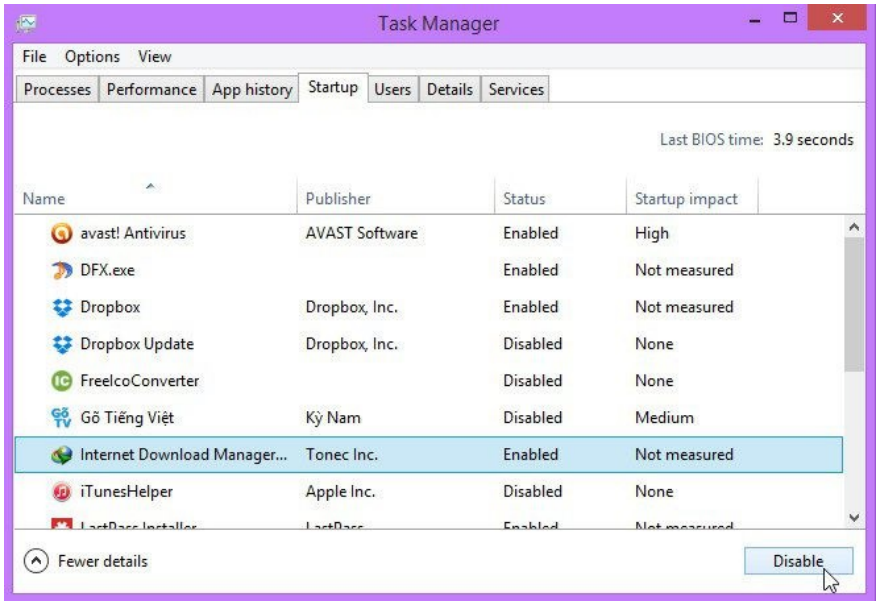
Here we can review the resource usage history of Apps, which is not very important .



4. The Startup tab

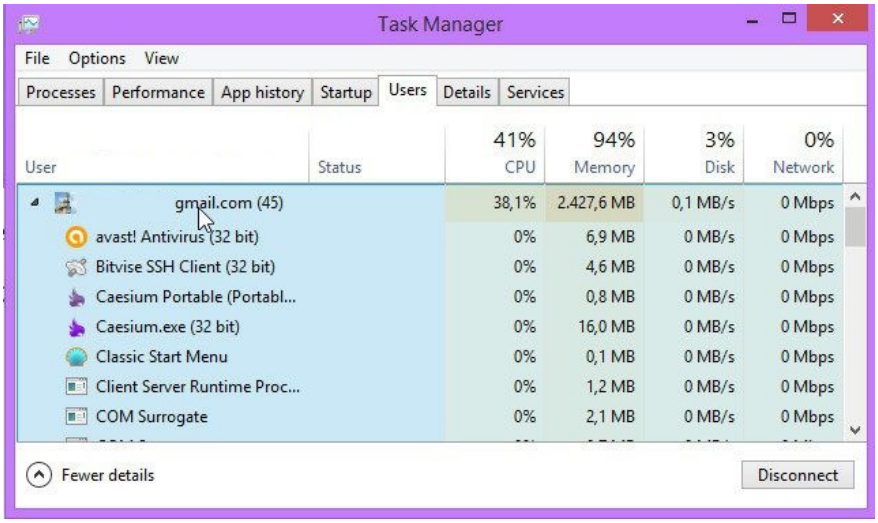
Here we can manage the software / applications that start with the system, or disable them easily.

For example, here I do not want IDM software to start with the system anymore, I will select IDM application and click Disable to disable it.



5. Users tab

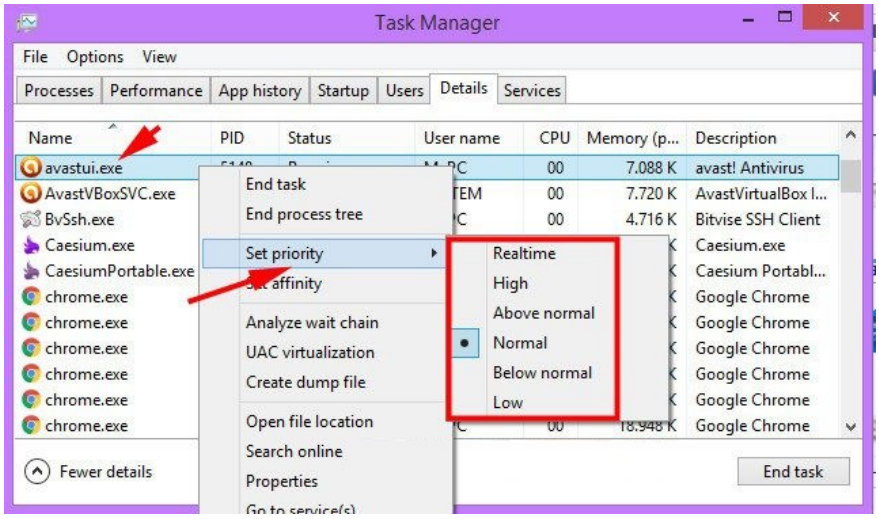
The user management tab, here you can also quickly turn off stubborn applications you want and change users.



6. Tab Details

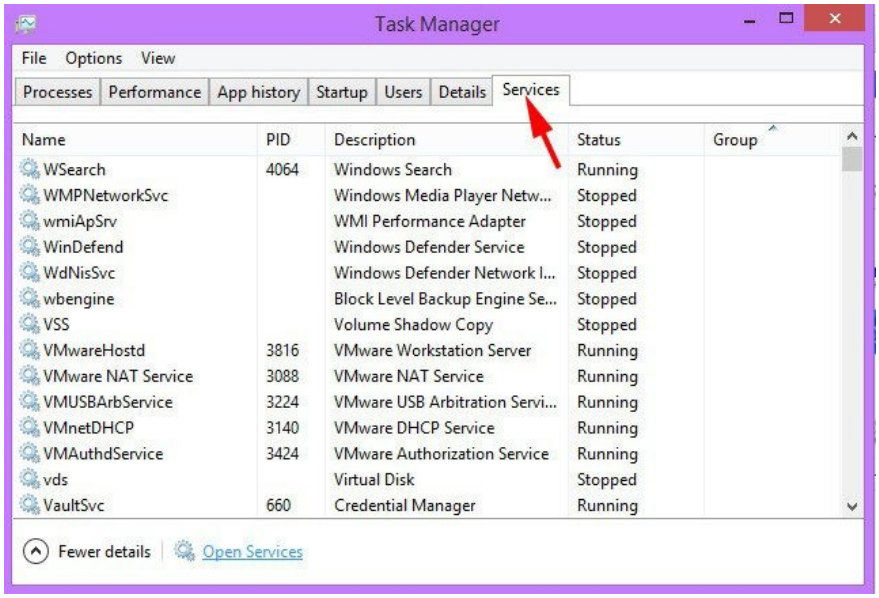
Here you can set the priority for the applications and software, which makes the application, software or game run smoother and more stable.

For example Game, for example, you can Set the priority of resources for the game to play smoothly.



7. Tab Services

Here you can open and manage the Services easily. This is an alternative to the usual way that we often use that is to use the services.msc command.



III. Epilogue

That is all the features in Task Manager, in general it is not difficult to use it, right.

Actually, you do not need to remember and use all of its features, but pay attention to the two main tabs that are the first two tabs (Processes and Performance) to be able to better manage your computer. OK, I wish you success!

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